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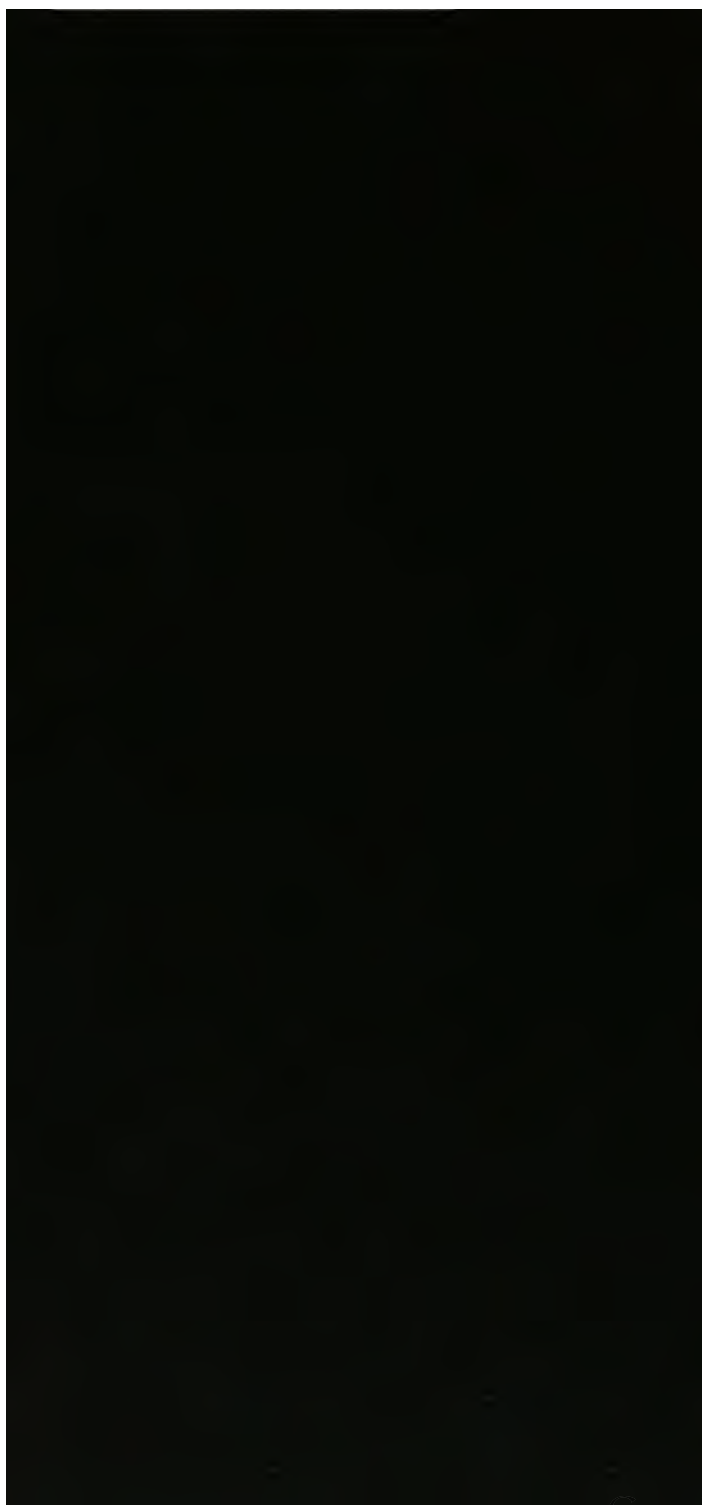
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HOP
Cuba
Governor

Cuba. Government, 1898. 1899. 1900.

CIVIL REPORT

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,

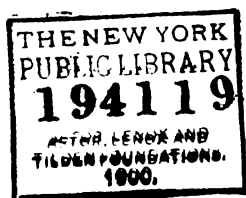
U. S. ARMY,

MILITARY GOVERNOR, ISLAND OF CUBA.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1900.



AND
STUDY
YOUNG

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CIVIL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, October 1, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Upon my arrival at Habana on December 27, 1898, it was found advisable to at once publish the orders assuming command of the newly created Division of Cuba, and the assumption of the duties and prerogatives of the military governor, in compliance with the orders of the President, as published in General Orders, No. 184, Headquarters of the Army, December 13, 1898, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 184. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 13, 1898.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"By direction of the President, a division to be known as the Division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical departments and provinces of the island of Cuba, with headquarters in the city of Habana, is hereby created, under command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., who, in addition to command of the troops in the division, will exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding the Seventh Army Corps, is assigned to the immediate command of all the troops in the province of Habana.

Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., is designated as the military governor of the city of Habana, and will report direct to the division commander. He is charged with all that relates to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city, and its police, sanitation, and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Whereupon the following order was issued from these headquarters, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 23, 1898.

In accordance with the order of the President, as published in General Orders, No. 184, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, December 13, 1898, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Division of Cuba, and by the requirements of the same order will exercise the authority of military governor of the island of Cuba.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Also to announce the staff of the division commander, to wit:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 29, 1898.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the major-general commanding the Division of Cuba:

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. V., chief of staff.

Maj. James T. Dean, chief ordnance officer of volunteers, acting aid-de-camp.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, aid-de-camp.
 Capt. James A. Campbell, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, acting aid-de-camp.

First Lieut. Charles W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry, aid-de-camp.

Lieut. Col. William V. Richards, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, adjutant-general.

Maj. Lyman W. V. Kennon, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate of volunteers, judge-advocate.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief commissary of subsistence of volunteers, chief of customs service.

Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence of volunteers, chief commissary.

Lieut. Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon-general, chief surgeon.

Maj. George R. Smith, paymaster, chief paymaster.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, assistant chief signal officer, chief signal officer.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General."

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, U. S. V., was directed to report to the major-general commanding, by paragraph 29, Special Orders No. 299, series of 1898, Headquarters of the Army, and was assigned as inspector-general of the division under General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, and General Orders No. 2, current series, these headquarters.

It was found that considerable confusion incident to the withdrawal of the Spanish troops and replacing them with the United States troops existed, but no untoward event occurred, however, as every precaution was taken to maintain order. The gradual withdrawal of the Spanish troops and the advance of the United States troops continued, until the morning of the 1st of January, 1899, found but few Spanish troops in the city, and these went on board transports, which movement was completed about 12.30 p. m.

Outside of the principal towns the retiring Spanish army was closely followed by the Cuban army, which took charge of the towns and country, maintaining order, and, generally, performing police duty. This state of affairs continued, substantially, until the final disbandment of that army. The disbandment of the Cuban army was commenced in November, 1898, but only such as could procure work, or were anxious to resume their former vocations, seem to have taken advantage of the "licencia" (furlough) which was given to many. A large part of the army was held together on various pretexts until the distribution of the \$3,000,000 and the giving up of their arms effected a final disbandment. During the time the army was held together as an organized body the police duties performed seemed to be well done and order was preserved.

The spectacle of an army of, according to the rolls, 48,000 men being peacefully dispersed among the people has for its prototype the disappearance of the great volunteer army of the United States in 1865. In neither case has there been any great disturbance, as was feared in both cases, and particularly so as regards the Cuban army. The small attempts at brigandage were quickly suppressed, the lawbreakers placed in prison, and the courts are now hearing their cases.

On January 1, 1899, a division of the Seventh Army Corps, under the command of General Fitzhugh Lee, General Keifer's division, was brought to the city, and, with the regiments on duty in Habana under the command of Gen. William Ludlow, were so placed as to insure good order during the ceremonies of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain, which occurred in the Governor-General's palace at 12 o'clock noon, where were assembled the Captain-General and his staff, the

United States commission with its officers, the American military governor with his staff, Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, and their staffs, and nine Cuban generals as his guests. This ceremony was simple in its character, though very impressive, consisting of a formal speech by the Spanish Governor-General, which was replied to by General Wade, the chairman of the United States evacuation commission, who, in concluding his remarks, turned to the military governor and transferred the island of Cuba to him, who, thereupon, entered upon the full exercise of his duty as the military governor of Cuba. Of course, the gathering into his hands of all the duties of his office took time.

The desire of a large body of the Cuban army to take part on the 1st of January in the ceremonies of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain was reported verbally, by General Ludlow, and he was informed that the danger to life and property was too great, and that the celebration must be postponed to a time when the excitement had cooled off and the passions of the people could be under control. This celebration afterwards took place on the arrival in the city of Gen. Máximo Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Cuban forces, on February 24. General Ludlow was directed to meet General Gomez at the city limits and show him every courtesy possible. The Quinta de los Molinos, the summer residence of the Governor-General, was placed at his disposal, and for several months he, with his staff and escort, occupied the houses and grounds as the guests of this Government.

The civil bureaus of the Governor-Generalcy were taken over by officers of the military governor's staff, and held by them until the proper civil officials could be selected and appointed.

On this day, January 1, was published the following proclamation :

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 1, 1899.

To the people of Cuba :

Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing condition in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present Government is to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end, the protection of the United States Government will be directed, and every possible provision made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control, in the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island.

The civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to cooperate in these objects by exercise of moderation, conciliation, and good will one toward another, and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure kind and beneficent government.

The military governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding Division of Cuba and Military Governor.

In carrying into effect the design of conducting the government through civil channels, it was found to be necessary to reorganize the various civil departments or secretaryships, which was done by reducing the number and combining several departments under one head, except the finance department, which was not combined with any other.

The order announcing the organization of the civil departments is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 11, 1899.

In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and in order to secure a better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that hereafter the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under the charge of its appropriate secretary, as follows:

First. The department of state and government.

Second. The department of finance.

Third. The department of justice and public instruction.

Fourth. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works. Public records and property will be transferred and rearranged accordingly.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

The following gentlemen were appointed as secretaries:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be secretary of the department of state and government, Domingo Mendez Capote.

To be secretary of the department of finance, Pablo Desvernine.

To be secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, José Antonio González Lanuza.

To be secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Adolfo Saenz Yanez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

To these secretaries were transferred, by the officers in charge of them, the various bureaus of the Spanish civil government. The reports of the secretaries will show the condition in which these were found, and the amount of labor required to bring order out of the chaotic condition can be better imagined than described. Finally, the departments were placed in sufficient working order to begin to take over, from the military officers who were temporarily in charge, those duties which pertained to the department of each; this has been gradually going on until the civil departments are now nearly complete in all the provinces, and the affairs of Cuba may be said to be conducted "through the channels of civil administration, although under military control," except the department of customs, which is conducted according to the system prescribed by the Secretary of War.

In reaching this stage on the highway of progress toward the establishment of government through civil channels, many obstacles have been overcome, the most serious being the very natural distrust of the people, which was born and nurtured under the system of the preceding government, and was particularly the effect of the wars which these people waged in their effort to improve their condition. It is believed that this distrust has given way to confidence in the minds of a majority of the people, and that they are generally beginning to see that the government, as administered by the United States, is for them and for their benefit.

It is proper at this time to speak of the condition of the people and the country as it existed at the time of the relinquishment of sovereignty by Spain. A large number of the people were found to be actually starving. Efforts were immediately made to supply food, which the War Department sent, all told, 5,493,500 Cuban rations, in addition to the 1,000,000 rations distributed by Mr. Gould, and these

were sent into the country and distributed under the direction of the commanding generals of departments, through such agencies as they established; while in the cities the distribution was generally conducted by an officer of the Army. The result of this action was the immediate lowering of the death rate, the restoration to health of the sick, and a general change for the better was soon apparent. Medicines were also supplied for the sick with most beneficial results. Employment was given to those who could work, and they were paid weekly, so that they might have money to buy food. In fact, no effort was spared to relieve the terrible condition in which so many thousand people were found.

It may be well to give a synopsis of a letter received from a distinguished Cuban general, who has recently returned from a trip through the four western provinces, which he made at my request, and who was fully advised as to the conditions when the Spanish authority was withdrawn, viz:

A state of desolation, starvation, and anarchy prevailed almost everywhere. In Santa Clara, with the exception of the municipal district of Cienfuegos, agriculture and trade had practically disappeared. For this reason, and on account of the number of reconcentrados, mendicants, and criminals, the most complete political, economic, and social chaos prevailed. The country roads, mail service, public instruction, and local governments were in a state of almost complete abandonment. Matanzas Province was in a worse condition, the city of Matanzas having been the worst sufferer among the cities. The province of Habana presented a similar aspect; and in Pinar del Rio the war had caused its greatest havoc, about 30 per cent of the population having disappeared.

Turning to the present conditions, we have in view such a change that the progress seems incredible. A great part of the improvement dates from the month of May, when the muster out of the Cuban army removed a great source of distrust. The extent to which have been carried the cultivation of the fields, the reconstruction of homes, the reestablishment of order and public service, especially in the matter of hygiene in the towns, is something wonderful.

As regards agricultural conditions in Santa Clara, it appears that the eight months drought has caused scarcity of food, but not misery. In the tobacco and sugar-cane districts the work of reconstruction is proceeding so rapidly as to promise prosperity in the near future; but in the districts devoted to cattle raising almost nothing has been accomplished. The province of Matanzas is the most backward in the restoration of agriculture, as the condition of the sugar estates and the want of the necessary capital make progress very slow. The province of Habana has progressed the most of all, on account of its proximity to the center of wealth of the island and to the seat of government, which causes a feeling of confidence that attracts capital. The province of Pinar del Rio has changed from a state of hopeless desolation to one of unexpected prosperity. The tobacco lands of the Vuelta Abajo region are being thoroughly exploited, and the rapidity of the crops and the high prices for the leaf affect directly the promotion of commerce and the reconstruction of the towns.

As to the economic condition of the municipalities of the western provinces, on the 1st of January it was one of complete bankruptcy. Every possible means of taxation had been used and exhausted, but on account of the corrupt and centralized methods, little benefit had ever been derived therefrom by the communities. It is still impossible for them to fulfill their obligations without assistance from the State, but if the system be modified so as to allow the municipalities greater

liberty of action, the greater part will be able to meet their expenses with their own resources. In the province of Puerto Principe I understand that breeding cattle are being introduced. As this province was mainly devoted to cattle raising before the recent war, it may soon be able to resume in a small way.

At an early day it became necessary to announce that civil officials, however appointed, would be retained in their positions, and that the military governor would make all such appointments in the future. (See order of February 1.)

Upon inquiry as to the internal revenues, it became apparent that the country was even more impoverished than was thought to be the case, and it was then decided to remit all taxes due and remaining unpaid on January 1 (see order of February 10). In the inquiry made to ascertain what internal taxes should be determined upon, there was a project proposed to take a census of the island, in order to give clear and definite information on which to base a tax system, and correspondence was had with the War Department without result. It was therefore necessary to go forward with the best obtainable information, which resulted in the order of March 25, which can only be considered a temporary arrangement, as the condition of property was generally at its lowest valuation, and taxes could only be expected from such sources as had not been destroyed, and it may be said that the restoration of agricultural property and its products is only being commenced at this time. This was an interruption of this inquiry only, which resulted in the order of March 25, by which the laws and the distribution of taxes were changed, the main object being to relieve unnecessary and unbearable burdens at the same time, by giving to the municipalities certain State taxes to recompense them for the loss of those taxes which came from those the least able to pay, and which were, in fact, in the highest degree oppressive and brutal.

The matter of financial aid in sanitation, repairs and restoration of public buildings, maintenance of police, aid to municipalities, etc., involved a large expenditure of customs revenues, and it became necessary to establish a system of accountability, which was perfected by the treasurer of the customs revenues, Major Ladd, and as treasurer and auditor, the accounting under this system was continued until the 1st of July, when the system prepared by the War Department was placed in operation.

In reorganizing the courts great difficulties were encountered. The time required to inaugurate the system now existing was very great, considering the extent and present population of the island. Great care was taken to avoid the establishment of a system not suited to this people or to the laws to be administered by these courts. It is believed that these objects have been met by the action taken. The existing laws are peculiar, in that a modified law, if great care is not taken, may have such connection with former laws as will, practically, nullify the modification; hence it is necessary to examine the law in all of its past history. It may be well to state here that, at one time, a project for a revision of the laws of Cuba was considered, but as time passed it was found to be better to meet each case of modification, or change, as it arose. This has been found to be the best course. The secretary of finance has undertaken to write a full digest of all the laws of Cuba in all their branches, and when this is completed I believe it would be wise to revise and codify the existing laws and to modify or change them as may be found necessary. The work of revision and codification is one that will require considerable time and the employment of experienced

lawyers well acquainted with Spanish laws, and with a knowledge of the many changes which have so frequently been made by royal order or decree, and which are nowhere collected and are only to be found in the Official Gazette, which itself is not now obtainable, except as found in the hands of parties who have retained copies thereof.

In the organization of the courts the difficulties attending the selection of the judges are much the same as in the United States. The practice of law is too remunerative to many very able men, and these can not be induced to forego their practice; the field for selection is thus circumscribed. Despite this, it is thought the appointees are of high character and attainments, and it is hoped the courts will, in so far as it depends upon them, change the opinion of the world as to the purity and uprightness of their work.

The difficulties which had hitherto existed in the way of obtaining prompt trials and effective justice before the courts, were found to be due more to the methods of procedure and personnel of the courts than to a lack of remedies in the existing laws.

The law of procedure, in criminal cases especially, had all the defects of those ancient systems where the rights of men were but little regarded, and it lacked those methods of modern times whereby the humblest citizen, as well as the most powerful, may be protected in the enjoyment of his just rights and personal freedom.

Those remedial writs which give assurance to the Anglo-Saxon of the preservation of his personal rights, and of the right to securely hold his property, were found lacking.

Through a system of the payment of the municipal judges and the subordinate employees by fees received, particularly in criminal cases, instead of by regular salaries, there were established schemes of collection of additional illegal fees which became a regular part of the system; and so accustomed had these officials become to it that it was impossible to secure speedy transaction of business, or even to obtain justice, without the payment of extra fees demanded, and unjust judgments were often secured through false or partial record of the escribanos who wrote up the cases which were to be presented to the courts.

It will require time to thoroughly educate these officials to the fact that a public office is a public trust and not a place to be used for personal gain.

With the changes already made by the abolishment of the "incomunicado" system, the payment of regular salaries to the judges, officials, and employees of the supreme court and of the audiencias and to judges of first instance, and the payment of salaries likewise to municipal judges, clerks, and employees not now salaried, which is now under consideration, this opportunity for corruption will disappear. These, with other changes and reforms now in contemplation, and the reorganization of the personnel of the courts, made or now in progress, will tend to reform past methods and place the judicial system of the island upon a more honest and satisfactory basis.

The question of finance, as relates to the restoration of crippled and destroyed agricultural industries, is one which has occupied a great deal of attention on the part of this government. It is evident that assistance in the way of repairing the roads and bridges, as well as to municipalities in their present impoverished conditions, is a necessity, and the most pressing wants in this direction have been met by granting money from the revenues of the island.

There is every reason to hope that the municipal revenues will meet all requirements as soon as agriculture is again on its feet, and there

will, doubtless, be some changes in the present tax law made. In this connection, it is well to know that planters and small farmers in the tobacco growing districts are rapidly recovering from their forlorn condition. The quick growing crop and the remunerative prices have enabled them to restore, in a measure, the lost cattle, mules, and implements necessary to the farmers. There is, also, a desire to use labor-saving devices, which are now being slowly introduced.

In the cane-growing districts the progress is slower. The large capital necessary to the economical production of cane sugar precludes the small farmer from entering this field, at present at least, though it is possible that in the future small farmers will grow sugar cane in those sections where the soil is favorable and sell it to the "centrals." The quick returns from the tobacco and food crops will, it is believed, deter many from entering upon cane growing. As soon as the favorable sites for fruit growing are occupied there will be found large profits in the foreign trade produced from this source. The drought which has prevailed this summer has been a sad drawback to the people. Their small crops have largely failed. The cane crop has been affected by it, particularly in the new cane, which has, it is reported, not been successful. Within a few days past there have been rains, but not in all parts. Those parts where the rains fell have been much benefited, though they came too late to save the early crops of corn and vegetables, but it is now thought the winter crops give promise for an abundance.

The expected advent of the rainy season in May prevented the commencement of work on the repair of roads and bridges, it being deemed better to wait until later. Some of the roads have been repaired—the macadamized highways and some of the country roads near the coast west of Habana; surveys have been commenced on other roads and are still in progress, and, it is hoped, these will be in condition to move the crops when they are ready for market.

The collection, care of, and uses to which the revenues of Cuba, derived from customs, are treated in the reports of General Chaffee, the chief of staff; Colonel Bliss, the collector, and Major Ladd, the treasurer.

General Chaffee was placed in charge of the details of the uses to which the revenues were applied, and his report shows in extenso the working out of the problem of the public funds, and the reports of the department commanders recite the benefits derived from this expenditure.

In the reports of the commanders of the various departments of the division on civil affairs it is recommended that their reports, forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General, copies of which were appended to the military report from these headquarters, be considered also. In this way a full understanding of the affairs treated in both reports can be obtained. In these reports it will be found that opinion differs as to what should have been done, and it is undoubtedly true that the conditions differed somewhat in each command. An effort was made to obtain some concert of action and the department commanders were assembled at division headquarters on June 1 to confer with the division commander and with one another. Unfortunately, the conference was without result. The differences were irreconcilable. The division commander was obliged to take such action as the conditions in each department seemed to demand and the finances permitted. In carrying out this purpose it was necessary to exact compliance with the

necessary regulations and the greatest economy as well. In the matter of sanitation a wide latitude was permitted, but in other matters it has been, and is now, most imperatively necessary to reduce the large amounts of money which have been heretofore allotted. The reasons for this are well known to the authorities and it is not necessary to revert to them here. It is believed that the revenues have been properly applied and in the best possible manner. Much has been accomplished in a sanitary way, much suffering has been relieved, many sick taken care of, and, at this time, asylums and hospitals are being supported from these revenues to the full extent of the needs, so far as I am informed.

In the way of systematic and concurrent action by the commanding generals of departments attention is invited to the letters addressed to them on the subjects of food supply, care of the sick, furnishing medicines, etc., and to their relation to the conduct of civil affairs. Copies of the orders modifying or changing the laws are also appended; the orders appointing civil officials are included in these.

Many requests have been made by the planters and farmers to be assisted in the way of supplying cattle, farming implements, and money; the latter to enable them to restore their houses. The matter has been most carefully considered and the conclusion reached that aid could not be given in this direction. The limit has been reached in other means of assistance to the verge of encouraging or inducing pauperism, and to destroy the self-respect of the people by this system of paternalism is thought to be a most dangerous implanting of a spirit alien to a free people, and which would, in carrying it out, tend to create trouble by arousing a feeling of jealousy in those who would not receive such aid. It should be understood that the full amount of the revenues would not be sufficient to meet all demands of this kind, even were this the only objection to the scheme. The real solution of this question of furnishing means to those who need this kind of aid is through the medium of banks, agricultural or others; through them and through them alone, it is believed, the means now sought from the public treasury should be obtained. In this system of loans, which can be under the scrutiny of the banks or associations from which loans are secured, lies the only apparent solution of this much talked of source of assistance. This system would not destroy or impair the self-respect of the borrower; he would not be the recipient of charity, but a self-respecting citizen working out his own financial salvation by means of his own labor and brain. From information on the subject, it is believed that there is enough capital lying idle in Cuba to-day to supply all that is needed, were the capitalists assured as to the future.

The scheme of those who urge this system of assistance to agriculturists by the use of the revenues of the island is that, as appears in the papers submitted, very cumbersome and expensive governmental and other machinery must be organized to carry it out. It is believed that the workers of farms will have obtained through other and more satisfactory channels the assistance needed before this system could be put to work. One feature of this particular scheme is that it will require five years to work it out, possibly more.

A scheme to create an association or bank, which desired to have the incentive of the exclusive right to make such loans in Cuba, could not, of course, be granted, and, as the scheme was based on this monopoly, the projectors withdrew it when they found that no monopoly could be obtained.

Personal applications have been received from people who are the owners of large estates for assistance in the way of loans, cattle, and implements, the interest to be nominal and payment to be made at a time beyond that indicated in the matter of extending the time for the collection of mortgages, viz, two years. Another feature, which has a vital bearing on this matter, is that the revenues of the island are about \$1,163,000 per month, and out of this there is an expenditure of about \$917,000 per month, without considering the necessity, now becoming imperative, for the improvement of harbors, building docks, repairing roads, etc. It is well to state here that the receipts of cattle to June 30 were 187,138; July 1 to October 1, 100,997. It is fair to assume that the greater number of these are work cattle.

In fact, the era of prosperity appears to be at hand; all that is needed is to have capital satisfied as to the future conditions, and this being reasonably assured, there can be no doubt but that the fertility of the soil and the industry of the people will work out a happy solution of the problem.

I wish to call particular attention to the statistics accompanying General Chaffee's report, in which can be found, grouped in a manner easily understood, the financial operations of this military government; also certain statistics relating to the affairs of the municipalities which present their conditions as told by the mayors, and which show, in the districts from which intelligent reports have been made, that the United States flag is an actual "advance agent of prosperity." In fact, the rehabilitation of the island requires a reasonable time to recover from a condition similar to that presented by the country between Washington and Richmond in 1865.

The report of Colonel Bliss shows how well the collection of customs in Cuba has been done. The amount received and the continuation of the monthly average of receipts certainly show that there is a demand which continues and which evidences an increasing prosperity, to which only can this condition be ascribed.

The cost of collection is a fair indication of the careful supervision of the customs service. At least one light draft steamer, suitable for these waters, should be added to the collector's equipment. Complaints of depredations on the fishermen living on the keys are made and of invasion of the reserved fishing rights of Cubans by outsiders, which might be prevented if a vessel of this class could be supplied.

The report of the treasurer and auditor necessarily ends with the last fiscal year. The work of this officer has been performed in the best possible manner; the accounts have been arranged by him, and it is thought his system has proved to be most successful, though the auditor's work has not yet been completed. The confusion which prevailed during the early days of the occupation of Cuba by the Army of the United States, and the want of training in the way of keeping accounts according to the army methods, made the work of the officers assigned to duty as disbursing officers of the Cuban revenues very difficult for them. Of one thing we may be assured, that the money intrusted to them has been honestly disbursed, even though the technical accounts may have some irregular features. I can not too highly commend Major Ladd's zeal and ability.

The constant and able work of Major Dudley, judge-advocate, has been of great service to the military governor, relieving him of a great amount of research and the necessary and comprehensive deductions. The ability of this officer in matters of law was recognized by the War Department when he was transferred from his own department to that

of the judge-advocate-general. His report will show the extent and value of his constant labor.

The quiet severance of church and state has been effected by the fact of the Government of the United States being in control. Certain changes have already been made in the laws, and others will follow in due course; this without violating the legal rights of the Roman Catholic Church, which was the only religious denomination tolerated in the island, except a small body of Baptists.

The important subject of schools is now approaching a solution. The present system will be improved upon, but it will require time to develop fully a good school system throughout the island. There are no school-houses, and under present conditions there can be none built for some time to come. It is hoped that a manual training school will be opened as soon as certain repairs and changes can be made in the Spanish barracks at Santiago de las Vegas, a short distance south of Habana, in which about 600 of both sexes can receive instruction at one time. This form of instruction is more important, under the conditions found to exist, than the ordinary instruction given in the other schools. As conditions improve, an opportunity can be given to increase the number of these schools, and by their means introduce modern methods more rapidly than by other systems.

The island has been remarkably free from yellow fever this season, the outbreak at Santiago being the only serious occurrence. At Puerto Principe there have been a number of cases, but it could not be termed epidemic. In Habana there have been a number of cases, but in comparison with past records, it may be considered that this city has had very few cases. Every effort has been made in the way of sanitation to prevent its occurrence, or if it came to stamp it out by vigorous measures of isolation and thorough disinfection. The duration of the dangerous season is supposed to include October and possibly November, but it is certain that cases occur at all times of the year and in most unexpected places. One of the possible remedies for the existing endemic conditions would seem to be a complete system of sewerage, which will be very expensive, owing to the difficulties attending the proper disposition of the sewage, and the reconstruction also of nearly all the dwellings. These remarks apply, in a sense, to all the towns in Cuba, differing only in so far as topographical and water-supply conditions affect various localities.

The recent occurrences in Habana show a bitter feeling against the Spanish population. This feeling appears to be general throughout the island, but has not had such open and pronounced expression as in this city. This indicates clearly that time alone can heal the animosities which exist as a result of war and what preceded war.

The kind of government to be established, and when, is not a subject which the military governor believes to be a matter which can be discussed in this report, if at all. Obviously, this must be determined by higher authority, to whom such matters properly pertain.

It is, however, proper to say that the people of Cuba will do well to refrain from political agitations, devoting themselves to the material matters in the redemption of their island from the ravages of war, and the building up of agricultural, mineral, and other resources, which will make a rich and prosperous people, who can then, by means of the experience gained during their apprenticeship, hope to meet the problems of the day with some hope of a happy realization of their dream of freedom. The way may be long and difficult, but the overcoming of these difficulties will depend upon the people themselves.

CUBAN ARMY.

Mr. Robert P. Porter arrived at Habana on or about January 30, with letters from the Secretary of War, which explained the object of his visit and indicated the desire of the President that Mr. Porter be aided in carrying out the purpose of his coming. After a conference with the military governor, in which the purpose of his visit was fully made known, arrangements were hastily made for the journey to his destination. At Mr. Porter's request, an officer of the military governor's staff, Capt. J. A. Campbell, was directed to accompany him. On his return Mr. Porter announced the success of his mission and left almost immediately for Washington. A note to General Gomez was taken to him by Mr. Porter, in which the General was cordially invited to come to Habana and confer with the military governor as to the distribution of the \$3,000,000 which had been allotted for the purpose of aiding the soldiers of the Cuban army to return to their homes, and, so far as was possible, to enable them to reestablish their homes and resume their vocations. General Gomez replied, saying that he would proceed to Habana at an early day and that he would do all in his power to accomplish the purpose.

General Gomez reached Habana late in February, and after several conferences with the military governor, a plan was determined upon to distribute the money among the Cuban soldiery. The money in the meantime arrived, was placed on an Army transport, and safe guarded by a strong detachment of United States infantry.

The Cuban army assembly was in session during this time and developed a strong opposition to General Gomez, which delayed the preparation of the rolls of the various bodies of troops. Finally, the assembly deposed General Gomez by abolishing the grade he occupied. This created a serious delay, as the data on which to base the rolls was under its control and could not be obtained. The military governor continued to recognize General Gomez as the representative of the Cuban army. The plan determined upon was to give to each officer and soldier \$100, but when the rolls were obtained it was found that they gave the number of officers and men as 48,000. All attempts to ascertain if this number was not excessive proved unavailing, and it was then determined to omit the officers and such of the soldiers who had been employed under the military government as rural police, clerks, mechanics, or in any other lucrative employment. This reduced the number below 40,000. The amount to be given to each man was \$75. The procedure agreed upon for the detail of the distribution was that the money would be disbursed by paymasters or other officers of the United States Army, and that a commission, having charge of each party going out to make the distribution, consisting of one officer of the United States Army and two officers of the Cuban army, should be selected by the military governor and General Gomez; that their names should be announced in an order issued by the military governor, and that the different parties would be assigned to certain districts in which certain designated corps of the Cuban army were to be found. When all was ready it was found that the Cuban commissioners declined to serve and the distribution was made without their aid.

The rolls were not obtained until after the dissolution of the assembly, which had continued in session for a long time, considering the propositions received by them for the creation of a loan of a large amount of money with which, it was stated, it expected to make some

partial payment of the debt due the Cuban army. This project fell through finally, and the assembly dissolved.

In the distribution of the money to the Cuban army great difficulties were encountered in identifying the men. Many of the men whose names appeared on the rolls could not be found, and many were found who seemed to possess evidences of service and whose names were not on the rolls. These could not receive any money, and much dissatisfaction was caused, there being no possible basis for the disbursements but the rolls, which were, on the face of them, authentic.

It was also agreed that if any money was left after all on the rolls had received their distributive share certain maimed and destitute officers should receive a share of this money. General Gomez was requested to ascertain whom these officers were and furnish a list of them, with their residences, so that they could be reached, but he did not think he could do so. The General was reminded several times that this list had not been received, that the close of the distribution was at hand, and finally he was informed that the work would cease on a certain date and the balance on hand would be returned to the Treasury of the United States. The money was returned on the date specified and the officers did not receive any money.

During the course of this distribution some badly wounded and necessitous officers were known to receive from the men liberal contributions which were voluntarily made; also that some widows received assistance in the same way.

The conferences with General Gomez were, principally, verbal and only such memoranda were kept as would enable an intelligent carrying out of the arrangements agreed upon. The amount of labor given to this matter and the time consumed was out of all proportion to the work in hand, but the interference by the assembly was largely the cause of the delay. All the expenses attendant on this distribution have been paid from the revenues of the island.

During the time occupied in the distribution of the money a force of clerks, under the direction of General Roloff, inspector-general of the Cuban army, was employed in preparing certificates of discharge, a statement of service, and amount due to each officer and soldier, the expenses of which were paid from the customs revenues. These papers are to be distributed to those to whom they pertain. The manner of doing this has not yet been determined upon.

SECRETARY OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

Attention is invited to the report of the secretary of state and government, stated in which will be found the duties of this department and its important connection with the various branches of the government in the provinces.

It will be seen that steps are being taken to establish municipalities on a proper basis, they being the foundation of the governmental structure, granting all necessary powers which may be required in addition to those they now possess under the law to enable them to conduct their affairs along the lines which all free governments find to be essential to the proper maintenance of liberty. In this matter the first steps, the reorganizing of the municipal governments under existing law as to their personnel, have been taken, with the exception that the principal officials have been appointed by the military governor and the members of councils by the civil governor, in both of which the

wishes of the people were, as far as possible, ascertained and recognized. In some instances there were good and sufficient reasons for not appointing certain candidates. In most cases the commanding generals of departments were asked to report upon the candidates under consideration.

The statistical matter which is embraced in this report is very interesting and gives remarkable information, which will open the way to a knowledge of the conditions in Cuba not otherwise so well portrayed.

The institutions which come under the care of this department are those over which governments usually exercise an absolute or supervisory control.

SECRETARY OF FINANCE.

In the report of the secretary of finance there will be found an exhaustive review of the condition of this department, which it is recommended be most carefully considered. It gives a clear insight into the operations of the department under the existing conditions and the restrictions placed upon it without any change being made in the law.

In the proclamation of January 1 last the laws in effect on December 31, 1898, were continued in force until they should be modified or changed. The order of the President establishing the customs service in Cuba was issued December 9, 1898, and the laws regarding the collection and control of the customs revenues, in so far as this branch of the finance department was concerned, were therefore changed by the President. The same order fixed and regulated the coasting trade. Notwithstanding those facts, I would ask for the remarks of the secretary of finance that consideration, from their being undoubtedly an expression of the views on this subject of a great many prominent and able residents and natives of Cuba, the gravity of the matter demands. In this report will be found most interesting information as to the lands, mines, forests, and other resources of Cuba, and in which will be found also reference to the laws on those subjects.

It is thought some action in the line of the suggestions of the secretary can be taken by the military governor which will enable him to have a complete statistical knowledge of the whole financial conditions.

SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the reorganization of the departments of government, made by the order of January 11, 1899, the department of justice and public instruction was constituted. That portion of the former department of grace, justice, and government relating to government was separated from it and transferred to the department of state, while the department of public instruction, which had hitherto been a distinct and separate department, was added to the department of justice.

As a result of this reorganization there has been a more economical administration of affairs secured than existed under the old régime. A large reduction in expenses was made in his department by the secretary of justice and public instruction, as may be seen in his report.

The work of this secretary has been transacted under many difficulties, due to the difference of language used by the governing power and by the people, and the necessity, therefore, for translation of all papers coming before the department from English to Spanish, or vice versa; and also of all orders issued affecting the administration of the laws,

or changes therein, to be published in both languages. Where questions arose or were submitted in one language it was necessary to translate, and perhaps to discuss, them in the other.

The work of translation involved in the order for the establishment of the supreme court was particularly difficult, because of technical legal terms employed in each language, which were difficult of translation with the same meaning one into the other. This has been found to be the case in other orders, and it is for this reason that many of the Spanish terms and names are retained in the English version.

The same difficulty was experienced in reorganizing the audiencias, and that of the "tribunal local contencioso administrativo."

The organization of these bodies had to be so made as to adjust them to the existing systems of laws, with such modifications in the interest of the better administration of justice as could be made without creating discord. It was found that changes in any particular form of the laws or institutions in existence affected other parts of the system of government or the laws, so that those proposed were necessarily subject to careful consideration as to their effect upon the existing system, and consequent delays occurred before being adopted.

The jurisdiction of the supreme court, and of the audiencia, the rules of procedure before these courts, and the functions of the "tribunal local contencioso administrativo" are stated by the secretary in his report.

The difficulties under which the personnel of these courts was selected, due to the condition of affairs existing in the island, are portrayed, and also the reasons for the change of certain boundary lines and of jurisdiction of some of the courts are given.

In addition to the work of reorganization of the courts and regulation of the laws of procedure, various modifications of existing law, which were necessary, were acted upon after examination by the department, one of the earliest and most important being the separation of the state and church by taking from the latter and transferring to the former powers formerly possessed by ecclesiastical courts in matters relating to divorce and nullification of marriage, and in the requirement that hereafter only the civil marriage would be legal; these are explained by him.

In addition to the above, questions of modification of the law of libel, pardon for offenses against the Spanish Government prior to January 1, 1899, for certain persons under army and navy jurisdiction, and for offenses against the so-called electoral laws; authorization of notaries to make their own translation of documents and holding them responsible for correctness thereof, and extending the time for registration of births not registered on account of the war are among the matters also acted upon by the secretary.

THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The absolute necessity for immediate action in connection with questions arising in the branch of justice of this department, and the urgency thereof being greater than that demanded in the branch of public instruction, and as reforms in this bureau could not be introduced so as to be applied before the following scholastic year, many matters relating to it were postponed. A project for reorganization of primary instruction is now being prepared and will soon be acted upon. This is one of the most important tasks of the bureau of public instruc-

tion. Orders, however, have been issued abolishing the fees paid to the government for issuing academic and professional degrees of any kind; abolishing the bureau of pensions for retired primary teachers, with all its personnel; dissolving the relations which existed between the University of Habana and other institutions with similar institutions in Spain; abolishing the practice of "jubilación," whereby professors who had passed the period of activity were accustomed to appoint substitutes for themselves, taking part of their salaries, themselves residing in Spain or elsewhere; revoking leaves of absence with half salary, which had been granted to teachers by Spanish authority just prior to its relinquishment of control, for periods extending to six months and a year; the promulgation of an order prescribing terms by which foreign degrees might be accepted by the University of Habana to enable persons to practice professions in Cuba; such, briefly stated, are the changes made thus far in this bureau.

As indicated throughout the report, the work of this department has been very great, and if all has not been accomplished that could be desired, yet difficulties met have been overcome and a progress made that seemed impossible when the task of government of this island, upon principles of justice to the people and equal rights to all men, was begun January 1, 1899.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES, AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The scope of this department is quite broad and covers several important industries, as well as the public lands, forests, and mines. The statistical information added to the special report called for by the Secretary of War gives an insight into the resources of this island, which is of great value. The amount of work which has been done in reorganizing and equipping this department, like the other three, has been very great. In spite of all the difficulties the department has finally completed its organization, and, as soon as the various portions have gained that familiarity so necessary to a proper understanding of what is required, it will be of great value to the island. Up to this time its main work has been done in the way of taking over the light-houses from military control, sending its engineers out to make surveys of roads which will need to be repaired before the people of the sections they penetrate can again reach the markets with their products. This course of action was decided upon early, but it was not thought possible to prosecute to advantage the work during the rainy season, which was supposed to commence in May and continue until October. Unfortunately, much valuable time was thus lost.

Preliminary surveys will be made of harbors to determine what can be done to increase their value as ports. In fact, the work done by the Engineer Corps of the United States Army is to be performed by this department in so far as Cuba is concerned. The work actually done is the restoration of the great macadamized highways, replacing bridges, rebuilding and repairing light houses, arranging for building others at dangerous points on the northwestern coast, notably near which the French steamer *Versailles* went ashore. In fact, the work of this department now extends beyond its legitimate limits, because of the inability of the various sections to repair roads and bridges, which inability is caused by want of resources. This condition will pass away when the agricultural and other rural industries are restored, part of which restoration depends upon the condition of the public roads.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS.

The report of the director-general of posts shows the financial condition of the postal service. The work done by this department has been very great. The complete organization of a postal system is practically what has been successfully accomplished. Of course there is still much to do, which can only be done in time. The department deserves commendation for its work, which is most cordially given.

In closing this report I desire to make acknowledgment of the able support and assistance received from the officers of the division staff, both in the military and civil administration. Their adaptability to the various requirements is an evidence that the officers of the United States Army, brought up under our institutions, are so thoroughly imbued with the system of our free government that they are seldom found unequal to any task intrusted to them. Their readiness and comprehensive adaptability on all occasions is the result of the home training of the American citizen.

Where all have acquitted themselves so entirely to the satisfaction of the military governor and to the honor of their profession, it is difficult to particularize among them. I can not refrain, however, from specially mentioning General Chaffee, General Ernst, Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Major Dudley, Major (now Colonel, U. S. V.) Kennon, Major Hickey, Major Rolfe, Captain Page, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Castle, aids-de-camp; also for their able conduct of and laborious duty in the supply departments, Lieutenant Colonel-Humphrey, chief quartermaster, and Maj. Abiel L. Smith, chief commissary. Major O'Reilly, chief surgeon, has ably conducted his department, and Colonel Dunwoody has shown marked ability in organizing the signal corps and perfecting the telegraph and telephone systems throughout the island.

To those officers of the line, staff, and medical department who have been so earnest and efficient in the work of disinfection and sanitation, to which is largely due the present healthful condition of the island, and whose names are not all known, the appreciation of their labors is most gratefully acknowledged.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Pinar del Rio, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the division to invite your attention to the reported need of food by a large number of the people of the island. He desires that you inquire into this matter at once and investigate fully the condition of the people as regards the matter of food supply. In all cases where you may find destitution, you will immediately relieve it. In this connection, your attention is invited to the inclosed extract from General Orders, No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1898, specifying the ration to be issued to Cuban destitutes. You will please understand that all able-bodied men needing food will be given work, as soon as practicable, on the repair of roads and sanitary and other public works. They will be paid fair wages in United States money, but this can not now be paid weekly for the reason that the funds are not available. It is not proposed to furnish work to those people who remain in Cuba and retain their allegiance to Spain. Men who are offered work and refuse to work should not be fed. On investigation of this matter you will show, by timely estimates of funds,

the necessities of your department, remembering, however, that the funds for this and for other purposes are limited at present. You will exercise a wise discretion in the distribution of food; it is better to make an error on the side of humanity always. Medical attendance and medicines will always be afforded and given where necessary. Please keep these headquarters fully advised as to all conditions in your department at all times, and to this end you will acquaint yourself with affairs by an active use of the means at hand. For the present, and until proper arrangements are made for remission of customs revenues to Habana, or disbursement of same at port of collection, subcollectors must understand that they will be held to a strict accountability under Executive order of December 9, 1898, to the collector of customs for the island for all funds received by them.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Major-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 110. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

[Extract.]

7. The ration for issue to troops of the Cuban army and to Cuban destitutes will consist of the following articles:

8 ounces bacon.	
12 ounces flour, or 16 ounces corn meal.	
6 pounds coffee (green),	} to 100 rations.
10 pounds sugar,	
2 quarts vinegar,	
4 pounds salt,	
4 ounces pepper,	
4 pounds soap.	

8. Separate abstract of issues (Form No. 40, Subsistence Department) will be made of issue to troops of the Cuban army, to Cuban destitutes, and to prisoners of war.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA
Habana, January 26, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Matanzas.

SIR: The commanding general of the division directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 21, inclosing report of board sent by you through the province of Matanzas to inquire into the condition of the people, etc. I am directed by the division commander to inform you that since January 10 the following number of rations have been shipped to your department for distribution to the destitute. These rations are sent to you to be distributed under your direction, with due inquiry as to where most needed and with such aid of societies of citizens as you may establish. In the distribution of rations by Mr. Gould throughout the province of Matanzas let it be understood that some sort of labor was to be performed for the benefit of the community in return for these rations, and it is believed that much useful work might be secured under proper management. The rations sent are as follows:

To Matanzas, January 10..... 50,000

Again to Matanzas, two days ago, 175,000, transferred to the quartermaster at this place yesterday, to be shipped to the following places:

Torriente	12,000
Cabezas	15,000
Jagüey	15,000
Corral Falso	15,000
Alfonso XII	15,000

The foregoing in compliance with your request of January 21.

If no arrangement has been made by you for the distribution of the rations at the last-named places, it should be attended to, as the stores should be at their respective destinations within two or three days, perhaps sooner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*Habana, June 7, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.

SIR: The division commander directs me to inform you that the chief commissary of the division will turn over to such officer as you may designate to receive them and make the distribution 282,000 Cuban rations, the amount of the two estimates herewith returned. I am directed to call your attention to the fact that from December to April 27, about four months, there were issued to the commission in charge of the distribution to 54 towns in the province of Habana 537,850 rations. Your estimate for the month's supply amounts to 282,290 rations. Dr. Finley, in his final report, says:

"From the local information that we have obtained from our connection with the different towns of the province, we consider that there is no longer a pressing need for food, excepting amounts to some number of sick men, women, and children."

The number of rations issued by the committee during the four months to the towns mentioned by you are inserted in brackets for comparison. It would seem as necessary that very thorough inquiry be made regarding the necessity for issue of rations to the destitute, and that this inquiry be made as frequently as possible. Comparisons in some cases are very significant, indicating a marked increase, rather than a diminution, of destitution. Attention is invited to the fact that these estimates are for June, and that the first week of the month had about expired before these headquarters were informed that rations would be required for issue. Information on the subject should be gathered immediately, and an approximate estimate of the number of rations required for the month of July forwarded as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*Habana, July 3, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

SIR: Referring to your indorsement respecting the quantity of Cuban rations on hand in your department, dated June 27, the division commander directs that you render to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, a return showing the quantity of Cuban rations on hand in your department and where same are located.

You report a million rations of bread and less than half that amount of other components of the ration. Please explain, for the information of the division commander, how this great discrepancy in the component parts of the ration has occurred.

I am also directed to say that the transfers of subsistence stores of the Army to Cuban rations must not be made at any station in your department without the authority of the division commander being first obtained.

It is impossible to keep an account of the condition of the Cuban rations issued, without its being under the direction of the division commander, and he insists that hereafter his instructions be asked for respecting the matter of obtaining supplies for free distribution, and that his directions in the matter shall be observed.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
*February 2, 1899.*COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Habana,

(And all other departments in Division of Cuba.)

SIR: The major-general commanding enjoins upon department commanders the strictest vigilance and care in the disbursement of funds on this island derived from customs and turned over to them for the maintenance of the civil service in their commands.

Absolutely correct and detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures must be kept, and receipts taken for every expenditure. Schedules of accounts should be sent to these headquarters monthly for audit.

As it is undoubtedly true that these receipts and expenditures will be made the subject of rigid investigation in the future, care must be taken that all accounts shall be clear and complete and for proper service.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 11, 1899.

THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE, *Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: The military governor is desirous that your department should, as soon as possible, extend its influence and resume its functions in all parts of the island. Under the abnormal conditions which now obtain in Cuba, and by which all authority is temporarily vested in the military governor, he believes that the orders necessary for the guidance of your subordinates, in carrying out any general line of policy, should issue in due form from this office, and be published in the Official Gazette. In this way there can arise no clash of authority due to a divided responsibility.

He desires, therefore, that all orders relating to the general conduct of affairs in your department be submitted to him for approval and publication. Orders so issued will be binding both upon the civil and the military authorities, and the possibility of conflict avoided.

If any such orders have already been issued, he desires that they be sent to this office for publication by his direction to insure respect by the military authorities now controlling affairs in the provinces.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters to secretary of state and government, secretary of justice and public instruction, secretary of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 21, 1899.

Dr. DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE,

Secretary of State and Government, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: The military governor directs that, in order more speedily to establish a system of civil government in the island of Cuba, the administration of the several departments be put into operation as soon as practicable, each under the direction of its appropriate secretary.

This order will not, however, relax the military control announced in the proclamation of January 1, 1899. Commanding generals of military departments, within their respective limits, will continue to exercise supervision of all matters pertaining to the government of Cuba, not specially excepted from their jurisdiction. They are charged with the duty of examining into and reporting upon the administration of civil offices within their departments. Immediate report will be made of any case of maladministration, or want of proper qualification of any public officer, for the performance of the duties of his position.

Copies of all official communications between the several branches of the civil government and their representatives in the provinces will be sent to the commanding generals of military departments.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters to other secretaries and all department commanders (7) in the division.)

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 11, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERALS,

Departments of Habana, Province of Habana,

Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Puerto Principe, and Santiago.

(Copy of indorsement in full to commanding general, Santa Clara.)

SIR: The division commander instructs me to furnish you the following extract copy from an indorsement upon a recent communication, for your information and guidance.

[Fourth indorsement]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 10, 1899.

In the supervision of government affairs reserved to generals commanding military departments (see letter from these headquarters, dated February 21, 1899), it is competent for any department commander to suspend from office any civil official who, in his judgment, may be guilty of maladministration or neglect of duty, making immediate report of his action.

Very respectfully,

O. H. ERNST
*Brigadier-General, Acting Chief of Staff.***ORDERS, MODIFICATIONS, AND CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS.**HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 5, 1899.

It is ordered by the military governor of Cuba that the decrees relative to passports, which were in force January 1, 1899, the date of the establishment of military government by the United States over the island, are hereby rescinded, and such passports will no longer be required.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 11, 1899.

In pursuance of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, and in order to secure a better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that hereafter the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under the charge of its appropriate secretary, as follows:

First. The department of state and government;

Second. The department of finance;

Third. The department of justice and public instruction;

Fourth. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

Public records and property will be transferred and rearranged accordingly.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
*Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.*HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs that all taxes due, under Spanish laws in force on this island, and unpaid on January 1, 1899, be remitted. Taxes collected on railway passengers and freight prior to that date, and not heretofore deposited with the Government, will be paid at once into the treasury of the island.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 24, 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, and with the object of perfecting the organization of the Department, created by the order of January 11, 1899, and of insuring a more economical administration of the Government, the military governor directs that—

I. The office of president of the council of secretaries and the department of general government are hereby abolished.

II. The department of state and government will be divided into three sections:

1. A section, which shall be known as the section of state, will have charge of all matters relating to the consular and diplomatic service and foreign affairs.

2. A section, which shall be known as the section of government, will have charge of matters relating to municipal affairs, so far as these are connected with the general government of the island; sanitation, cemeteries, statistics, penal establishments, and charitable institutions.

3. A section, which shall be known as the section of general government, will be under the immediate direction of the assistant secretary, and will have charge of correspondence; preparation of such matters as require approval of the chief executive; officers and employees of the provinces, so far as these are connected with the general government of the island; matters relating to newspapers; censorship of theatrical performances; public libraries; archives; elections, and miscellaneous matters.

III. The minutes and records of the sessions of the former council of secretaries, and the archives of the former department of general government, will be transferred to the archives of the section of general government.

IV. Matters of business, pending in any office abolished by this order, will be considered in their appropriate sections as hereby created, or in that department of the government which has jurisdiction in the case.

V. The administration of the department of state and government will be conducted under the laws in force on the 31st day of December, 1898, so far as these may be compatible with the existing government, until the same shall have been modified by competent authority.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 24, 1899.

On the recommendation of his secretaries, the military governor directs as follows:

I. The provincial deputations of the island of Cuba are hereby abolished.

II. Pending the reorganization of provincial administration, all matters of business which have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of provincial deputations, or which may now be pending before the same, will be submitted to and acted upon by civil governors of provinces.

III. The secretary of state and government is charged with the execution of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 4, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The decree, dated July 19, 1898, issued by Captain-General Ramón Blanco, then Governor-General of Cuba, is hereby revoked. The jurisdiction of the audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Principe will hereafter be limited to that which, under the law, was appropriate to each, prior to the publication of the above-mentioned decree.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
 The capitation tax at all Cuban ports is abolished, to take effect on and after March 1, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The auditor of the island of Cuba will have charge of the examination and scrutiny of all accounts arising from the disbursement of funds obtained from the customs receipts in the island of Cuba, except those now audited by the auditor of the custom service.

2. He will prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts arising from the disbursement of said funds, and all officers disbursing the same, or any part thereof, shall make due return to him as herein prescribed.

3. As soon as possible after receiving any account or return the auditor will cause it to be examined in his office, and he is authorized and directed to notify disbursing officers of all errors or irregularities in their accounts, and when so notified, disbursing officers will take immediate steps to correct such errors or irregularities.

4. Whenever the errors have been corrected, or payment has been made for deficient articles, and the action of the auditor is sustained or modified by the military governor, a return will be regarded as settled and the officer who rendered it will be notified accordingly.

5. If the necessary corrections in a return be not made within two months from the date of notification by the auditor the facts will be reported to the chief of staff of the Division of Cuba.

6. Balances which may, from time to time, be certified by the auditor, upon settlement of public accounts, shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government; except that any person whose accounts may have been settled, the head of a department, or of any establishment not under the jurisdiction of a department, to which the account pertains, may, on presentation of new evidence, obtain a revision of the said account by the military governor, whose decision upon such revision shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the government.

7. The auditor will preserve, with their vouchers and certificates, all accounts that have been finally adjusted. He will also superintend the recovery of all debts finally certified by him to be due to the government.

8. The auditor of the finance department will, under the regulations prescribed in this order, and concurrently with the auditor of the island, examine and scrutinize all accounts and returns rendered by civilian officers of the military government of Cuba.

9. The head of a department to which accounts pertain will cause each account current or property return, with accompanying papers, to be examined and transmitted to the auditor of the finance department within twenty days from the date on which such account was received at his office. When a suspension or disallowance is made the department will notify the accountable officer, that he may have an opportunity to submit explanations.

10. All officers requiring funds will submit to the chief of staff of the division approved estimates of the same, which shall state the purposes for which the funds are to be used. These estimates should be submitted not later than the twentieth day of the month preceding that for which the estimates are made. Special requisitions will be made for sums needed for unforeseen contingencies.

11. All transfers of funds or property will be accompanied by invoices and receipts in duplicate, but no transfer of funds shall be made, except on the order of the head of an executive department, or, in case of a United States Army officer, on the order of his proper superior officer.

12. The use of funds for purposes other than those for which specifically appropriated is prohibited. Heads of departments, in notifying officers of remittances, will inform them of the amount remitted under each head of appropriation.

13. Funds in the personal possession of a disbursing officer are so kept at his own risk.

14. No officer disbursing money or directing its disbursement shall be concerned individually, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale of any articles intended for, used by, or pertaining to the public service.

15. No officer, or clerk of a disbursing officer, shall be interested in the purchase of any employee's certificate of pay due, or any other claim against the government.

16. Officers will not purchase supplies for the government from any other person in its service, nor contract with any such person to furnish supplies or service to the government, or make any government purchase or contract, in which such person shall be permitted to share or receive benefit.

17. Accounts current will be rendered monthly and will be made in duplicate, each accompanied by the proper abstracts and vouchers, one copy will be forwarded to the auditor of the island, the other will be retained by the officer. Should the disbursing officer be a civilian, under the military government of Cuba, the accounts will be made in triplicate, two being sent to the head of the department under whose direction the disbursement is made and one retained by the officer. On receipt of these the head of such department will immediately transmit one of the accounts to the auditor of the island.

18. Accounts current must be made out in time to reach the auditor not later than the twentieth of the month following that covered by the account.

19. With the accounts will be forwarded all orders and other papers upon which the accountable officer relies to relieve himself from responsibility, including abstracts of purchases made during the month.

20. All disbursements must be covered by vouchers, in duplicate, accompanied by duplicate itemized and receipted bills.

21. When an officer is relieved from duty, he will certify outstanding debts, if any, to his successor, and transmit a list of the same to the head of his department. Unless otherwise ordered, he will turn over to his successor all public money, property, books, and papers pertaining to the service from which he is relieved.

22. The correctness of the facts stated on a voucher and the justness of the account must be certified by the officer.

23. The giving or taking of receipts in blank for public money is prohibited.

24. Vouchers for funds disbursed will, before being signed by a public creditor, be made out in full, with the place of payment and name of paying officer entered in the receipt, and the exact amount of money clearly stated in the receipt.

25. The signature to a receipt and the name of the person entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. When a signature is not written by the hand of the party, it must be witnessed by an officer of the government when practicable.

26. An officer will have credit for an expenditure of money made in obedience to an order by competent authority, which order must be in writing. If the expenditure be disallowed it will be charged to the officer who ordered it.

27. If payment be made on a certificate of any officer as to fact and afterwards disallowed for error of fact in the certificate, it will pass to the credit of the disbursing officer and be charged to the officer who gave the certificate.

28. Returns of all property purchased with funds derived from the customs service will be made quarterly.

29. Officers responsible for public property of any description are charged with its preservation from loss or damage. Every officer accountable for public property will keep himself accurately informed by personal examination of the quantity and condition of the property on hand and will be held strictly responsible that it is accurately reported on his return. At each transfer of such property, both the invoicing and receipting officer will attend in person, and each will satisfy himself by personal examination that all property invoiced is on hand and in condition as stated in the invoice.

30. Property worn out in the service will not be destroyed, but will be kept for the action of an inspector detailed by the commander of a military department. The accountable officer will submit an inventory thereof and ask for an inspector's action, for which application should be made to the headquarters of the department in which the officer is serving, and the property will be disposed of as ordered by him. If sold at auction, the money received therefor will be turned in to the credit of the treasurer of the customs service.

31. Accounts current for January and February will be forwarded with the least practicable delay.

32. Property returns will be rendered to cover the first quarter of his calendar year.

33. All accounts and returns will be made out on forms furnished by the auditor of the island, who will supply the same on application.

34. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order, are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 21, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The prosecution of all claims against municipalities or provincial deputations will be suspended, until the method of their adjustment shall be determined, after the reorganization of said corporations.

II. Judges will not take cognizance of suits involving claims against provincial deputations or municipalities, for liabilities incurred prior to December 31, 1898, and suits already instituted to establish such claims will be suspended.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 21, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All fines, whether of governmental or municipal character, shall hereafter be paid in cash. Receipts for amounts so paid will be given in each case, and proper record kept of the same by the officer receiving them.

II. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order, are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 23, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, and of the secretaries in council, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter judicial courts or magistrates in the island of Cuba will refuse to take cognizance of all prosecutions which have for their object the punishment of criminal acts committed by troops in active military service during the past war, by individual members of the same, or by any person connected therewith in any capacity or manner whatsoever, whether belonging to Cuban or Spanish forces; and it is also declared that no criminal responsibility shall attach to any person or persons for any act so committed.

II. Within the meaning of the preceding article shall likewise be included all individuals invested with civil authority, whether by the Spanish Government or by the different revolutionary organizations, both with regard to orders which they may have dictated or acts which they may have done, whether directed to the suppression of the revolution or to the accomplishment of the purposes of the revolution itself against the Government of Spain.

III. Individuals undergoing criminal trial, or who may now be confined for the commission of any act included in the foregoing articles, shall immediately be set at liberty. Judges in charge of proceedings in such cases will bring them to a close, and will forward the records in each case to the appropriate audiencia, that the latter may take the necessary action under the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 25, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of finance, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All municipal assessments, known as "repartimiento," are hereby abolished, and the outstanding quotas yet unpaid, and due in the second half of the present fiscal year, are remitted.

II. The present tax on beef cattle, of 4½ cents per kilo of meat, is abolished, to take effect on April 1, 1899.

III. All taxes and imports on articles of prime necessity, such as food and fuel, including kindling wood, coal, and charcoal, are also hereby abolished, with the exception of those imposed on distilled and fermented alcoholic liquors.

IV. No municipality shall be allowed to place a tax on the importation or exportation of merchandise and cattle, and all municipal taxes now affecting those articles are hereby abolished.

V. The following taxes on urban and rural property (real estate) and on industry and commerce are hereby turned over to the municipalities, to be by them applied to the payment of their local necessities, according to the following rules:

URBAN PROPERTY.

1. All taxes actually in force on city real property are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax of 8 per cent per annum for the municipalities of Havana, Matanzas,

Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and of 6 per cent per annum for the remaining municipalities of the island. These 8 and 6 per cent rates shall be levied on the net income of the property, according to the assessment now in force. Said taxes shall be collected in quarterly installments, but those falling due on the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall not be collected prior to June 20, 1899.

2. The 12 per cent state tax on real property, the municipal surtax, and the collection tax are hereby abolished, except that such of the municipal surtaxes as may be due for the third quarter of the present fiscal year shall be collected by the municipalities.

RURAL PROPERTY.

3. The direct tax on rural property is hereby reduced to the single tax now levied by the state, the 100 per cent municipal surtax, the extraordinary surtaxes, and all collection taxes are hereby abolished.

4. Besides the exemptions heretofore granted, all properties which, according to the tax rolls of the State, pay taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum, those destroyed by war, and, in general, those which are not at present actually productive, shall be considered exempt from all taxation.

5. Properties shall be considered as actually productive which are now worked or cultivated, as stated in the assessment rolls now in force.

6. The collection of these taxes, herein provided for, shall take place semiannually, but those of the present half year shall not be collected prior to April 20, 1899, nor shall those of the first six months of the next fiscal year be collected prior to September 20, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL TAXES.

7. The industrial impost, or tax on manufacturers and commerce, as well as all municipal surtaxes and collection taxes, are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax, according to the following rules:

8. For industries included in the first list (*tarifa primera*) the rate shall be reduced one-fourth—that is, the rate hereafter will be 75 per cent of the amount levied, according to the state tax rolls now in force.

9. For the present are also abolished the taxes enumerated in the second list (*tarifa segunda*) under the heads of extra salaries, concert companies, newspaper publishing companies, and others of like nature; gymnasiums and establishments of learning. The remaining industries enumerated in this list shall pay one rate only of taxation to the municipalities, which shall be 75 per cent of the present rate, levied according to the state tax roll now in force.

10. The income derived from the third list (*tarifa tercera*) shall hereafter be collected by and shall pertain to municipalities, but the rate of taxation on this list shall be one-third less than that at present levied by the State, except that this reduction shall not apply to the manufacture of distilled liquors, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages.

11. The fourth list is hereby abolished.

12. The fifth list, as well as the so-called patents appended to the regulations of May 12, 1893, are reduced 50 per cent of the present rate, and shall be exclusively a municipal tax, to be collected by the municipalities of the island and not by the state. All municipal surtaxes and collection taxes are hereby abolished.

GENERAL RULES.

VI. The aforesaid taxes shall be paid in United States money, or in its equivalent, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the Gazette of March 4, 1899.

VII. Municipalities shall themselves collect all the taxes pertaining to them, in conformity with the provisions of the "municipal law," and shall apply them to the payment of the expenses enumerated in their budgets.

VIII. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall, within twenty days after the publication of this decree, forward to each municipality located within their respective jurisdictions a certified copy of the present tax rolls, inserting therein the amount of the net income from taxes on city and country property, so that the said municipalities may be able to make the collection in accordance with this decree.

IX. For the present all laws, regulations, and orders, not in conflict with the provisions of this order, concerning taxes above transferred to municipalities shall remain in force.

X. The internal excise tax on the wholesale and retail sale of alcohols, spirits, and liquors is likewise provisionally transferred to municipalities, which shall control and collect said taxes in conformity with the regulations of January 19, 1893, and their supplementary provisions, but said excise tax shall be collected with an increase

of 50 per cent on the articles included in the first five classifications, and 100 per cent on those included in the remaining classifications, payment to be made in United States money or its equivalent. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall forward to the municipalities located within their respective jurisdictions certified rolls of taxpayers of this class, and also a statement of those who have paid their taxes and of those who have not yet done so.

XI. Taxes now collected from telephone companies, the services of which are rendered entirely within the bounds of a municipality, are hereby assigned to such municipality. The tax levied by the royal order of May 12, 1888, on the telephone company of Habana is hereby transferred to the said municipality.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
The operation of the decree of March 5, 1898, of Captain-General D. Ramón Blanco, extending the provisions of previous decrees with regard to the collection of debts upon city and country properties, is hereby further extended until the 30th day of April, 1899. Before that date the military government will publish a final decree, which shall govern in these matters.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 29, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The dues which have heretofore been paid to the government for the issuing of academic and professional degrees of any kind whatsoever are hereby abolished, and in future such degrees, conforming to the model which may be adopted, shall be issued free of cost to the persons entitled to receive them.

II. The department of justice and public instruction shall cause these degrees to be printed in suitable manner, the cost of the same to be paid from its appropriation for material.

III. All persons may receive degrees under this order who have undergone the general examinations preceding the issuing of the degree, and who may not yet have received it.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 30, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Courts of justice will continue to execute fully the decrees of pardon which the former governor of the island, Gen. Jiménez Castellanos, granted to the members of the late Corps of Volunteers on the 16th and 27th days of December, 1898,

in the terms and under conditions expressed in said decrees, as modified and defined by the provisions of this order.

II. The courts alone shall have the power to declare whether or not the pardon shall apply in any particular case. The authority, therefore, given by the above mentioned decree of December 16, 1898, to directors of penal establishments, to grant this pardon to persons under their custody, is hereby revoked. Cases in which the said pardon has already been given its full effect will not, however, be reconsidered.

III. The said pardon shall not be granted except to persons who fulfill the conditions mentioned in said decree. If, in the same case, there were associated others who were criminally responsible, the proceedings against the latter shall continue until final judgment is rendered.

IV. To establish the fact that an accused was actually a volunteer and included within the terms of said pardon, there will be required a certificate of entrance into said force, executed in due form by the persons regularly authorized to issue such papers, and dated prior to the commission of the crime. In the absence of such credentials, there may be substituted the certificate of the Spanish authority or functionary, at this date in charge of the archives of the general subinspeccion of volunteers, to the fact that these records show the dates of entrance into, and discharge from the volunteers of the persons concerned, or that such persons belonged to the volunteers on the 31st day of December, 1898. This certificate must be duly authenticated.

V. Persons who possess only the credentials referred to in the first part of the preceding article, and no other document legally issued and supported by the archives mentioned therein, by which to establish the fact that they belonged to the Corps of Volunteers at the date of the commission of the crime, may prove this fact by the sworn statement of two witnesses.

VI. The accused may at any time during trial or after sentence produce the proofs to which the preceding articles refer, and apply for his pardon.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 31a.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

General Order No. 11, from these headquarters, dated Havana, January 30, 1899, is hereby reaffirmed and the Gazette of Habana (*Gaceta de la Habana*), Cuba, is announced as the official gazette of the military government of Cuba. No other will be so recognized.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 1, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The "Tribunal local contencioso administrativo" is hereby abolished.

II. The trial of all suits which have heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the said tribunal shall hereafter pertain to the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 12, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of state and government, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The administration of cemeteries, constructed with municipal or other analogous funds, not proceeding from the church, shall pertain to municipalities.

II. The administration of cemeteries constructed partly with ecclesiastical funds, and partly with municipal or other analogous funds shall also pertain to municipalities, the church receiving the proportional share of the receipts which may belong to it.

III. The administration of cemeteries constructed exclusively with ecclesiastical funds shall belong to the church, but the questions of police and hygiene shall be under the direction of the civil authority.

IV. Municipalities which, under the provisions of Articles I and II hereof, claim the right to the administration of a cemetery at this time in the possession of and administered by the church, shall present their claims, accompanied by documentary proofs thereof, before the proper civil governor, within two months from the date of this order, for decision as regards the question of administration. The civil governor will render decision, against which appeal may be made to the courts having jurisdiction over administrative matters. Claims presented after the expiration of the said two months will not be considered.

V. The possession of any building or other property, evidently intended or commonly used for religious purposes by the ministers, priests, or other official representatives of any church or religious sect, will be considered *prima facie* evidence of title to such buildings or property until the question of ownership shall have been determined by due process of law.

VI. The authorities of any municipality in which there is no civil cemetery will take immediate steps to establish one, due regard being had to laws on the subject relating to public health and sanitary conditions.

VII. The decisions which may be made, as above, with respect to the administration of cemeteries, shall not affect the rights of the claimants to determine the question of ownership before the courts.

VIII. The church may not be deprived of the administration of any cemetery of which it had charge up to the 1st day of January, 1899, and where transfer has been effected, restoration shall be made, until the decision of the civil government has been rendered in the case.

IX. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order, are hereby revoked.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 13, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In view of the abolition of provincial deputations, the "Institutos de segunda enseñanza" which formerly depended upon those bodies, shall hereafter be under the charge of the state.

II. The dues for matriculation, examination, and other similar charges, which were formerly paid to provincial deputations, shall hereafter be paid to the state. The abolition of dues referred to in article 1 of the decree of March 29, 1899, shall also include the fees paid for degrees issued by the "institutos" referred to in the preceding article.

III. The treasury department will pay approved accounts of the said "institutos" accruing since the 1st day of January, 1899, and which remain unpaid by the provincial deputations.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 13, 1899.

On the recommendation of the secretary of justice and public instruction, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The royal decrees of February 1, 1894, and November 6, 1896, creating and establishing rules for the government of a bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers, are hereby revoked; the decree of the late autonomist government, dated May 24, 1898, organizing a board in Habana to take charge of said pension matters, is also revoked.

II. The director of public instruction is charged with the settlement of the accounts of the said board, under the direction of the secretary of justice and public instruction.

III. The said secretary is authorized to appoint two clerks, with an annual salary of \$800, each, in American money, to be under the immediate orders of the director of public instruction, to aid him in making the settlement above provided for.

IV. Dating from the 1st day of April, 1899, there shall be no deduction from the salaries of teachers of any grade on account of pensions or retired pay, nor shall any deduction be made from the amount assigned to any school for material.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 41.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

ORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I. A supreme court is hereby created, which shall sit in the capital of the island, and which shall have and shall exercise jurisdiction throughout Cuban territory. No other court or tribunal shall have the same title, character, or category.

II. The supreme court shall be composed of a president or chief justice, six associate justices, and one fiscal, two assistant fiscals, one secretary or chief clerk, two deputy clerks, and such other subordinate employees as may hereinafter be provided for.

III. The subordinate employees shall be six clerks, for the secretary; three "alguaciles," one doorkeeper, two laborers, for the court; two clerks and one "alguacil," for the fiscal.

IV. As a court of justice, the supreme court shall sit as a single body, consisting of the president and the six associate justices. Five justices shall constitute a quorum to render judgment, but three may direct the course of pleadings and procedure. In appeals from sentences involving capital punishment or so-called perpetual penalties, or when the fiscal or plaintiff shall apply for the infliction of any such penalties, not less than seven justices shall sit at the hearing. All decisions and rulings must be concurred in by a majority of the justices sitting. In case of disagreement, the question shall be decided according to the law of procedure.

V. If, on account of valid objection to one or more of the justices, or for any cause, the number of justices is reduced below that required for a quorum, substitutes may be had in the following order: First, the president of the audiencia of Havana; second, the presidents of the different departments of the said audiencia; and third, the judges of the same. Among those of equal grade, the senior judge in length of service shall be preferred, and in case two or more shall have the same length of service, preference will be determined by seniority of age. This last rule will also be applied in cases wherein a member of the court is substituted for the chief justice. If the case before the court involves a decision, either previously concurred in or rendered, in a case in which any of the substitutes have taken a part, other substitutes following next in order, as above, shall take their places, and the disqualified judge or judges shall refrain from sitting on the case.

VI. The provisions of the foregoing article shall likewise apply in all civil cases in which the justices may be divided in opinion and there shall be lacking the number requisite to decide the issue.

CONSTITUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

VII. The supreme court, in addition to its functions as a court of justice, shall also meet in administrative session. When sitting as a court of justice, the supreme court shall have jurisdiction in the following cases:

1. Criminal actions which may be hereafter expressly and specifically placed under its jurisdiction.

2. Criminal actions instituted against the chief justice, associate justices, fiscal or assistant fiscals of the supreme court.

3. Criminal actions against the president of any audiencia, or against the president of one of the sections of an audiencia.

4. Criminal actions against the chief clerk, or any of the deputy clerks of the supreme court for criminal offenses in connection with the discharge of their official duties.

5. Criminal actions against the secretary of an executive department of the government, or against the civil governor, of province.

In the cases enumerated in the five preceding paragraphs, the supreme court shall have exclusive and original jurisdiction to try and decide them in oral and public trial. The court shall designate a judge of an audiencia as a special commission to inquire into such cases and to present them to the court.

6. Actions for civil liabilities against the chief justice or any of the associate justices of the supreme court, or the president of an audiencia, or any one of its sections, or a judge of such audiencia or section.

7. Cases of objection to the president of the supreme court, or to one or more of its justices.

In the last two cases the court shall proceed according to the methods prescribed by the law of civil procedure.

8. Questions of consolidation or joining of actions, and questions of jurisdiction between judges and tribunals, who have no other common superior than the supreme court.

9. Review of rulings of audiencias, denying the right of appeal to the supreme court, from decisions in which are alleged errors of law, of legal doctrine, or defects in procedure.

10. Petitions for annulment of judgment for alleged error in law or legal doctrine, in cases where the hearing of such petitions may have been admitted.

11. Petitions for annulment of judgment for alleged defects of form in procedure, in cases where such petition may have been admitted.

12. The merits of the case itself, where the annulment of the judgment asked for in the petition has been granted by the supreme court, on grounds of error in law or legal doctrine.

The provisions of the five preceding paragraphs shall apply both to civil and to criminal matters, except in so far as they refer to appeals for error in legal doctrine, which relate exclusively to matters of a civil character.

13. Petitions for annulment of awards rendered by arbitrators.

14. Petitions for revision in civil, criminal, and administrative matters (*contencioso administrativo*).

15. The execution of decisions rendered by foreign courts in accordance with treaties and laws now in force or which may be enacted or decreed hereafter. Cases are excepted which may by treaty be placed under the jurisdiction of other tribunals.

16. Proceedings to determine if hearing should be granted when judgment by default has already been rendered by the supreme court itself.

17. All extradition proceedings in cases wherein the supreme court itself has jurisdiction.

18. Appeals from the decisions of the audiencia of Habana in administrative cases (*contencioso administrativo*), as well as petitions for reversal of decision, in which appeal in such cases is denied.

19. Of any other matter of judicial character which the law may hereafter place under its special jurisdiction.

VIII. The supreme court, when sitting in administrative sessions, is vested with the following authority and powers:

1. To supervise the administration of justice throughout Cuban territory.

2. To decide all matters which may be attributed to it by law, and which are not under the jurisdiction, as above stated, of the court when sitting as a court of justice.

3. To make such reports as the government may request, concerning the administration of justice, the organization of courts and conduct of business therein, the administration and financial affairs of the judiciary, and in general, the promulgation, repeal, and reform of laws.

4. To propose to the government what it may deem advisable or necessary in the matters to which the preceding paragraph refers.

5. To exercise disciplinary jurisdiction in the cases specified in the Digest of Organic

Regulations for the Administration of Justice,¹ and in the law of procedure, in the manner prescribed in said Digest.

6. To appoint and remove the subordinate employees of the court, on the recommendation of the President, except as provided for in paragraph 12, Article XIV, and Article XXVII.

7. To exercise such control as the laws may confer upon it, over the appointment, oath of office, and installment of judicial officers.

8. To prescribe regulations for the dress of officers of the court, the method of dispatching business, and the maintenance of order in the court.

IX. The supreme court, when in administrative session, shall be composed, as when sitting as a court of justice, of the president and associate justices of the court; but in addition the fiscal, or assistant fiscal who may represent him, shall invariably be present and shall have the right to speak and vote, except when the question before the court shall involve the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction; in such cases the fiscal shall confine himself to the ordinary duties of his office, in accordance with the rules mentioned in section 5 of the preceding article.

X. Five of the above-mentioned members of the court shall constitute a quorum to hold administrative session. All decisions shall be made by a majority of the members present, except that in cases involving the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction the fiscal or his substitute shall not count to form the aforesaid quorum of five.

XI. The meetings of the court in administrative session shall ordinarily be held weekly, unless there should be no business pending before it; but in exceptional cases the president, if he deem it necessary, may call an extra session at any time.

XII. The court, in administrative session, shall be governed by the rules contained in title 10 of the digest, in all matters relating to the methods of voting and debating, the manner of holding sessions, and attendance upon the same, the duties of the secretary, the recording of the minutes and of the votes taken, as well as other matter within the province of the court, in such session. From this rule are excepted the provisions of article 311 of the Digest, in so far as these relate to the presence of the assistant fiscal, who, when present in place of the fiscal, shall have the right to speak and vote, as prescribed in Article IX.

XIII. The decision of the court, in administrative session, must be accompanied by the reasons therefor, but they need not necessarily have the form of "resultandos" and "considerandos," which form the court may adopt at its discretion. In a case wherein the court shall concur in the written opinion of the fiscal and the grounds thereof, it shall be sufficient for it to express its conformity with both.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COURT.

XIV. The chief justice shall be the presiding officer of the supreme court, and as such, shall have the following powers:

1. To convene and preside over the court, either when sitting as a court of justice or in administrative session.

2. To enforce obedience to this decree and to all laws relating to the duties of his office.

3. To recommend to the government such measures as he may consider necessary or advisable to insure the better administration of justice.

4. To receive and dispatch official correspondence.

5. To forward, with his opinion thereon, all petitions, complaints, and reports, which the court, the associate justices or subordinates thereof, may present to the government.

6. To receive excuses of the associate justices, officers, and subordinates of the court for nonattendance thereon.

7. To see that all associate justices, officers, and subordinates of the court fully perform their duty, and to issue such orders as he may deem advisable to insure the discharge of their functions.

8. To indicate to the fiscal what he may consider advisable for the better administration of justice, so far as relates to the fiscal and his subordinates, but without communicating directly with such subordinates or restricting, in any way, the free action of these officials. When he considers it necessary, he will report to the government what he may deem advisable concerning the fiscals and their duties.

9. To report to the court such acts of the associate justices as may deserve disciplinary correction, and also offenses which the said justices may have committed in the discharge of their official functions.

10. To report to the government all vacancies occurring in the court which should be filled by appointment by the government, as well as all vacancies, due to any cause, which may, for any considerable time, prevent any officer of the court from performing his duties.

¹ Compilación de las Disposiciones orgánicas de la Administración de Justicia. This will hereafter, in this decree, be referred to simply as "The Digest."

11. To hear complaints presented to him by interested parties, concerning delay in the administration of justice, in cases pending before the supreme court, or before any audiencia; to take such measures in the case as may be within his authority; to refer the complaint to the court, and, if it refers to a case pending before an audiencia, to call it to the attention of the president of such audiencia.

12. To appoint and discharge, at will, the laborers employed in the court.

13. To establish rules for the good order and preservation of the archives and library of the court.

14. To notify the court when he himself is unable to be present.

XV. The president of the supreme court shall never be designated as "ponente."

XVI. The president of the supreme court shall have authority to decide finally appeals against decisions of presidents of audiencias in all cases wherein the latter take cognizance of appeals against the opinions of "registradores de la propiedad" concerning documents presented for record, whether presented by private parties or by order of court; there is likewise conferred upon him the authority which the "reglamento de la ley hipotecaria" vests in the "sección de los registros del ministerio de ultramar," and which was later vested in the corresponding section of the department of grace and justice, and government, of the general government of the island, during the autonomist régime.

THE SECRETARY OR CHIEF CLERK.

XVII. The duties of the secretary shall extend to the court in all of its sessions, and to the office of the president.

XVIII. It shall be his duty:

1. To keep the seal of the court.

2. To seal and record the letters and other documents ordered by the court to be issued officially or written to interested parties.

3. To keep a book of registry, in which shall be copied literally the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, copies of which shall be issued only on the written order of the court.

4. To have direct charge of the archives and the library of the court, with the responsibilities and duties prescribed in articles 220-225, both inclusive, of the Digest.

XIX. When the court sits as a court of justice the secretary shall exercise in the appeals and proceedings before the court the functions appropriate to his office, as prescribed in the code of civil procedure, and those enumerated in articles 196 and 197 of the Digest now in force.

XX. When his other duties as secretary of the court or in the president's office render it necessary, these functions shall be performed by the deputy clerks of the court. In such cases the said deputy clerks shall sign papers and documents and shall perform all the duties proper to be performed by the secretary, whom they represent, but their signatures must be preceded by the words "por delegación."

XXI. The secretary, when the court is in administrative session, shall, in person, attend to the matters before it, and shall not delegate these duties to any other person, except that in case of his absence his duties shall devolve upon the senior deputy clerk of the court. Should there be two or more such clerks having equal length of service, the said duties shall devolve upon the senior in age.

XXII. As secretary of the president's office he shall, with the president, dispatch such business as may be assigned to him, in accordance with this decree.

THE DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXIII. The deputy clerks of the court shall issue summonses, subpoenas, and notifications; they shall call for records of proceedings held out of court, and perform any other duty to be discharged outside of and by order of the court.

THE FISCAL AND ASSISTANT FISCALS.

XXIV. The fiscal of the supreme court shall be chief of the fiscals of the island, and will be directly responsible to the department of justice only. Articles 456-460, both inclusive, of the Digest are accordingly made a part of this decree, with the exception that for the words "la monarquía" there shall be substituted the words "el territorio Cubano" in all cases wherein the former expression is used, and for the words "ministerio de ultramar" the words "secretaría de justicia" shall be substituted.

XXV. Articles 452-465, both inclusive, of the Digest, shall also be continued in force so far as they concern the fiscal and assistant fiscals of the supreme court.

XXVI. The assistant fiscals shall assist the fiscal in the duties of his office in such manner as he may direct. When acting for the fiscal they will sign papers drawn up by them, placing before their signatures the words "por delegación."

XXVII. The fiscal shall have authority to appoint and discharge at will the subordinate employees of his office.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

XXVIII. The clerks of the secretary's office shall not appear officially in judicial proceedings or pleadings which the officers of the court are required to act upon in person and to authenticate with their own signatures. The secretary or deputy clerks of the court shall supervise and be responsible for the work of the clerks who, in general, shall be under the direct order of these officers, to aid and cooperate with them in the discharge of their duties.

XXIX. The clerks of the fiscal shall have direct charge of the records of that office, and shall render the fiscal services similar to those referred to in the preceding article in regard to the clerks of the secretary.

XXX. The "alguaciles" and doorkeepers shall discharge the duties prescribed in article 279 of the Digest for such employees.

XXXI. The president of the court shall regulate the duties of the "alguaciles," doorkeepers, and laborers in such a manner as he may deem proper. The fiscal shall do the same with regard to his subordinate employees.

APPOINTMENT, TERM OF OFFICE, PRIORITY, POSSESSION OF OFFICE, OATHS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES OF FUNCTIONARIES, EMPLOYEES AND SUBORDINATES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

XXXII. The appointment of all officers of the supreme court, with the exception of the subordinate employees, shall be made by the military governor, on the recommendation of the secretary of justice.

XXXIII. Seniority and precedence with officers of the same grade shall be determined by date of appointment, and if the incumbents shall have been appointed by the same decree all will be considered as of equal rank, and the order of precedence will be determined by age.

XXXIV. The president, justices, fiscal, and assistant fiscals shall, upon the inauguration of the court, make oath before the military governor of the Island, in the form that may be required, and shall take possession of their offices, the court sitting in public administrative session. The secretary and deputy clerks shall likewise take oath and assume charge of their duties before the court in public session as above.

XXXV. The annual salaries of all the officers of the supreme court shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

The president, \$6,000.

The fiscal, \$5,750.

The associate justices, \$5,500 each.

The assistant fiscals, \$5,000 each.

The secretary or chief clerk, \$4,000.

The deputy clerks of the court, \$2,500.

The clerks of the secretary and of the fiscal, \$1,000.

Other clerks, \$600 each.

The doorkeeper and "alguaciles," \$450.

Laborers, \$300 each.

Should the court or the fiscal deem it necessary, they may require one of the last-named clerks of the secretary's office and of the fiscal's office to be stenographers, in which case they shall have an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

XXXVI. The court shall be granted \$1,500 annually, in United States money or its equivalent, for the purchase of material. This amount shall be distributed between the offices of the president and the fiscal in such proportion as may be decided by the court in administrative session. The president and fiscal shall have authority to disburse their respective amounts in such manner as they may deem proper.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

XXXVII. To be eligible for appointment to the office of president, justice, fiscal, assistant fiscal, secretary, or deputy clerk of the supreme court, the following requirements must be complied with:

1. The person must be a Cuban, or declare on oath that he accepts Cuban citizenship, provided he be a person included within the provisions of article 9, of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898.

2. He must be of age, that is, more than 23 years of age.

3. He must be a lawyer.

4. He must not labor under any of the disqualifications or incapacities herein stated.

XXXVIII. The following persons shall not be appointed to any of the aforesaid offices:

1. Those mentally or physically unsound.

2. Those against whom true bills have been found on any indictment whatever.

3. Those who have been sentenced to any "pena correccional" or "aflictiva," unless he shall have duly completed such penalty or shall have been totally pardoned.

4. Those who have served a sentence for any offense which, by reason of the nature of the offense itself or the character of the penalty, would injure the reputation.

5. Those who are bankrupt or who have made assignments and have not been discharged.

6. Those persons, not merchants, who have made assignments for the benefit of creditors, until their good faith shall have been adjudged.

7. Debtors to the public funds, as "second contributors."

8. Persons of immoral or vicious habits, and, in general, those whose acts of omission or commission, though not punishable by law, give them an unsavory reputation.

XXXIX. The offices mentioned in Article XXXVII are incompatible with:

1. The exercise of any other jurisdiction whatever.

2. The holding of any other office or position of the government of a province or municipality.

3. Employment as a clerk or in any other subordinate position in any other tribunal or court.

XL. Articles 76 to 79, inclusive, of the Digest are declared applicable to the supreme court, but the reference made in article 77 to article 75 shall be understood as relating to the preceding article of this decree.

XLI. The president and justices of the supreme court, as well as the fiscal and the assistant fiscals, shall not practice the business of lawyer, solicitor, or notary public; they shall not engage in any industrial, mercantile, or speculative pursuits, in the name of themselves, their wives, or other persons, nor shall they take part in any enterprise, such as a commercial company or corporation, as partner, director, managing partner, superintendent, or counsel. Violation of this rule shall be considered as resignation of office.

XLII. Neither the secretary nor any clerk of the court shall practice law or be a solicitor or a notary public. Violation of this rule shall be considered as a resignation of office.

XLIII. To be a subordinate employee of the court, the person must possess the first two requirements of Article XXXVII of this decree, must be able to read and write, must be of good moral character, and free from any of the first four disqualifications enumerated in Article XXXVIII.

O. H. ERNST,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 44.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter and until further orders, the regulations governing the administration and collection of taxes on real estate securities and conveyance of property in the Island of Cuba, published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th days of August, 1892, are hereby modified as follows:

II. The rates of taxation specified in articles 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are reduced to one-third of the figures therein stated.

III. The rates fixed in articles 9, 14, and 18 are reduced to one-half of the figures therein specified.

IV. The existing article 22, from which are henceforth exempted conveyances mortis causa, in legitimate line of descent, shall read as follows: Inheritances, substitutions, bequests mortis causa, and legacies of all kinds of property and securities on real estate shall pay according to the degree of relationship between the deceased and his heirs, donees and legatees, in strict compliance with the following schedule:

	Per cent.
Between natural parents and descendants, children legitimized by royal concession, and husband and wife.....	1
Collateral relations of the second degree.....	2
Collateral relations of the third degree.....	3
Collateral relations of the fourth degree.....	4
Collateral relations of the fifth degree.....	5
Collateral relations of the sixth degree.....	6
No consanguinity.....	7
Bequests for repose of soul.....	8

V. Article 23 shall be replaced by the following: That portion of an inheritance in which a surviving consort holds a life interest under articles 834 et seq. of the existing Civil Code shall pay no tax whatever.

VI. Uncollected taxes, namely, those remaining unpaid upon acts or contracts that have been entered into or made since January 1, shall be settled and collected in accordance with regulations now in force, but shall be exempt from the payment of the interest prescribed in article 185.

VII. All war taxes are hereby abolished.

VIII. Taxes shall be paid in United States money, whatever be the kind of money stipulated in the contract, but the payment may be made in its equivalent, as specified in the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, on March 4, 1899.

IX. The tax on the consolidation, recognition, or modification of mortgage securities shall be computed on the secured capital, as the reglamento prescribes, without any accumulation of interest nor fixed charge for costs of judicial proceedings.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 46.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

An extension of two years, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, is hereby granted for the collection of all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage on real property, where it may be necessary to sell said property or its products to make collection. This extension shall not apply to obligations contracted since the 31st day of December, 1898.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 50.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The royal decree of June 1, 1897, extending the civil jurisdiction of the province of Santa Clara over the towns of Ciego de Avila, Morón, and Júcaro, is hereby revoked, and the territorial division existing before the above-mentioned date, with regard to civil and judicial jurisdiction, is reestablished.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 51.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Pepe Antonio, now provisionally sitting in Guanabacoa, is hereby transferred to the town of Campo Florido in the same municipal district.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 57.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The civil courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all suits for divorce or for nullification of marriage instituted after the date of publication of this order, and only decrees rendered by such courts shall have legal effect.

II. Decrees of divorce or of nullification of marriage shall be made only for the causes stated in articles 101 and 105 of the civil code, and the legal effect of such decrees shall be as provided for in the said code.

III. Suits for divorce or for nullification of marriage now pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals shall be prosecuted before said tribunals to conclusion, but the legal effect of their decisions shall be that determined by the civil code, and the civil courts shall be charged with the execution of the same. For this purpose the parties interested may file a certified copy of the decree with the civil court which would have been competent to render decision in the case.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 59.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Exact copies of all charters, concessions, or grants, and of all amendments thereto, which have been given to railway or other corporations existing under the authority of the Spanish Government, or of the Governor-General of the island, shall be filed, within sixty days from the date of this order, in the office of the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works; and hereafter when any such charters, grants, or concessions are given, or amendments are made thereto, copies of the same shall at once be filed in the office of the said secretary.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 62.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. All stocks or other securities given as bond by public officials, employees, or contractors for faithful performance of duties or services in behalf of the state, a province, or a municipality, shall be surrendered and turned over to their owners, provided that the obligation so guaranteed shall not have continued beyond the 31st day of December, 1898, and provided that no judicial proceedings are pending on questions involving the said securities.

II. All liens, incumbrances, or mortgages held on real estate, either urban or rural, as security for the performance of the duties or services mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall also be released and canceled, and the said real estate freed from such incumbrance under the conditions and limitations contained in the preceding paragraph.

III. All costs and charges for the release and cancellation of said bonds, liens, or mortgages shall be defrayed by the parties entitled to request and obtain said releases.

IV. The department of finance is charged with the execution of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 63.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the so-called *votos reservados*, of the justices of a court, who do not agree with the decision of the majority, shall be public, and shall be recorded in the book of decisions in the same manner as the decision itself, but the dissenting opinions shall be signed only by the dissenting justices.

II. Such dissenting opinions shall hereafter be known as *votos particulares*, and shall be entered in the original records in the same manner as the judgments and immediately after them. When the interested parties are notified of the judgments, they shall likewise be informed of the *votos particulares* given in the case.

III. The above provisions shall apply to dissenting opinions in all rulings of the court. The manner of recording such opinions, and of notifying interested parties, shall be the same as that usually followed in such cases, except that dissenting opinions shall be signed only by the dissenting justices.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 64.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Quiebra Hacha, in the district of Mariel, province of Pinar del Rio, is hereby abolished, and the jurisdiction of the municipal court of Mariel is extended to include the limits formerly embraced by the court of Quiebra Hacha.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 66.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter civil marriages only shall be legally valid. The contracting parties may conform to the precepts of whatever religion they may profess, in addition to the formalities necessary to contract the civil marriage.

II. The officials in charge of the execution of the laws respecting marriage shall not accept as legal the written license or consent of the parent, when the same shall have been taken before an ecclesiastical notary, nor shall any such certificate be accepted which is not attested by the civil functionaries.

III. Clergymen of the different religious denominations represented in this island, in performing the ceremony of marriage, shall not be required to take other action than that imposed upon them by their respective religious beliefs; but the performance of this ceremony shall have no civil effect.

IV. All marriages heretofore solemnized in the island of Cuba shall be deemed and adjudged to be valid and the validity thereof shall in nowise be affected by any want of authority in the person solemnizing the same, if consummated with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in wedlock; *Provided*, That such marriage shall be duly recorded within a period of one year from the date of this order.

Record of such marriages shall be made upon presentation of satisfactory proof thereof.

V. The said marriages shall be proved by the presentation of documentary evidence of the same. If no such proof can be furnished, the fact of the marriage may be established in the form prescribed in articles 2001 to 2008, both inclusive, of the Law

of Civil Procedure; by the declaration of the functionary performing the ceremony, and of the witnesses thereto; or by such other proofs as the law allows.

VI. The regulations to be observed in recording marriages under this order will be issued by the secretary of justice and public instruction.

VII. The fee for performing the ceremony of marriage shall be \$1 in United States money or its equivalent.

VIII. All decrees, orders, laws, or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. So much of the decree of July 20, 1882, as extends the provisions of Article XIV of the Penal Code of Spain to the island of Cuba is hereby revoked.

II. The provisions of Article XII of the Penal Code of Cuba shall apply to all crimes and misdemeanors which may be committed by means of printing, engraving, or other mechanical means of publication.

III. The directors and editors of all periodicals as well as the printers thereof, whether occupying these positions permanently or temporarily, shall be civilly and criminally responsible, under the preceding article, for everything published in such periodicals, while they are acting in the said capacities, and whether or not said writings, drawings, articles, or paragraphs be signed; provided the same be not published in the performance of official duty. The responsibility of the author is in no wise diminished by the terms of this order.

The term printer, as used herein, will be construed to mean the head of any establishment wherein the printing, writing, engraving, or publication has been done.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 68.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of crimes made punishable under chapters 1 and 2 of Title V, and Titles VI, VII, and VIII of the Military Code of Spain.

II. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of the crimes mentioned in book 2, chapters 1 and 2, of Title I, and Titles II, III, IV, and V, of the Penal Code of the Spanish Navy.

III. Total pardon is hereby granted to all persons convicted of the crimes specified in book 2, of the existing Penal Code, chapters 1 and 2, Title I, Title II, chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and those specified in article 269 of chapter 6, Title III; those specified in articles 343, 344 of chapter 7, Title IV, and chapters 5 and 6 of Title VII.

IV. All cases wherein proceedings are pending for any of the above-mentioned crimes will be forwarded to the proper audiencia for suspension and record. Audiencias shall likewise direct the suspension in like cases of the proceedings now before them and shall at once place at liberty all persons accused of the said crimes.

V. All persons now serving sentence, for any of the above-mentioned crimes will be at once set at liberty on the order of the president of the audiencia of the judicial district in which they reside. This order shall be forwarded in the shortest possible time to the director of the penal establishment in which such persons may be serving sentence.

VI. All persons who have been imprisoned by Spanish military or naval authorities, and of whose cases record can not be found, shall be set at liberty, provided

their conduct has been good during the term of their imprisonment, and provided further, that the crime for which they were imprisoned is included in those referred to in the preceeding articles.

To supply the missing record in these cases the several audiencias shall order the judges of the first instance to institute such summary proceedings as may be possible under the circumstances, report of which shall, when completed, be rendered to the audiencia for the necessary action.

VII. The provisions of Article V hereof shall apply to all prisoners under confinement by order of Spanish military or naval authorities, record of whose cases can not be found, and concerning whom there is no record of crimes committed; such prisoners shall be set at liberty, but shall remain under the surveillance of the police for a period of one year.

VIII. The provisions of this order shall apply to those only accused of the crimes mentioned in Articles I, II, and III hereof, and which were committed before the 1st day of January, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 69.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of April 24, 1899, whereby an extension of two years, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, was granted for the collection and enforcement of the obligations therein stated, and contracted before the 31st day of December, 1898, is hereby modified as specified in the following articles:

II. Except as otherwise prescribed in this order an extension of two years terminating on the 1st day of May, 1901, is granted for the collection and enforcement on real estate, or its products, of all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, or any other security on real property; provided, that this extension shall not apply to liabilities contracted since the 31st day of December, 1898.

III. The said extension shall be for one year only, terminating on the 1st day of May, 1900, on all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, where it may be necessary to enforce collection through levy and sale of city real property, or of rural property in a condition of normal production; but creditors may institute suit at law to collect interests due on all obligations, whether or not secured by mortgage, and on censos or ground rents, provided that said interests shall have accrued since the 31st day of December, 1898, and that in case of default of payment, collection shall be made on the rents only of said city property, or on the rents or products of rural property in a condition of normal production.

IV. At the expiration of the said year of extension creditors shall be at liberty to institute suit to recover principal, interest, and costs due and unpaid on said date, or that may thereafter become due, without restriction or limitation of any kind, so far only as city property or the rural property mentioned in the preceding article is concerned.

V. Property, either urban or rural, belonging to debtors who may have been declared bankrupt, or who may have made assignment for the benefit of creditors, shall not be protected from the action of creditors nor included in the benefits of the extension hereby ordered when the proceedings in bankruptcy or assignment for the benefit of creditors shall have been initiated prior to the 16th day of May, 1896.

VI. In like manner, city or rural property in regard to which final judgment of judicial sale shall have been rendered prior to the 16th day of May, 1896, either in an ordinary action or in a special executive proceeding, shall not be exempt from the legal action of creditors who, as regards such property, may freely institute suit without restriction or limitation of any kind.

VII. In like manner, the provisions of the extension granted shall not apply to rural property abandoned by its owners, nor to property left uncultivated during the remainder of the present year. Property will be considered thus abandoned in cases wherein the owners shall be absent from the country, without having provided, through the appointment of an attorney, manager, or any other similar agency, for the management and control of his property.

VIII. It shall be lawful in all cases for creditors to take such judicial action as the law may entitle them to, so far only as may be necessary to secure their right of

priority in regard to other creditors, through the attachment of the property and the record of such action in the registry books.

Said judicial action, however, and the attachment of the property shall not confer on the creditor any right to prosecute his suit otherwise than as prescribed in this order.

IX. The provisions of this order shall not apply to those debts for the collection of which the creditor may have obtained the control and administration of the property of the debtor in conformity with the provisions of article 1503 of the Law of Civil Procedure.

X. All liabilities for costs, either incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in suits against debtors, shall be collected and enforced under the restrictions and limitations prescribed in this order, for the liabilities in which said costs may accrue.

XI. In all proceedings against the products or rents of rural property, the creditor shall, at the time of filing his claim, present a statement from the alcalde of the municipality in which the property may be situated certifying that said property is in a condition of normal production. The alcalde issuing such certificates shall state therein the facts and grounds on which he bases his conclusions. If the alcalde should not think that the property is in the condition claimed by the creditors, he shall so state in writing.

XII. Rural property shall be deemed in a condition of normal production when, besides the fact that its plant and machinery are in good condition, it shall have produced either in rent or products during the agricultural year of 1898 to 1899 more than 50 per cent of the amount of rents or products obtained from the said property in the agricultural year of 1894 to 1895.

XIII. The certificate issued by the alcalde under Article XI of this order shall not be conclusive evidence of the fact therein stated, and it shall be lawful, therefore, for the debtor to submit his denial of said statements. The issue thus raised shall be tried according to the provisions for special or incidental proceedings, in articles 740 et seq., of the Law of Civil Procedure, and the action of the creditor will be stayed until final decision shall be rendered. The burden of proof as to the fact that the production of the property has exceeded the 50 per cent mentioned in Article XII of this order shall be on the creditor. The debtor shall submit his denial within ten days after the notice of the order of the judge issuing execution against the rent and products of the property in question.

XIV. In the proceedings mentioned in Article XIII of this order no recourse may be had from the decision of the audiencia, which decision shall be final.

XV. When city property, on the rents of which the creditor may have a right to enforce the collection of interest as prescribed in Article III of this order, is occupied by the debtor, or by some other person not paying rent, or which may be attached by another creditor without a preferent right, the creditor shall have the right to take such judicial action as the laws may entitle him to, in order so to administer the said property that it may produce adequate rents.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 70.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter ayuntamientos shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of the regulations published on May 30, 1882, to give effect to the law of weights and measures of July 19, 1849, and shall collect the fines specified in title 5 of said regulations as penalties for violations of the law.

II. Ayuntamientos of provincial capitals, and towns wherein a district court holds session, may appoint and discharge their own inspectors of weights and measures. In other towns the secretary of the ayuntamiento shall perform the duties of that officer.

III. The maximum compensation of the inspector of weights and measures shall be that designated by the tariff now in force, in Appendix 2, of the aforesaid regulations. This tariff shall not be increased except by special authority of the general government.

IV. The metric system shall continue to be the standard in the island; but the use of the weights and measures of the country will be allowed, provided the cor-

responding equivalents may be expressed by them, as well also as the weights and measures of the United States of America. For the latter, the equivalents shall be those authorized by that Government.

V. In matters relating to weights and measures ayuntamientos will be under the immediate direction of civil governors in their respective provinces and under the general supervision of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

VI. All orders, decrees, laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 72.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter and until further orders there will be a special commissioner for Cuba, with station in the United States, who shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000.

II. Gonzalo de Quesada is hereby appointed special commissioner for Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 73.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the taxes levied on the slaughter of cattle and on slaughterhouses, referred to in rule 5, article 133 of the municipal law, will be regulated and collected throughout the island on the number of cattle killed and not on their weight.

II. Hereafter such taxes shall not exceed \$2 on each head of cattle, \$1 for each hog, and 50 cents for each sheep or goat slaughtered in the cities of Habana, Regla, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Puerto Principe, Pinar del Rio, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba.

In all other municipalities the tax will be \$1.50 for each head of cattle, 75 cents for each hog, and 40 cents for each sheep and goat.

These taxes shall be payable in United States currency or its equivalent.

III. All charges by municipalities for the use and service of their slaughterhouses and stock yards, as well as costs for the inspection of meats, shall be included in the taxes provided for in the foregoing article.

IV. Any private person, association, or company may freely exercise the trade of butcher and vender of meat, and may construct for such purposes special buildings or slaughterhouses, with the necessary annexes, in the towns which belong to the first two of the classes enumerated in the list appended to this order, provided that the police and sanitary regulations be complied with in such private slaughterhouses, and provided also that at least 10 head of cattle be butchered daily in the same if they be within the municipal districts of Habana, Regla, Guanabacoa, or Marianao; 6 head if in the municipal districts of Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, Puerto Principe, or Santiago de Cuba, and 4 head if within the boundaries of the towns included in the third class of the above-mentioned list. In towns and cities belonging to the fourth class cattle may be slaughtered without limitation as to their number, provided that the police and sanitary regulations are complied with.

V. Cattle slaughtered in the private slaughterhouses or places referred to in the preceding article shall pay to the municipality a slaughter tax not exceeding 75 per cent of the rates fixed by Article II.

VI. Cattle slaughtered in rural properties or plantations for the use of persons residing therein shall be exempt from the payment of any tax. Pigs not more than

6 months old, kids and lambs slaughtered within cities for household consumption, shall likewise be exempt from taxation.

VII. The trade in meat between different municipalities is hereby declared free, and subject only to such measures of inspection as may be necessary in the interest of public health.

VIII. In order to further such inspection, all carcasses of cattle transported from one place to another shall be quartered, and the quantity carried shall not be less than 500 kilos.

The meats shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the proper official of the municipality from which the meat is transported.

IX. Meat may be taken to the venders' stands from a slaughterhouse belonging to a private individual or corporation, by the proprietor, his agent or employees; from slaughterhouses belonging to municipalities this service shall be under the direction of the municipality.

X. Meat shall be sold to the public from public stands or butchers' shops only, and the supervision of the same and of all slaughterhouses shall be exercised by municipalities under proper police and sanitary regulations, which shall be duly published for general information.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

Table of towns and cities divided into classes for the purposes of the foregoing order.

1ST CLASS.

Habana, with its wards of Carmelo, Vedado, Arroyo, Apolo, Arroyo Naranjo, Calvario y Casa Blanca.

Regla.

Guanabacoa.

Marianao.

2D CLASS.

Cárdenas.

Cienfuegos.

Matanzas.

Sagua la Grande.

Puerto Principe.

Santiago de Cuba.

Santa Clara.

3D CLASS.

Baracoa.

Caibarién.

Guantánamo.

Guines.

Manzanillo.

Gibara.

Guanajay.

Holguín.

Las Cruces.

Nuevitas.

San Antonio de los Baños.

Remedios.

Sancti Spiritus.

Trinidad.

Camajuani.

Bejucal.

Colón.

Corral Falso de Macuriges.

Palmira.

Pinar del Rio.

Santiago de las Vegas.

4TH CLASS.

Alto Songo.

Alquizar.

Alfonso XII.

Artemisa.

Aguacate.

Arco de Canasí.

Alonso Rojas.

Amaro.

Batabanó.

Bayamo.

Bainoa.

Bahia Honda.

Baja.

Baracoa.

Bejucal.

Casilda.

Ciego de Avila.

Cifuentes.

Cimarrones.

Colón.

Consolación del Sur.

Corralillo.

4TH CLASS—continued.

Cabañas.
 Caibarién.
 Calabazar.
 Camarones.
 Candelaria.
 Caney.
 Cartagena.
 Casiguas.
 Cayajabos.
 Ceiba del Agua.
 Ceja de Pablo.
 Camajuaní.
 Corral Falso de Macuriges.
 Cervantes.
 Ciego de Avila.
 Consolación del Norte.
 Cuevitas.
 Cano.
 Cobre.
 El Roque.
 Güira de Melena.
 Gibara.
 Guamacaro.
 Guamutas.
 Guanajay.
 Guanajayabo.
 Guantánamo.
 Guayabal.
 Güines.
 Guara.
 Hoyo Colorado.
 Holguín.
 Jaruco.
 Jovellanos.
 Jibacoa.
 Jiguani.
 La Esperanza.
 Los Abrens.
 La Catalina.
 La Salud.
 Lagunillas.
 Las Cruces.
 Las Mangas.
 Los Palacios.
 Madruga.
 Morón.
 Macagua.
 Macuriges.
 Mantua.
 Manzanillo.
 Mariel.

Mayarí.
 Melena del Sur.
 Morón.
 Nueva Paz.
 Nuevitas.
 Placetas.
 Paso Real de San Diego.
 Palmillas.
 Palmira.
 Pinar del Rio.
 Píjman.
 Guano.
 Quemados de Güines.
 Ranchuelo.
 Recreo (Guanayajabo).
 Rancho Veloz.
 Remedios.
 Rodas.
 Sancti Spiritus.
 San Antonio de las Vueltas.
 San José de las Lajas.
 San Juan y Martínez.
 San Juan de las Yeras.
 San Luis.
 Santa Cruz del Sur.
 Santa Isabel de las Lajas.
 Santo Domingo.
 Sabanilla del Comendador.
 Sagua de Tánamo.
 San Antonio de las Vegas.
 San Antonio del Río Blanco del Norte.
 San Antonio de los Baños.
 Quivicán.
 San Diego del Valle.
 San Diego de los Baños.
 San Diego de Núñez.
 San Felipe.
 San José de los Ramos.
 San Nicolás.
 Santa Ana.
 Santa María del Rosario.
 Santiago de las Vegas.
 Tapasto.
 Trinidad.
 Unión de Reyes.
 Vereda Nueva.
 Victoria de las Tunas.
 Viñales.
 Yaguajay.
 Isla de Pinos.
 Zaza.

No. 77.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of the 10th of February, 1899, remitting all taxes due before the 1st of January of the present year and unpaid at the date of said order, is hereby extended to cover all taxes for the collection of which the state or a municipality may hold property.

II. In pursuance of this order, all property, either urban or rural, which may, at this date, be held by the State or by a municipality, as a result of proceedings for the collection of said taxes, shall be returned to the owners or heirs, provided that the title to said property has not been finally vested in the state or a municipality,

and that the property be such as may at present be held by the state for the objects and purposes specified in article 49 of the instructions of the 15th of May, 1885, approved by the royal order of the 24th of December, 1888, prescribing the rules to be followed against delinquent taxpayers.

III. Such property as may already have been sold by the state, and the title to which is therefore vested in the purchaser thereof, shall not be understood to be covered by the provisions of this order.

IV. The only persons entitled to recover their property under this order shall be the owners of the same, or their heirs, and not those who may have acquired the rights and equities of said owners or heirs.

V. All expenses of release and restoration of the property herein referred to shall be borne by the owners or heirs of the same.

VI. The property shall be returned to its owners in the condition in which it may be found at the time of its release.

VII. The department of finance is charged with the execution of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, June 15, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the audiencias of the island shall be organized and shall exercise jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the present order.

II. There shall be six audiencias in the island, viz, Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Each of these audiencias shall exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the limits of the above-mentioned provinces, respectively. The jurisdiction of the audiencia of Habana shall extend also to administrative matters (*contencioso administrativo*).

III. The audiencia of Habana shall hold one court for civil and administrative matters and another for criminal cases. The latter shall be composed of a president and five associate justices, and shall be divided into two sections, one of which shall be presided over by the president and the other by the senior associate justice.

IV. The court for civil and administrative cases (*sala de lo civil y contencioso*) in the audiencia of Habana shall be presided over by the president of the audiencia, and shall be composed, in addition, of four associate justices.

V. The audiencia of Habana shall sit in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) to determine cases hereinafter provided for. When sitting in administrative session the court shall be composed of the president, the presiding justice of the criminal court, the two senior associate justices of the audiencia, and the fiscal, or the assistant fiscal as his substitute.

VI. When sitting in administrative session the court shall have one secretary or clerk of the court and one deputy clerk; the duties of the secretary and the deputy shall extend also to the president's office. The civil court shall likewise have one clerk of the court and one deputy clerk of the court. The criminal court shall have one clerk of the court and one deputy clerk for each section. Clerks and deputy clerks of the court shall be considered as of equal rank respectively, and the distinction heretofore existing between the clerk of the court in administrative session and the other clerks of the audiencia is hereby abolished.

VII. The personnel of the fiscal's office (*fiscalia*) of the audiencia of Habana shall be composed of a fiscal, one assistant fiscal, and five deputy fiscals (*abogados fiscales*).

VIII. The subordinate employees of the said audiencia shall be as follows: Two clerks for the office of each secretary pertaining to the criminal court, two for that of the court for civil and administrative cases, and one for the office of the secretary of the court in administrative session; four clerks for the office of the secretary of the civil and administrative court, four for the office of each secretary pertaining to the criminal court, and two for the office of the secretary of the court in administrative session; one doorkeeper, six *alguaciles*, and two laborers. The fiscal shall have an office assistant, two clerks, and one *alguacil*. Because of the importance of the archives in the audiencia of Habana, they shall be in charge of a custodian, with two assistants, who shall likewise be his clerks.

IX. The personnel of the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba shall be composed as follows: A president, who shall be the presiding officer of the audiencia in all its sessions, a fiscal, four associate justices, an assistant fiscal,

a deputy fiscal, one secretary, who shall be the secretary of the court in all of its sessions; two deputy clerks of the court, three clerks of the office of the secretary, four clerks, one doorkeeper, two alguaciles, and two laborers. The subordinate employees of the fiscal shall consist of one assistant in the office, one clerk, and one alguacil.

X. The personnel of the audiencias in Pinar del Rio and Puerto Principe shall be composed as follows: One president, who shall be the presiding officer of the court in all its sessions; one fiscal, three associate justices, one assistant fiscal, one chief clerk or secretary, who shall be secretary of the court in all of its sessions; one deputy clerk of the court, one clerk for the office of the secretary, three clerks, one doorkeeper, two alguaciles, and one laborer. The subordinate employees of the fiscal shall consist of one assistant in the office and one alguacil.

XI. In the audiencias there shall be the following substitute justices, viz, four in the audiencia of Habana, two each in the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba, and one each in the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, and Puerto Principe. The period of their appointment shall be one year, from January to January, but those appointed during the current year shall remain in office until December 31, 1900.

XII. The appointment of substitute justices shall be made from such persons as may have the legal capacity to fill the positions of associate justices of the audiencia. The appointees shall be lawyers who have exercised their professions creditably, and who are in good standing, and provided they answer the above requirements, preference shall be given to those who are not practicing lawyers. The position of substitute justice shall be incompatible only with the holding of other judicial positions, but when the appointees enter into the exercise of their functions and acquire the right to the emoluments attached thereto, they shall have the right to draw one only of the salaries pertaining to the positions they hold, at their choice.

XIII. All the audiencias, with the exception of the audiencia of Habana, shall have the same rank, and their respective functionaries shall receive the same compensation. The audiencia of Habana shall have a higher and special rank.

XIV. Whenever, for any cause, one or more of the associate justices may be prevented from sitting, if the number remaining be insufficient to decide the issue, their places shall be filled by substitute justices. If the requisite number be still lacking, substitutes shall be supplied from the justices of the other sections of the same tribunal in the audiencia of Habana; and in the remaining audiencias, as well as in that of Habana, whenever the above provisions can not be applied, the necessary quorum shall be obtained from the justices of primera instancia, provided the latter may not have previously acted on the case.

The president of the criminal court of the audiencia of Habana shall be substituted for the president of the audiencia, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article XXIV.

In all other cases the senior associate justice shall be substituted for the presiding justice of the court.

CONSTITUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF AUDIENCIAS.

XV. The several audiencias in addition to their functions as courts of justice shall also sit in administrative session.

The court of justice shall be composed of the president and associate justices of the tribunal. These shall also form the court when sitting in administrative session; but the fiscal, or the assistant fiscal, who may represent him, shall also be present at such sessions, and shall have the right to speak and to vote, except when the question before the court shall involve the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction, in which case the fiscal shall confine himself to the ordinary duties of his office.

The provisions relative to the right of the fiscal to speak and to vote in the court in administrative session, and to his duties in the same, in cases involving disciplinary jurisdiction, shall apply also to the audiencia of Habana; but its constitution into courts of justice and courts in administrative session shall be governed by the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V of this order.

XVI. The presence of all five functionaries composing the court shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to hold administrative session in the audiencia of Habana. If any of them should not be able to attend, their places shall be filled by associate justices of the same audiencia in the order of seniority, and that of the fiscal by his assistant.

In the other audiencias of the island the presence of three at least of the functionaries comprising the court in administrative session shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

All decisions shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present. In cases involving the exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction neither the fiscal nor his substitutes shall count in forming a quorum.

XVII. Audiencias sitting as courts of justice shall have jurisdiction over business and decide cases referred to them by the laws of procedure, and other existing provisions bearing upon such matters.

XVIII. When sitting in administrative session the audiencias shall have the authority and powers vested by Article VIII of the order creating the supreme court in said court when sitting in administrative session; but said authority and powers shall be confined to the territory over which they exercise jurisdiction, and to the judicial authorities and functionaries subordinate to the audiencia itself. Whenever, in the exercise of their functions, they may have to communicate with the government, they shall do so through the president of the supreme court.

XIX. In addition to the attributes mentioned in the preceding article, audiencias sitting in administrative session shall have the following authority:

1. They shall recommend to the military governor of the island, and through the secretary of justice, lists of three candidates to fill the position of judge of primera instancia, in case of a vacancy. The military governor may appoint any one of said persons, or he may return the list of the court, for the formation of another, upon which none of the names already proposed should appear.

2. They shall also recommend to the military governor the names of substitute justices, in which case the ternary list shall not be necessary. If the military governor does not approve the nominations the court in administrative session shall furnish a new list in which the names of those already proposed should not appear.

3. They shall appoint from the nominees made in ternary lists by the judges of primera instancia the employees and subordinates of said courts, and from the ternary nominees recommended by municipalities, and upon the personal reports of the judges of primera instancia they shall appoint municipal justices and their substitutes.

4. They shall install in office all functionaries who may be appointed by the audiencia itself.

XX. Articles XI to XIII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court, are declared applicable also to all audiencias.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AUDIENCIAS.

XXI. The president of the audiencia shall have, within the territory subject to the jurisdiction of the court over which he presides, the same authority and attributes as those assigned to the president of the supreme court by Article XIV of the order creating said court. Whenever, in the exercise of his functions, he may have to communicate with the government, he shall do so through the president of the supreme court.

XXII. The president shall never be designated as ponente.

XXIII. The president of the audiencia of Havana shall be the presiding officer of the court, whether sitting as a civil court or in administrative session (sala de lo civil y contencioso y de gobierno). He shall also preside over the criminal court (sala de lo criminal) or any of its sections, whenever he may deem it necessary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CRIMINAL COURT IN THE AUDIENCIA OF HABANA.

XXIV. It shall be the duty of this officer ex officio, to enforce obedience to the laws relating to his office; he shall preside over the court or any section thereof; shall have the right of speech, a right which no one else shall assume, without his permission; he shall cause proper order to be preserved and shall recommend to the president of the audiencia anything he may consider advisable for the better administration of justice, and report to the same such acts of the justices as may deserve disciplinary correction, not within his authority to administer.

He shall, moreover, perform the duties of the president of the audiencia whenever the latter may, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the same. In the civil and administrative court (sala de lo civil y contencioso), however, the president of the audiencia shall be replaced, as presiding officer, by the senior associate justice thereof.

THE SECRETARIES OR CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXV. The provisions of Articles XVII to XXII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court, are applicable to the secretaries of audiencias, except those of Habana, within the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the audiencia to which they belong.

XXVI. The duties of the secretary of the court in administrative session and the president's office shall be the same as those provided for the secretary of the supreme court in Articles XXI and XXII of the aforesaid order, and also in Article XVIII, but with reference to the court of which he is secretary and to the president's office only.

and excepting the custodianship of the archives, which shall be in charge of the custodian.

XXVII. The duties of the secretary of the civil, administrative, and criminal courts (civil y contencioso y de lo criminal) of the audiencia of Habana shall be with reference to the courts to which they belong, those provided for under paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Article XVIII and those of Article XIX of the order creating the supreme court.

XXVIII. The provisions of Article XX of the said order are likewise applicable to the secretaries of the audiencia of Habana.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE COURT.

XXIX. Article XXIII of the order creating the supreme court is also declared applicable to the deputy clerks of the audiencias.

THE CUSTODIAN OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE AUDIENCIA OF HABANA.

XXX. Articles 222 and 224 of the "Code of organic regulations for the administration of justice" are declared applicable, and as such duly in force with respect to the custodian of the archives. He shall be included among the subordinate employees of the audiencia, and as such shall be appointed by the court in administrative session on the recommendation of the president.

THE FISCAL AND ASSISTANT FISCAL OF THE AUDIENCIA.

XXXI. Articles XXIV to XXVII, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the fiscals and assistant fiscals, but the fiscals of audiencias shall be subordinate to the fiscal of the supreme court and shall communicate, through him, with the government whenever necessary. They will exercise their functions within their respective territorial jurisdictions only.

XXXII. Articles 461 to 465, both inclusive, of the code referred to in Article XXX hereof, are also declared in force, except that for the words, "ministerio de ultramar" shall be substituted the words "secretaría de justicia".

THE DEPUTY FISCALS (ABOGADOS FISCALES).

XXXIII. Deputy fiscals shall be considered assistants of the fiscals and shall perform such duties in their offices (fiscalía) as the fiscals may assign them.

When they sign papers, they shall place before their signatures the words "por delegación." They shall act as substitutes for the assistant fiscal, and in the order of seniority, whenever there is more than one.

THE SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

XXXIV. Articles XXVIII to XXXI, both inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the subordinate employees of audiencias.

APPOINTMENT, TERM OF OFFICE, PRECEDENCE, POSSESSION OF OFFICE, OATHS OF OFFICE AND SALARIES OF FUNCTIONARIES, EMPLOYEES, AND SUBORDINATES OF THE AUDIENCIAS.

XXXV. The appointment of all officers of the audiencias, with the exception of the subordinate employees, shall be made by the military governor on the recommendation of the secretary of justice. The substitute justices shall be appointed by the military governor according to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article XIX of this order.

XXXVI. Seniority and precedence of officers of the same grade shall be determined by date of appointment, and if the incumbents shall have been appointed by the same decree all will be considered as of equal rank, and the order of precedence will be determined by age.

Such appointments by the military governor shall be considered as original appointments, and services performed prior to them shall not be considered in determining seniority.

XXXVII. The presidents and fiscals of audiencias, as well as the president of the criminal court of Habana, shall make oath and take possession of office before the supreme court. The other officers of audiencias shall make oath and take possession of office before the tribunal itself, sitting in administrative session.

XXXVIII. The annual salaries of the officers of the audiencia of Habana shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent. The president, \$5,500.

The president of the criminal court, \$5,000.

The fiscal, \$5,000.

The associate justices, \$4,500 each.

The assistant fiscal, \$4,250.

The deputy fiscals, \$3,500 each.

The secretaries or clerks of the court, \$2,500 each.

The deputy clerks, \$1,500 each.

The custodian of the archives, \$1,500.

The custodian's two clerks, \$600 each.

The clerks of the secretary and of the fiscal, \$1,000 each.

Other clerks, \$600 each.

The doorkeeper and alguaciles, \$450 each.

Laborers, \$300 each.

XXXIX. The annual salaries of the officers of other audiencias of the island shall be as follows, and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent.

The presidents, \$4,500 each.

The fiscals, \$4,250 each.

The assistant justices, \$4,000 each.

The assistant fiscals, \$3,500 each.

The deputy fiscals, \$2,500 each.

The secretaries, \$2,000 each.

The deputy clerks, \$1,000 each.

The clerks of the secretary and clerks of the fiscal, \$850 each.

Other clerks, \$500 each.

The doorkeepers and alguaciles, \$400 each.

Laborers, \$275 each.

XL. The audiencia of Habana shall be granted \$2,000 annually for the purchase of material; the audiencias of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba shall have \$1,500 each, and those of Pinar del Río and Puerto Príncipe, \$1,250 each. These amounts shall be distributed between the offices of the president and the fiscal in such proportion as may be decided by the court in administrative session. The president and the fiscal shall have authority to disburse their respective amounts in such manner as they may deem proper.

QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE IN THE AUDIENCIAS.

XLI. Articles XXXVII to XLIII, inclusive, of the order creating the supreme court are declared applicable to the functionaries of the audiencia.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

XLII. As, by virtue of this order, all officers of audiencias receive fixed salaries, parties in litigation shall not be called on to pay fees of any kind for judicial rulings.

XLIII. Whenever a substitute justice attends court in the place of any justice, absent for any cause that shall prevent him from attending to the duties of his office, said substitute shall receive as compensation the same salary as the regular justice for such time as he may serve in his place.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 82.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Public teachers or professors employed in the system of public instruction, whether by the State, a province, or a municipality, and who are now absent, the duties of their positions being discharged by substitutes, shall be subject to the following rules.

II. All persons holding positions as teachers of any grade in the public schools who may be absent from their duties by "jubilación" shall be discharged immediately, and from this date such "jubilación" is abolished. The substitutes who are discharging the duties of such positions shall be considered as filling them *ad interim*, and shall receive the entire salary which legally pertains thereto.

III. Teachers or professors who may be absent with leave, granted by proper authority prior to the 1st day of January, 1899, shall obtain from the present government the approval of such leave, for which purpose a period of one month from this date is allowed. If within this period they have not applied for such approval or have not returned to occupy their positions, they shall be considered as discharged in fact and in law. Their substitutes shall fill the positions they occupy as teachers or instructors ad interim, and shall draw the full amount of the salary pertaining to the place so occupied.

This rule shall apply to primary teachers only. In the university, institutes, and special schools the places of persons absent with leave shall be filled according to existing law.

IV. The provisions of this order shall obtain until definite instructions are given concerning the reorganization of the public-school system.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 83.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Wherever guards have been or may hereafter be authorized on any plantation or rural estate, they shall be sworn by the alcalde of the municipality in which such plantation or estate may be situate, to a faithful performance of their duties as private policemen. They shall be selected from men of good character, and shall wear a metal badge bearing the inscription "policia jurada," together with their number. They shall be charged with the protection of the plantation or estate on which they are employed, and with the preservation of order thereon, and shall arrest and turn over to the municipal authorities all persons who on such plantation or estate may commit any offense against the laws. They may also be called upon by the alcalde, in emergencies, wherein their assistance may be necessary for the preservation of law and order. They are authorized to carry and use the arms necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

II. Owners or managers in charge of plantations or rural estates shall notify the alcalde of the municipality of the discharge of private policemen on their estates, and shall immediately return the policeman's badge to the alcalde. The pay, arms, and ammunition of private policemen shall be furnished by the owner or manager of the plantation or estate upon which they are employed.

III. Alcaldes of municipalities, on swearing in policemen, shall furnish them with the badge provided for in article 1 of this order. They shall also keep a record of the names, numbers, date of employment, and discharge of all such policemen, a duplicate of which shall be furnished to the civil governor of the province.

IV. Civil governors of provinces are authorized to grant permission for the maintenance of such guards of private policemen as may be necessary for the protection of and preservation of order on any plantation or rural estate within their respective jurisdictions on the written request of the owner or manager thereof. A report of the names of such plantations or rural estates and of the owners or managers thereof, together with the number of policemen authorized on each, will be forwarded by the civil governor of the province to the governor-general through the secretary of state and government. A duplicate of this report will be furnished to the commanding general of the military department in which the province is situated.

V. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 85.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The fiscal year shall end on June 30.

All money collected prior to July 1, 1899, shall be considered and accounted for as pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, ending June 30, 1899.

All insular funds in the hands of collectors or disbursing officers at the close of a fiscal year, except those required to pay outstanding liabilities incurred during such year, will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

Balances retained after the close of the fiscal year for the purpose of paying outstanding liabilities will be carried to a supplementary account current for the fiscal year to which the funds pertain. No account current will contain accounts of different fiscal years.

Accounts current and supplementary accounts current, covering the disbursement of customs funds pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, will be rendered to the treasurer of the island of Cuba—recent auditor for the island of Cuba. Thereafter, accounts will be rendered as provided in the rules and regulations published from the office of the Secretary of War, May 11, 1899.

Officers of the United States Army and civilians under bond to the treasurer of the island of Cuba only will be permitted to disburse funds arising from the revenues of the island of Cuba. The amount of said bond shall be as required and approved by the secretary of finance.

II. On and after July 1, 1899, all revenue receipts of the island of Cuba will be deposited in the Bank of the North American Trust Company, at Habana and Santiago.

III. Deposits must be made under one of four heads, corresponding to the source from which received by the collectors, viz:

Customs receipts will be deposited as "customs receipts."

Post-office receipts will be deposited as "postal receipts."

All moneys received from internal taxes, rents, duties, as distinct from customs and postal receipts, will be deposited under the head of "internal revenue."

Other moneys the source of receipt of which is not herein specified will be deposited as "miscellaneous receipts."

IV. All deposits must be made for credit of the treasurer, island of Cuba.

V. The treasurer of the island of Cuba will formulate detailed instructions for carrying into effect the three preceding paragraphs of this order, which, when approved and published by the military governor, will be observed by all concerned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 87.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The horses taken by officers or soldiers of the Cuban army during the late war against Spain shall be inscribed in the "Registro pecuario" as the property of the said officers or soldiers, on their request, provided that they establish, by the testimony of two reputable witnesses, the fact that the said horses were in their possession or in that of the Cuban army on or before the 12th day of August, 1898.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 90.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 121 of the plan of study now in force in Cuba is hereby annulled, and hereafter the licenses provided for in said article shall not be granted. Graduates of foreign institutions, in order to practice their respective professions in Cuba, shall conform to the requirements of the following articles.

II. They shall present their degrees to the department in charge of public instruction, and the said degrees shall be registered by the university of Habana when they fulfill the following requirements:

1. That they have been issued by a school, institute, college, university, or institution authorized by law to confer such degree in the country where they exist.

2. That such degrees fully authorize professional practice in the country, State, or Territory wherein they were issued, or serve as a basis for obtaining such authority.

3. That the signatures thereto be duly legalized.

4. That the particulars referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 be officially known to the department of public instruction, or be proven by a legalized certificate of the proper officer in the country in which the diplomas were issued.

III. The department, after having proof of the aforesaid particulars and having identified the person presenting the diploma, shall grant permission for examination, informing the university of the fact. For the purpose of personal identification, should the petitioner not be personally known to the director of public instruction, a fact to which the director must certify, two known witnesses will be necessary, who, together with the petitioner and the director of public instruction, shall affix their signatures to the record in the case.

IV. When the university shall have been duly authorized, the applicant shall pay the necessary fees, which are fixed at \$35 in United States money, or its equivalent. The said amount shall be considered as an examination fee and will be retained by the university, to be expended in accordance with the rules in force concerning such fees. The registry of the degrees referred to in Article X are excepted from this rule.

V. After the fee provided for in the preceding article shall have been paid, the rector of the university shall direct the dean of the appropriate faculty to proceed with the examination of the applicant. The examining board shall consist of five professors, three at least of whom shall belong to the regular faculty.

VI. The examination for permission to practice medicine and surgery shall be as follows:

1. The applicant shall undergo a theoretical examination, in which the professors constituting the board may question him ad libitum upon all matters that are subjects of study in the "periodo de licenciatura" in the university course of medicine. This examination shall last not more than three hours. The board must declare the applicant to be proficient to enable him to be examined further.

2. The following day the examination will consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of the clinical examination of a patient selected from one of the wards of the hospital, in whose case the applicant shall make a diagnosis, in the presence of the board, as well as a prognosis and plan of treatment.

In the second part he shall describe the method of performing an operation, selected by chance from the "Cuestionario de Medicina Operatoria," used in the examination for the degree of licentiate in medicine, in accordance with existing rules. The board will make no report of this part of the examination.

3. The last part of the examination shall take place on the following day and shall consist of the following:

Ten texts shall be placed in an urn, each professor writing two; the applicant shall draw therefrom three, one of which he will select, and on this selected text shall compose a thesis, without books or other aid than his own knowledge. For the preparation of this thesis he shall be allowed five hours, during which he shall not communicate with anyone, the board taking such measures as it may deem necessary to secure this end. After writing this thesis the applicant shall read it before the board, three members of which, designated by its president, shall question him in regard thereto. The discussion with each of the said members shall not last more than half an hour.

When this last part of the examination shall have ended, the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

VII. The examination for the registry of a diploma in the faculty of pharmacy shall be as follows:

1. The first part of the examination shall be the same as the first part of that provided for in the preceding article.

2. The practical examination shall be divided into two parts. The first shall consist of an immediate classification of such medicinal plants and pharmaceutical substances as the board of examiners may designate, and the second in an analysis or examination of the purity of a medicine and the preparation of one Galenic and one chemical prescription, the board also indicating what should be the object of such analysis, examination, and prescription.

3. The third part of the examination shall be of the same character as the third part of that provided for in the preceding article.

When the last part of this examination shall have ended, the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

VIII. The examination for registry of a degree in the faculty of sciences shall be the same as that prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article VI. For paragraph 2 of the said article shall be substituted the following: In the branch of physical-mathematical science the applicant shall graphically solve a mechanical problem or one of descriptive geometry, selected from three that have been taken by chance from among the ten furnished by the members of the board, each presenting two. The applicant shall have the right to employ as long a time as eight hours in solving it, during which time he shall be isolated. He must use for this work the paper furnished for the purpose, bearing the signature of the secretary of the board of examiners. The applicant, at his choice, may make the drawing in black and white simply, or shaded in India ink, pencil, or colors.

In the branch of natural sciences the applicant shall classify, within the space of three hours, one subject each in zoology, botany, and mineralogy, which shall be

furnished him by the board. During the said three hours the applicant shall be isolated, but shall be furnished with such text-books as he may require.

In the branch of physical chemistry the applicant will, under the supervision of the board, prepare such chemical product as the board may require within the time allotted for the purpose.

After the last part of this examination shall have ended the board shall declare the candidate either "admitted" or "rejected."

IX. For the registry of a degree in the faculty of philosophy and belles-lettres there shall be required two examinations only, equivalent to those prescribed in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article VI, the provisions of which, concerning qualifications, are made applicable also in this case.

X. Lawyers' diplomas issued in a foreign country can not be admitted in the University of Habana unless the candidates undergo examination and are approved in each of the following branches of positive law, now in force in Cuba: Political and administrative law, civil law, mercantile law, penal law, and law of procedure. The diploma obtained in a foreign country will therefore exempt him from special examination in the other studies of the prescribed curriculum. After being approved in the studies in which they are required to be examined they will undergo a general examination to obtain the degree of "licentiate in law," in the same manner as students of the university. This examination must be conducted in the Spanish language.

The dues required for registry of diplomas shall be those corresponding to the branches in which they are examined and to the examination for degree of "licentiate in law," in conformity with the rates established for examination of external students.

XI. With the exception of those provided for in Article X, the examinations, both oral and written, provided for in this order shall be in the Spanish language, or through an interpreter. In the latter case the interpreter will be designated by the department of public instruction. He shall make oath before the board to translate faithfully and exactly, and without explanation or correction on his part, both questions and answers.

His fee shall be \$15 in United States money or its equivalent, which shall be paid by the applicant.

The interpreter shall also translate the written thesis into Spanish. The board shall deliver it to him, and the debate shall not take place until after the translation is made. The board may, if necessary, suspend the examination until the translation is made.

XII. The department in charge of public instruction shall issue to such person as may pass the examinations herein provided for the corresponding degree in the same form as those issued to graduates of the University of Habana, but stating therein that it has been obtained by examination on presentation of a foreign diploma. The degrees so issued shall have the same legal status as those issued to the graduates of the University of Habana.

XIII. All persons requesting the registry of a foreign diploma, and who have failed to pass the examinations prescribed in Articles VI, VII, VIII, and IX, and any one of the examinations provided for in Article X hereof, may be reexamined after six months without extra charge for such reexamination. On failure to pass the second examination they shall lose the right to have their diplomas accepted, and in order to obtain that of the University of Habana they shall undergo the course of study in force in the said university and the examinations required of its students.

XIV. The provisional licenses to practice professions granted to foreign graduates in conformity with article 121 of the Plan of Study revoked by this order shall be considered final and shall have all the legal effects of a diploma, provided their licenses were obtained by examination. Otherwise they shall cease at the expiration of the time for which they were granted, but under no consideration shall they be extended or renewed.

XV. Diplomas issued by a Spanish university prior to January 1, 1899, shall have the same status in Cuba as prior to that date without other requirement than that of their legalization.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 92.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In order to determine the cases in which appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in civil suits, the provisions of articles 1687 to 1695, both inclusive, of the Law of Civil Procedure, shall remain in force as expressed in the said law.

II. To determine the cases in which appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in criminal suits, the provisions of articles 847 to 854, both inclusive, and of 910 to 915, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure, shall likewise remain in force.

III. The time allowed to establish an appeal for annulment of judgment, in civil as well as in criminal suits, as well as appeals for error in law or legal doctrine or defect in form, shall be five legal days, not subject to extension, counting from the date of the last notification of the decision against which appeal is made. If notice of appeal be not given within the said period the decision shall be final.

IV. The appeals for annulment referred to in the preceding article shall be established within the time indicated in said article before the judge or court which may have rendered the decision against which appeal is made.

V. In the petition for appeal shall appear:

1. The date of the notification of the decision to the petitioner and that of the last notification to any of the parties in the suit.

2. That of the presentation of the petition itself.

3. The legal ground for the appeal.

4. If it is a question of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, the law or the doctrine infringed shall be cited with clearness and precision, and in what respect they have been infringed. When the appeal is based on more than one point these shall be separately stated.

5. If it is a question of appeal for defect in form, it must be stated in what the defect consists, and what steps have been taken to correct it; should it not have been possible to take such steps, it shall be so stated, with the reason therefor.

VI. In no case, either in criminal or civil suits, shall there be any obligation on the part of the appellant to make any deposit whatever for the admission of his appeal.

VII. The court which has rendered judgment, and before which the petition for appeal may have been presented, shall examine, without hearing, the parties concerned, and shall see:

1. If the appeal has been made against a final judgment, or one which should have such character, or against a ruling which might legally be susceptible of appeal.

2. If the appeal has been requested within the legal limit of time.

3. If it is based on any of the causes specified in articles 1690 and 1691 of the Law of Civil Procedure, or in articles 849, 911, 912 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and the corresponding paragraphs 850, 851, 852, and 853 of the law itself.

4. In a case of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, whether in the petition for appeal the laws or legal doctrines supposed to have been infringed are stated with clearness and precision, and wherein they have been infringed.

5. If the appeal be for defect in form, the court will see if due exception has been taken in cases wherein such appeal may be possible under the law.

6. If appeal be made in a criminal case, the court will see whether or not the appellant be included in any of the cases enumerated in article 854 of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

7. Whether in the petition are stated the other requirements specified in Article V.

If all these conditions be fulfilled the court shall render decision within three days, admitting the appeal, and giving notice to the parties concerned for their appearance before the supreme court. The period set for such appearance, which shall be without extension, shall be ten days, when appeal is made against judgments of the audiencias of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio, and twenty days if against decisions of the audiencias of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. The same rule shall apply if appeal be made against decisions of a judge exercising jurisdiction within these provinces respectively.

VIII. If appeal should have been made for error in law or legal doctrine, the court, on admitting it, shall order that there be delivered to the appellant, within five days, a certified literal copy of the decision given and of the negative votes, or votos particulares, should there have been such in the case, and also the decision of the court of primera instancia, if in the latter there may have been accepted and not textually reproduced all or any of their "resultandos" and "considerandos," as well also as the petition by which the appeal is made and the ruling admitting the appeal. It shall order, further, that the original brief shall be forwarded directly to the supreme court when, by the nature of the case, such brief has been made.

The period to elapse before appearance shall not begin to count until the day following that in which the appellant, who shall be the last notified, shall have received the certified copy above provided for, the date for said appearance being noted on the certificate itself.

IX. If appeal should have been made for defect in form, the court, on admitting it, will order the documents in the case to be forwarded to the supreme court. The period to elapse prior to appearance shall begin to count as soon as the appellant shall have been notified, he being the last notified.

X. When the appellant may have obtained a declaration of poverty in his favor, or may have been defended as insolvent in any criminal case, he may ask that the aforesaid certificate, which must be delivered to the appellant in appeals for error in law or legal doctrine, be delivered *de oficio*; and in every case he may designate counsel to argue said appeal before the supreme court, or he may ask that such counsel be assigned by the court. These requests, as well as the designation of counsel, must be made by postscript to the document in which appeal is requested, in order that due note of the certificate be made in cases of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, or of the original papers in cases of appeal for defect in form.

XI. If, in the petition made, any one of the conditions expressed in Article VII should be unfulfilled, the court before which the request is made shall, within three days, deny the appeal. Against this ruling may be had only the recourse of *queja*. In these instruments will be expressed the exact date of the ruling, of the notification, and of the presentation of the petition for appeal.

XII. Whenever an appeal for annulment is allowed the court which may have admitted it shall officially communicate the fact to the supreme court, informing it of the date set for appearance.

XIII. The admission of the appeal for annulment shall prevent the execution, either in whole or in part, of the judgment appealed from. This rule does not admit other exceptions than that of placing a prisoner at liberty, if the finding in a criminal case should be "not guilty;" and in civil cases, in which the party in whose favor judgment may have been rendered shall give bond sufficient, in the judgment of the court, to correspond with what he would receive should the annulment be declared. The amount of this bond shall be fixed by the court at its discretion, but on its responsibility.

XIV. A certified copy of the decision denying appeal, as well as of the petition for appeal, shall be delivered to the appellant with the decision, in order that he may appeal in *queja* to the supreme court. The date of delivery of this copy shall be noted thereon.

XV. In the copy referred to in the preceding article it shall be stated whether or not the appellant has had a declaration of poverty in his favor, or whether or not he has been defended as insolvent in a criminal suit, if the appeal be made in such a case.

XVI. Within two days after the delivery of this copy the appellant for annulment of judgment shall notify the court, against whose decision he appeals, that he is going to appeal *en queja* to the supreme court. The court will then consider the notification as duly made, and will cause the parties to the suit to be notified. The period for establishing such appeal shall be either ten or twenty days, not subject to extension, as provided in Article VII, according to the residence of the court against whose judgment appeal for annulment has been made. These periods shall be counted from the date of the last notification, which shall be that made to the appellant. If the notice be not given, or the recourse of *queja* not taken within said period, the judgment shall be deemed final.

XVII. When notification of intention to appeal in *queja* has been given, the court which rendered the judgment shall transmit to the supreme court, *de oficio*, a certified copy of the notifications referred to in the preceding article.

XVIII. Within the above-expressed period of ten or of twenty days petition for appeal should be made before the supreme court in writing. The original documents shall be forwarded, and as many copies of both papers as there are parties in the suit, including one for the fiscal, in both criminal and civil causes.

XIX. The interested parties may appear either to sustain admitted appeals for annulment or to establish the recourse of *queja*, either in person or by representative. Such representative must reside in the capital of the island, at least during the progress of the suit, and may be a lawyer in the exercise of his profession, or any person in the full enjoyment of his civil rights, provided he can read and write the Spanish language. So far as they are applicable, the provisions regarding procuradores, contained in articles 5, 6, and 9 of the law of civil procedure, except so far as these relate to judicial expenses, shall extend to the aforesaid representatives.

In civil suits these representatives must present a formal power of attorney. In criminal suits it will be sufficient, when appeal is made by the accused, that the representative be appointed in the instrument pertaining to the case, and, in default of express acceptance, appearance by name of the one who may have been designated will be taken as an indication of his acceptance. In such cases the representative of the private accuser, or of the person instituting a civil action, or of the parties civilly responsible, must present a written power of attorney.

The decision of the court shall be imparted to the interested party in person or to his attorney within the period and according to the provisions of article 260 and the first paragraph of article 264 of the Law of Civil Procedure. If the party or his attorney should not appear, the notification shall be made, with full legal effect, in open court.

XX. When the appellant comes under one of the cases foreseen in Article X hereof he may request, in the document in which he signifies his intention to appeal en queja, that the certified copy, which he will return in this case, be transmitted officially to the supreme court; and in a postscript he will designate a lawyer to appeal in queja, or he will ask that one be designated de oficio. The court shall order that to the certified copy a note be added, in which these facts are stated, and will order its transmission de oficio.

XXI. The recourse of queja being established, and the entire time granted for making it having elapsed, under Article XVI, the supreme court shall order that the copies presented by the appellant, under Article XVIII, be delivered to the other parties present and to the fiscal, and shall appoint a day for the hearing of the case. The said day must be not sooner than the fourth nor later than the tenth day following that marking the end of the period in which appeal may be established.

XXII. In the hearing of the case the appellant shall speak first, afterwards the other parties, in the order in which they may have appeared, and lastly the fiscal. When the latter is the appellant he shall be heard first. No corrections of record of any kind will be permitted.

XXIII. The supreme court shall decide the question within three days after the hearing, and this decision shall be final. When the supreme court denies the recourse of queja it will communicate this fact to the court against whose decision appeal may have been made for the necessary action. When the appeal is declared valid the court will order the appellant to take the measures prescribed by Articles VIII, IX, and X hereof, according to the case.

XXIV. The court against whose decision appeal has been admitted, on request of any party to the suit, and in case of civil proceedings, may grant a continuation of the case, notwithstanding the notification of intention to appeal; but if the supreme court should deem the appeal well grounded such proceedings will be suspended, excepting in the case provided for in Article XIII.

XXV. In case of denial of the recourse of queja the appellant shall bear the costs.

XXVI. When the appeal for annulment of judgment is admitted, the appellant shall, on presenting himself before the supreme court, accompany his appeal by the following documents:

1. If he should not appear in person, the power of attorney accrediting his lawful representative. From this rule is excepted the case in which the accused in a criminal cause may have designated his representative in official documents, according to the provisions of Article XIX, or when, in appeal for defect in form, his representative may be accredited in the documents transmitted.

2. In suits for ejectment, when the petitioner is the renter or tenant, he will also present the document which proves the payment of rent, as provided for in article 1564 of the Law of Civil Procedure. If the said document be not presented with the petition, nor during the period before the hearing, the supreme court, on appearance of appellant before the end of this period, shall declare the appeal groundless and the sentence final; this fact shall be immediately communicated to the court from which the case was sent.

3. As many copies of the petition, and of the documents accompanying it, shall be furnished as may be necessary for the interested parties, including a copy for the fiscal.

XXVII. The appellant, having appeared before the supreme court, shall await until the entire period before the date set for the hearing has elapsed; the court shall then grant to the parties that may have appeared fifteen days to obtain full knowledge of the proceedings. For this purpose there shall be delivered the copies referred to in the preceding article, and the record of the proceedings in the case shall be open for examination in the secretary's office.

At the same time the court shall direct that the secretary officially notify the court from which appeal has been made that the appellant has appeared within the stated time. When he shall not have so appeared, the court shall order the secretary to communicate to the court from which appeal was made that its judgment has been declared final.

XXVIII. During the period of fifteen days referred to in the preceding articles the parties may formulate the following petitions:

1. The appellant may request that there be added to the grounds of appeal for annulment expressed in his petition other grounds, which shall be separately and clearly expressed.

2. The other parties may state, in separate and numbered paragraphs briefly, clearly, and without argument, the reasons for which they believe the appeal should not be granted, if they desire to oppose such appeal. The said parties may state that they are in accord with the appeal which has been admitted, and in this case they will state whether they agree for the same reasons as the appellant, or whether they have other reasons. If they have others, they will state them in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 of this article.

XXIX. All parties to the suit, whether appellants or not, may solicit, within the period referred to in the preceding article, that the tribunal from whose decision appeal is made be asked to furnish any or all of the documents concerning the case, when the question is one of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, provided that the following conditions obtain:

1. That the explanation of said documents in the brief or in the judgment appealed from be insufficient exactly to determine their value and sense.
2. That having such a direct and necessary bearing on the case, the decision of the appeal might depend upon their consideration.
3. Any of the parties may also request that there should be attached to the proceedings certified copies of any documentary proof considered in the case if the above-described conditions obtain with regard to it.

The documents referred to in this article shall be forwarded as certified copies, it being stated in them that the parties to the suit agree as to their correctness.

XXX. Of the documents referred to in the preceding section, as well as all those produced in appeals for annulment, as many copies should be presented as there are parties to the suit, including one for the fiscal.

XXXI. When one of the parties solicits the documents mentioned in Article XXIX, and the fifteen days provided for in Article XXVII having elapsed, and five days more, during which the other parties shall present such argument as they may deem proper, the case will pass to the ponente. On his report the court shall, within three days, pronounce its decision, against which there shall be no appeal.

XXXII. When any one of the parties objects to the admission of the appeal, under paragraph 2 of Article XXVIII, the court, after delivering the copies to the other parties, shall designate a day for a hearing, considering this the previous question. This designation shall be made in accordance with Article XXI in reference to recourse of *queja*, so far as fixing the date is concerned. The hearing shall take place in the manner prescribed for hearing appeals of this character in Article XXII, and the decision shall be rendered within the term prescribed in Article XXIII. Against this decision there shall be no appeal.

XXXIII. The objection to the decision admitting the appeal shall be decided before any other question. If any of the parties may have solicited that documents be furnished under Article XXIX, this question shall be decided after the decision of the objection above referred to. After the decision in this case, measures will be adopted to secure such documents, as provided in the preceding articles. If the same party should object to the admission of the appeal, and at the same time request documents, both requests must be formulated, either in one or in separate papers, but always within the fifteen days provided for in Article XXVII. In this case the decision of one question shall be made, the other waiting until the first shall be decided. In all these cases the costs shall fall upon the party against whom a decision is rendered.

XXXIV. A decision declaring the appeal for annulment of judgment erroneously admitted, or admitted without due grounds, shall be rendered in the following cases:

1. When the appeal may not have been made within the legal period.
2. When the provisions of Article V of this order may not have been complied with.
3. When the conditions specified in Article VII may not obtain.
4. When the identity of the representative of the appellant before the supreme court may not be sufficiently proved, or when the power of attorney presented by him should not be sufficient.
5. When the documents referred to in the first three paragraphs of Article XXVI have not accompanied the records of the case presented to the supreme court, and when the decision mentioned in Article III may not have been officially pronounced by the court, which decision must be rendered for lack of compliance with the provisions therein named.

All other objections to the appeal shall be reserved for the hearing in which shall be finally discussed the questions involved in the case, which questions will be decided in the judgment rendered, which shall be final.

XXXV. The previous question having been decided, or the fifteen days referred to in Article XXVII having passed without this question having arisen, if the transmission to the supreme court of the documents referred to in Article XXIX has not been requested, or shall have been declared unnecessary, or if these documents have been received, or requests for them have been approved, the court shall appoint a day for the hearing, when the appeal shall be definitely decided. This day shall be not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the decision admitting the appeal.

XXXVI. The hearing shall take place in the following manner:

The secretary or his deputy shall read, if any of the parties request it, the decision of the lower court, the brief in the case, the documents which have been requested and brought by order of the court, the part of the proceedings in which the defect in form may have occurred, when the appeal is of this character, and the

measures taken to correct them. There shall also be read, if there were such, the *votos particulares* which may have been given by the justices of the *audiencia* who were not in conformity with the decision of the majority. No requests for the reading of other documents shall be considered.

This reading having ended the lawyers of the parties to the suit shall speak, the appellant being the first, then those who have agreed to the appeal, then those who opposed it, and finally the fiscal. In cases where the fiscal may have established the appeal, or may have agreed to the same, he shall speak at the time provided for the other parties in the suit as above.

The parties may make corrections with respect only to facts, the accuracy of which must be established, and opinions which may have been attributed to them in the course of debate.

With this the president shall declare the hearing of the appeal ended.

XXXVII. The court shall render judgment within a period of ten days. In said judgment the following particulars shall be stated:

1. The place and date in which the judgment was rendered; the court from which the appeal was made; the nature of the suit or cause in which appeal was allowed; the names, professions, and domicile of the parties thereto; the object of the suit, and other general circumstances which might be necessary to determine the subject with regard to which appeal was made.

2. Under the word "*resultando*" shall be written literally those of the decision appealed from, except such as are manifestly irrelevant; and there will be added such as may be deemed proper to insert.

3. The directory part of the decision itself.

4. The grounds of annulment advanced by the parties.

5. The name of the ponente.

6. The bases in law of the decision rendered under the word "*considerando*."

7. The decision.

Against this decision no appeal can be made, excepting in cases of revision.

XXXVIII. When the supreme court declares that an appeal for error in law or legal doctrine shall be admitted, it shall immediately pronounce the judgment with respect to the question at issue, which should have been rendered by the lower court. This judgment shall be delivered separately, but always within the period of ten days provided for in the preceding article.

XXXIX. When an appeal is admitted for defect in form, the proceedings shall be returned to the lower court for correction, after which the case will be concluded conformably to law. This shall be independent of the corrections and remarks which may be made, according to the gravity of the defect found, and which corrections and remarks shall also be included in the decree of the court.

XL. When an appeal for annulment of judgment is declared groundless, the costs of the same shall be paid by the appellant, unless the appellant be the fiscal, or unless the case come under the provisions of Article XLVII.

XLI. In appeals for annulment of judgment for error in law or legal doctrine, the supreme court may, for its better understanding, call for the original records of the case. The order for this may be given at any time before the date on which it must render judgment. Decision must be pronounced within ten days after the receipt of the records so called for.

XLII. Whenever the defendant in a criminal suit makes an appeal for annulment of judgment for error in law or legal doctrine, the decision granting such appeal, and that which is made with reference to the main issue of the case, shall be taken advantage of by other defendants, so far as it is favorable to them, provided the same conditions and alleged grounds of appeal apply to them as to the appellant. Their case shall not be prejudiced by such parts of the decision as may be adverse to the defendant.

XLIII. Whenever, in a criminal suit, appeal may have been made by the defendant, all others who may have been sentenced and who may not have appealed, shall be allowed as part of their terms of imprisonment, if such have been their sentences, all the time during which they may have been imprisoned, from the date on which the appeal was made.

XLIV. Whenever the appellant believes there may have occurred errors in law and defect of form, which justify appeal on both grounds, they must both be duly made in the same petition, in which shall be fulfilled all the requirements of Article V of this order.

XLV. The judge or court pronouncing the judgment shall decide on the admission of one or both of said appeals. If both be admitted, the original proceedings shall be forwarded to the supreme court, which shall consider both appeals jointly and include both in a single judgment. It shall not be necessary in these cases to forward the certificates required in appeals made simply for error in law or legal doctrine.

The same rule shall be observed when one of the parties shall appeal on one ground, and the other on another.

XLVI. If the court from which both appeals may have been made, whether by one or more of the parties, shall deny the admission of one of them, the recourse of *queja* made against the denial shall be decided before consideration of the admitted appeal.

XLVII. Whenever the supreme court, on rendering judgment in one of the cases referred to in Articles XLIV and XLV, sustains an appeal for defect in form, it shall abstain from ruling on the appeal for error in law or legal doctrine. Should the appeal for defect in form be declared invalid, judgment shall be rendered on the other. In these cases, the costs shall not be imposed upon the appellant, unless both appeals are declared groundless.

XLVIII. The rights granted to poor and insolvent persons by Articles X and XX of this order shall be understood to belong not only to him in whose favor a declaration of poverty may have been obtained, but also to the defendant in a criminal case who may not have had property to attach in cases where attachment is provided for. To avail himself of said rights it shall be necessary that, on making the appeal, the declaration of poverty shall have been made in favor of appellant, even though in *primera instancia* only, or that poverty be proved by the fact that no property was attached, as the defendant possessed none.

XLIX. Whenever the appellant for annulment or in *queja*, referred to in the preceding article, is a prisoner, all the documents therein mentioned shall be transmitted *de oficio*, unless the appellant should expressly request their delivery to him in order to see that they are presented before the supreme court.

L. The person to whom the said documents may have been delivered for the purpose indicated in the preceding article, if he wish the right to enjoy the benefits herein conferred, must, in every case, present them before the supreme court, asking that counsel be assigned him *de oficio*, or simply designating him in the petition by which the said documents are accompanied. If this should be done within the period set for appearance, it shall be held that the designation was made in due time, and the provisions of the following articles shall be complied with.

In appeals for annulment of judgment for defect in form, in cases wherein the original documents must be forwarded to the supreme court, an insolvent suitor who may have appealed may also appear by writing, in which he designates counsel or requests such designation *de oficio*.

LI. When the supreme court is in possession of the certificates required in the recourse of *queja*, or in cases of appeal for error in law or legal doctrine, or of the original record in cases of appeal for error in form, if the appellant should be insolvent, and have appointed counsel, the latter shall be required to declare whether or not he accepts the charge, unless he should already have done so of his own motion. In case of acceptance the said counsel shall be considered the appellant's representative before the supreme court, and the declaration of acceptance shall be considered equivalent to the written one referred to in Article XXVI. In appeals for annulment of judgment the procedure shall be as provided for in Article XXVII et seq. The appellant's attorney shall receive all the necessary notifications, and all business concerning the case shall be transacted with him.

LII. Whenever an insolvent appellant may have declared before the lower court his intention to appeal in *queja*, the attorney designated, after signifying his acceptance as prescribed in the preceding article, shall be granted three days in which to draw up the petition, according to the provisions of Article XVIII; and thereafter the procedure shall conform to that provided for in Article XIX, et seq. In this appeal also the attorney shall be the appellant's representative.

LIII. In cases where an insolvent appellant may not have designated an attorney, or the one designated may not have accepted the charge, the court shall designate one *de oficio*, who shall be fully informed as to the records of the case. If the attorney so appointed thinks there is no ground for appeal, he shall so state within three days. If this period pass without his making such statement, it shall be considered that he deems the appeal valid, and the provisions of the preceding articles shall apply.

In recourse in *queja* the appeal must either be established or pronounced to be groundless, within the period of three days.

LIV. If the attorney appointed *de oficio* deems the petition groundless, he shall so state in writing, and without argument, and another lawyer shall be designated in the case, with the same duties as the first.

If this second attorney concurs in the opinion of the first, the fiscal shall be required to give an opinion of the case within the period of three days. If he finds that there is ground for appeal, he shall be considered as the appellant's representative, and shall be vested with the corresponding rights and duties.

LV. Whenever the fiscal may have appeared in opposition to an appeal, the requirement of the preceding article shall not be necessary. In this case, as well as in those which he may declare groundless, the court shall refuse to admit the appeal and shall confirm the judgment of the lower court, and shall also direct that the said court be notified of the decision, and that the records be returned thereto.

LVI. Whenever the fiscal may have appealed on the same grounds as an insolvent party, if the two attorneys first appointed de officio should declare that no ground for the appeal exists, the fiscal shall be considered, without further process, as the appellant's representative.

Whenever the fiscal may have petitioned for appeal on grounds other than those of the appellant, he shall conform to the requirements of Article LIV.

LVII. Petitions for annulment of awards made by arbitrators shall be made before the supreme court. The fiscal shall have no intervention in such cases.

LVIII. The periods within which said petitions may be made shall be those specified in the last paragraph of Article VII of this order, according to the place where the arbitrators may have made their award, and shall date from the day of the notification of same. The petition shall be accompanied by:

1. A certified copy of the agreement.

2. A certified copy of the award, and the notification of same to the appellant.

If the period of time indicated in the agreement should have been extended, and the appeal rest upon the fact that the decision was not rendered within the specified time, a certified copy of the order authorizing the extension shall likewise be included.

No other document shall be admitted.

LIX. The petition referred to in the preceding article shall state the grounds upon which the appeal is based, from those enumerated in No. 3 of article 1689 of the Law of Civil Procedure, and the reasons for the petition for annulment shall be set forth in separate and numbered paragraphs.

LX. Upon the making of the appeal within the period of time mentioned in Article LVIII, the supreme court shall direct that the other parties be summoned to appear before it, in the exercise of their rights, within the same period of ten or twenty days granted to the appellant. At the expiration of this time, the court, without further formalities shall set the date for the hearing. The latter shall take place not sooner than ten days nor later than twenty days from the date of the court's order.

LXI. The other parties may present themselves at any time before the commencement of the hearing. Should they appear, they may attend the hearing, which shall proceed according to the provisions of Article XXII of this order.

LXII. The supreme court shall render judgment within five days after the hearing. If the petition be denied, the appellant shall pay the costs.

LXIII. Whenever the supreme court finds that the arbitrators have not made their award within the time specified in the agreement, it shall annul their decision, and the parties opposing the appeal shall pay the costs.

LXIV. If the appeal is based upon the ground that the arbitrators have decided questions not submitted to their judgment, the award shall be annulled in such part or parts only as may be affected by said questions, and the parties responsible for decision on such extraneous issues shall pay the costs.

LXV. Petitions for annulment of any sentence, involving the death penalty, except that of the supreme court, shall be considered as made and admitted in favor of the person so sentenced.

LXVI. A lower court which may have passed sentence of death shall forward the original proceedings to the supreme court, at the expiration of the period for making appeal, although none of the parties may have petitioned therefor.

LXVII. If within five days after receiving the case in the supreme court, the attorney appointed by the prisoner should appear and request a hearing in order to appeal the case, he shall be admitted as party thereto. If no such attorney should appear within said period, the court shall appoint one de officio.

LXVIII. On the admission of the prisoner's attorney, or the latter's appointment de officio by the court, the said attorney duly representing and defending the accused, the court shall grant all the parties, including the fiscal, a period of fifteen days, to show cause, in writing, why annulment of judgment should be made, whether for defect in form or error in law. The reasons set forth shall be in separate and numbered paragraphs and shall include all the circumstances which should be stated in a petition for appeal. If this petition should have already been made before the lower court, the reasons adduced may be amplified, or the appellant may confine himself to those already stated before the said court.

LXIX. The hearing shall be had within the period specified in Article XXXV of this order, when the documents mentioned therein have been presented, or if they be not presented, it shall be had after the said period has elapsed. In the subsequent proceedings the provisions of Article XXXVI, et seq., on appeals in general, shall apply.

LXX. The court may annul the sentence in such cases, for defect in form or for error in law, even when the right to appeal has been deemed groundless by the fiscal or the other parties to the suit.

LXXI. In cases wherein the court may not have passed the sentence of death demanded by the accusers, the proceedings for appeal shall be as provided for in the preceding articles.

LXXII. Whenever the supreme court declares that a sentence involving the death penalty can not for any reason be annulled, it shall cause the records of the case to be sent to the fiscal, in order that he may state whether he believes there is, in equity, any reason for the nonexecution of the sentence and for commutation of the penalty by way of grace. Upon the fiscal's opinion and its own, relative to the case, the court shall propose to the government such decision as it may deem advisable. For this purpose the records shall be transmitted to the secretary of justice.

LXXIII. Any party who may have made appeal for annulment of judgment may abandon it at any stage of the proceedings. If such party should appear in person he shall be required, in the presence of the court, to ratify the document by which he renounces the case. If he be represented by any other person, the said document must also be ratified by the same party unless a special power of attorney for such action be presented to the supreme court.

Whenever such ratification is made or power of attorney presented the court shall consider the appeal withdrawn, and the appellant shall pay the costs. The judgment shall be declared final, and the lower court shall be informed thereof. All records shall be returned to said court, provided there be no other party making the appeal. Only the cases mentioned in preceding articles, revoking sentence of death, shall be accepted.

LXXIV. Whenever two or more similar appeals are made against the same judgment, they shall be combined and shall be decided in a single judgment.

LXXV. Parties to the suit, not appellants, may appear before the supreme court at any period of the trial, and all subsequent proceedings shall be communicated to them without reverting to foregoing proceedings.

LXXVI. In all appeals made for annulment of judgment imposing imprisonment it shall be the duty of the fiscal to be present at the hearing, although he may not be the appellant. In other cases he may be present or not, as he shall deem proper; the same will also be understood with regard to civil suits.

LXXVII. Parties to suits shall not pay fees of any kind for any rulings before the supreme court, in the office of the clerk of the said court. The costs imposed in these appeals shall include only the fees of the lawyers who represent and defend the parties. In case of objection, the amount of said fees shall be regulated by the court in the ordinary manner. If any of the parties shall have been represented before the court by anyone else but his lawyer, the compensation of the said persons shall not be included in the amount of the costs imposed.

LXXVIII. In all decisions rendered by the supreme court in case of appeal, except those mentioned in the following paragraphs, there shall be required for confirmation of judgments appealed from a majority vote of the associate justices present, whatever may be their number. To set aside such judgments, and to annul them, the concurring vote of at least four associate justices shall be required.

Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to impose a sentence of imprisonment for life, confirming in so doing a judgment appealed from, but at least five votes shall be required to impose such penalty by virtue of the annulment of a judgment that may not have imposed it.

Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm a death sentence, provided the fiscal should agree to it; and if not, five votes shall be required. Six votes shall be necessary to impose a death sentence in cases wherein the lower court may not have pronounced such sentence, whenever the fiscal is in favor of its imposition; if not, the unanimous vote of the seven justices constituting the court shall be necessary.

LXXIX. Whenever, in civil or criminal cases involving neither the death penalty nor imprisonment, the hearing may have been had before less than seven justices, and the majorities provided for in the preceding article have not appeared, a new hearing shall be had before the court, with seven members present.

If the necessary majority should not appear in the new hearing the provisions of article 357 of the Law of Civil Procedure shall be followed in civil cases, and those of articles 163 and 164 of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be followed in criminal cases, in the settlement of disputed questions. Article 165 of the Law of Criminal Procedure is hereby revoked.

LXXX. Whenever, in cases involving capital punishment or imprisonment, the necessary majority of votes should not have been cast, although a majority of the associate justices present at the trial may have voted for said punishments, the penalties immediately inferior in degree to those voted for shall be imposed. This fact shall be thus stated in the sentence.

LXXXI. Whenever the supreme court renders judgment a certified copy of the same shall be transmitted, together with the brief and original records of the case, to the lower court from which the appeal for annulment proceeds.

Whenever judgment for payment of the costs of an appeal is rendered said costs shall first be fixed and approved by the supreme court itself, in the prescribed form. A certified copy of the amount of costs, and of their approval, shall be transmitted to the lower court from which the appeal proceeds.

LXXXII. All judgments rendered by the supreme court shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Government, and collectively in volumes, the editing of which shall be under the care of the secretary of justice. The court shall have authority freely to suppress in said publication, for whatever reasons it may deem proper, the names of the parties and places mentioned in the suit, that of the court from which the judgment in question proceeds, and any circumstances that may lead to identification of said parties, places, or court.

LXXXIII. The provisions of articles 800 to 803, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall continue in force. The references made in article 801 shall be considered as being in relation to the provisions of this order; the words "y determinar sobre la inversión del depósito," in article 803, are hereby suppressed.

LXXXIV. Recourse of revision may be had in civil as well as criminal suits in the cases provided for in the articles 1794 and 1795 of the Law of Civil Procedure and article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, the provisions of which shall continue in force.

LXXXV. Recourse of revision in civil suits may be established by parties to the suit or their assigns. In a criminal suit this may be done by the defendant himself, his consort, his relatives in direct line of descent, his brothers, or by the fiscal, whenever he may have cognizance of any case in which such action is proper.

Such prisoners and persons related to them as are mentioned above may request that recourse of revision be had, and to that end may present a simple memorial to the secretary of justice. After examination of the case the secretary may direct the fiscal to establish the appeal.

LXXXVI. In criminal suits revision may be requested at any time, even after the sentence has been executed.

In civil suits, in the cases provided for in article 1794 of the Law of Civil Procedure, the period set for establishing such appeal shall be three months, counting from the day upon which new evidence or fraud was discovered or from the date of acknowledgment or declaration of deceit.

Recourse of revision in civil suits shall not be established later than five years after the date of the publication of the judgment in the case. If presented after said period it shall be denied.

LXXXVII. Recourse of revision shall always be established before the supreme court, whatever may be the grade of the judge or court before which the final judgment was rendered.

LXXXVIII. The recourse shall be petitioned for in writing and the petition shall set forth the facts and legal principles upon which the appeal is based.

LXXXIX. The appeal being established, the court shall require that it be furnished with all the original records and preliminary facts connected with the suit or cause in which the judgment was rendered and the revision of which is solicited, and it shall summon all the parties thereto, or their assigns, to appear in writing within forty days, to maintain their rights. Thenceforth the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Civil Procedure.

XC. The fiscal shall always be considered as party in all appeals for revision.

XCI. Petitions for revision in civil suits shall not interrupt the execution of the final judgments rendered in the case.

In view of the circumstances, however, the court may, at the appellant's request, on his giving bond, and upon the fiscal's recommendation, direct that the execution of the sentence be suspended.

The court shall approve the bond on its own responsibility. To this end it shall establish the kind and amount of said bond, which shall cover the value in litigation, together with the costs and damages consequent upon the nonexecution of the judgment, in case the appeal should be denied.

XCII. If questions arise during any part of the proceedings in appeal for revision in a civil suit the decision of which may come within the criminal jurisdiction, the proceedings before the court shall be suspended until final judgment be rendered in the criminal case. Under such circumstances the period of five years fixed by Article LXXXVI of this order shall be considered as interrupted from the time of initiating the criminal proceedings until their settlement by final sentence, and shall begin again to count from the date of such sentence.

XCIII. In the first case of article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure the supreme court shall declare the contradictory character of the sentences, if in fact it exist, and shall set aside both, ordering the court having cognizance of the crime to institute new proceedings.

In the second case of the same article, whenever the person be identified for whose death a penalty may have been imposed, the supreme court shall annul the final sentence.

In the third case of said article the court considering the writ declaring the falsity of the document shall annul the sentence and direct the court having cognizance of the crime to institute new proceedings.

XCIV. Whenever, in consequence of the annulment of a final judgment, the person condemned may have suffered punishment, this shall be considered, if in the new sentence any other punishment is imposed, together with the entire time he served under the first sentence.

ICV. Should the prisoner have died, his widow, his relatives in the direct line of descent, either legitimate or legitimized, may solicit a revision for any of the causes enumerated in article 954 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, in order to rehabilitate the name of the deceased and to secure the punishment of the real culprit.

ICVI. Should the supreme court find grounds for the revision solicited, in a civil suit, for the reason that the judgment may have been based upon witnesses or documents declared false, or that it was unjustly rendered in the other cases under article 1794 of the Law of Civil Procedure, it shall so declare and rescind, wholly or in part, the final judgment objected to, according to whether the grounds of the appeal refer to the whole judgment or simply to any one of its parts.

ICVII. The supreme court, having rendered judgment in a civil suit, which through the admission of the recourse of revision rescinds wholly or in part the final one objected to, shall direct that a certified copy of said judgment be transmitted, together with the records and other data, to the court from which they proceed, in order that the parties may exercise their rights in the corresponding suit.

In any case, the declarations in the recourse of revision shall serve as a basis of the new suit. They may not be discussed.

ICVIII. The rescission of the final judgment in a civil suit, as a result of the recourse of revision, shall, when admitted, produce all its legal effects, except the acquired rights, which must be respected in accordance with the provisions of article 84 of the mortgage law.

ICIX. All provisions for annulment of judgment, referring to the appearance of the parties and their representatives before the supreme court, shall apply to the recourse of revision, as well as the costs to be fixed, and the nonpayment of fees in the clerk's office.

Whenever the recourse of revision is denied the appellant shall pay the entire costs of same. In case of its admission the objecting party shall never be expressly charged with the costs. This charge shall never be imposed upon the fiscal.

C. There shall be no appeal from the final judgment rendered in recourse of revision.

CI. All the provisions of Titles XXI and XXII of Book II of the Law of Civil Procedure and of Book V of the Law of Criminal Procedure which are not declared in force by the present order are hereby revoked.

CII. The provisions of paragraph 18 of Article VII of the order published April 14, 1899, by the military governor of this island shall be understood in the manner specified in the following articles.

CIII. Against all judgments of the civil court of the audiencia of Habana, the only one which, in Cuba, under the order of April 1, 1899, shall have cognizance of administrative suits (*contencioso-administrativos*), appeals for annulment of judgment may be established before the supreme court, provided the said judgments be final or of such a character as to put an end to said administrative proceedings by preventing their continuation.

CIV. Appeals may be established for error in law or legal doctrine and for defects in form in the cases mentioned in articles 1690 and 1691 of the law of civil procedure. All the provisions of the foregoing articles regulating the procedure for annulment of judgment in civil or criminal suits are applicable to administrative suits as a consequence of the foregoing.

CV. Recourse of revision may also be had against final judgments in administrative suits, whether rendered by the civil court of the audiencia of Habana or by the supreme court, in any of the cases provided for in article 1794 of the law of civil procedure, and all the provisions contained herein with respect to revision and which may be applicable to civil suits shall also apply to administrative suits.

CVI. As a consequence of foregoing provisions, articles 64 to 82, both inclusive, of the law on administrative suits (*ley de lo contencioso-administrativo*) of September 13, 1888, and articles 449 to 500, both inclusive, of the regulations for the execution of said law, are hereby revoked, as well as any other provision of either that may be in conflict with the provisions of this order. Article 103 of the aforesaid law is likewise revoked, and consequently the fiscal may not raise the question of jurisdiction, except as provided for in article 46 of the said law.

CVII. All the dispositions of the mortgage law and its regulations relative to the participation of the "sección de los registros de la propiedad y notariado" in administrative appeals made against the approval of the registros shall apply to the president of the supreme court, to whom, by express provision of the order creating said court, belongs the final decision of such appeals.

CVIII. In all cases of decisions susceptible of appeal for annulment of judgment which may have been pronounced by the audiencias of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Ma-

tanzas, and Santa Clara, and against which appeal may have been made for annulment of judgment, for defect of form, or where the intention of appealing for error of law has been announced, without the parties having been notified prior to the 11th day of April, 1899, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Paris, the parties shall be notified, and from this notification they may make said appeals in the terms, form, and conditions provided for in this order.

CIX. In cases wherein the audiencias of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, which, after the Spanish evacuation were constituted as supreme courts in said provinces, may have given decisions which, in conformity with the laws of procedure were susceptible of appeal for annulment of judgment, and against which there may have been made appeal for defect of form, or where intention of appealing for error in law has been announced, the following rules shall be applied:

1. The provisions of the preceding article shall apply if the judgments have not already been executed.

2. If such judgment shall have been executed, there shall be no other recourse than that of revision. Sentences which may have been given in criminal cases shall be susceptible of revision in the terms expressed by the preceding article, although the prisoners may be undergoing punishment, so long as the punishment ordered is not completely executed.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter in administrative proceedings (*contencioso administrativo*) no other recourse shall be granted against rulings, decrees, or judgments pronounced by the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana and of the supreme court than that specified in the following articles.

II. Against rulings of mere routine no recourse whatever shall be had except that of responsibility.

III. Against judgments or rulings deciding incidents of proceedings, and in general against decrees, the recourse of "*súplica*" may be had under the conditions prescribed in article 401 of the Law of Civil Procedure.

IV. Against final judgments or against decrees which put an end to administrative proceedings, making their continuation impossible, pronounced by the audiencia of Habana, appeal for annulment of judgment may be had in the cases specified in the order (No. 92) establishing the manner of procedure in such appeals.

V. Against the decisions specified in the preceding article, when pronounced by the supreme court, no other recourse can be had except that of revision.

VI. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 97.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The security which, under existing law, foreign insurance or surety companies must give in order to transact business in the island of Cuba, will be submitted for the approval of the secretary of finance, and after acceptance by him will be deposited for safe-keeping in the treasury of the island when in the form of bonds, stocks, mortgages, or money.

II. Whenever a foreign insurance or surety company has complied with the requirements of law the secretary of finance will announce the fact in the Official Gazette, giving the name of said company.

All such companies which on the date of this order have not complied with the said requirements shall do so within the period of sixty days from the date hereof.

III. In all cases wherein any personal bond or guaranty may now or hereafter be required by one or more sureties, or by deposit of money, bonds, stocks, mortgages, or any other form of surety, the same may be executed with the sole surety of any company duly authorized to guarantee the fidelity of persons who fill positions of

responsibility, either public or private, or to guarantee the execution of contracts not insurance policies, or to give bond in legal suits or proceedings in which the law permits it; and when the said bond shall be so executed or guaranteed it shall be considered sufficient compliance with whatever law, order, or regulation which prescribes the giving of bond, in whatever form, either by means of one or two sureties, or by means of stocks, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of securities, or in which it is required that the sureties be residents, renters, or proprietors of the locality.

The provisions of this article shall apply to any surety companies complying with the requirements of Articles I and II of this order, and the said companies are authorized to furnish the bond which may be required by law of employees of the state, of a province, or a municipality. Public officers required to approve bonds shall, if they be presented, accept those of the said companies in lieu of those now required by law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 102.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. For fishing, mercantile, and legal purposes sponges shall be included in three classes, viz, "common" (comunes), comprising those ordinarily called "lined" (aforrados), "female" (ojo), and "cave males;" second, "hairy or silky males," and, third, "fine males."

II. The taking of commercial sponges under the prescribed size is prohibited.

III. The smallest size that may be taken, transported, and sold shall be 40 centimeters for the first class, in all its varieties; 30 centimeters for the second class, and 25 centimeters for the third class. In every case the measurement shall be understood to be made on the smallest diameter.

IV. Samples taken for scientific study shall be excepted from the foregoing provisions. The captain of the port shall grant the necessary permits under such conditions as may be deemed necessary.

V. The collection and use of all sponges thrown upon the shores by storms, at any season of the year, shall be free.

VI. Sponge-cultivating enterprises may be granted submerged bottoms in localities where no available natural-growth sponges exist within a distance of 100 meters. The greatest area so granted to any single party shall be 12 hectares.

VII. At no time or place shall the employment of drags or like contrivances be permitted.

VIII. Fishing with prod (pincharra), hook (garabato), or with any other instrument requiring pressure or pull from aboard a vessel is prohibited in beds where glassers or similar means can not be utilized to see the bottom.

IX. Within the maritime belt of Cuba, and during the open season, sponge fishing shall be free to the inhabitants of this island only, and no privilege or monopoly shall be granted to anyone of the exclusive right to engage in such fishing.

X. Sponge fishing is prohibited from the 1st day of March until the 31st day of May.

XI. Vessel owners, captains, and crews shall be held equally responsible for violation of this prohibition in any form, case, or degree, as well as of any or all the requirements of this order.

XII. For the first offense the captain of the port shall seize all the sponges unlawfully taken and shall collect a fine of \$10 for each dozen found to be under the prescribed size.

For the second offense all the sponges found shall be seized and a fine imposed double in amount to the preceding one.

Further repetitions of the offense shall subject the offenders to criminal prosecution before the courts.

XIII. The sponges seized shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, as well as the fines collected, shall be deposited with the treasury of the island of Cuba as "miscellaneous receipts."

XIV. Vessels regularly engaged in fishing, or those cleared with that object, shall furnish a written report, at the end of their trip, to the captain of the port at which they arrive, so that he or his deputy may witness the unloading of the cargo for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the requirements of the law have been completely fulfilled. If not, he shall seize the cargo.

XV. The written report required of captains of vessels, in accordance with the preceding article, shall state the number and classes of sponges that have been

taken during the trip, and when sold they shall also report the prices obtained for each class.

XVI. The information concerning the number, classes of sponges, and prices obtained shall be forwarded by the respective captains of ports to the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

XVII. All orders, decrees, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 104.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The provisions of the decree of June 20, 1899 (No. 87), relative to the inscription in the registro pecuario of horses possessed by members of the Cuban army, shall be construed to mean that the said inscription shall be a title to any person obtaining it, against those who can not establish, in due form of law, a previous title of ownership to such animals.

II. A period of six months from the date of the publication of this order is granted to owners in which to establish their title. After the lapse of the said period no claim of any character with respect to such ownership will be admitted, and the registry made by the person who has obtained it shall become a final title in his favor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 108.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The following postal regulations will be strictly enforced in the island of Cuba on and after August 1, 1899.

II. No mail matter of any character will be forwarded without the prepayment of proper postage, unless it be inclosed in official penalty envelopes.

III. The following classes of officials only shall have the privilege of using official penalty envelopes for the purpose of forwarding without postage mail matter pertaining exclusively to public business:

1. Officers of the United States Government connected with the military and naval services; officials of the postal, treasury, marine, hospital, weather, and customs services.

2. The secretaries of the civil government, viz: Department of state and government; department of finance; department of justice and public instruction; department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, and their assistant secretaries; the chief justice, fiscal, and the secretary, or chief clerk of the supreme court.

3. The following-named officials may inclose and forward in official penalty envelopes only correspondence pertaining exclusively to public business and required to be sent in the performance of their official duties, viz: Presidents, fiscals, and secretaries of audiencias; judges of first instance; municipal judges; public prosecutors; civil governors; auditors of provinces; provincial administrators of the department of finance.

4. Such other classes of officials, in respect to their official correspondence as the director-general may, for the best interests of the public service, deem proper to grant this privilege by special order.

IV. Official penalty envelopes will be furnished, on application, by the director-general of posts of Cuba, at cost prices, to the herein-named officials. No envelopes will be recognized as official penalty envelopes except those furnished by the department of posts, and penalty envelopes of the United States, used by the Army and Navy.

V. No person shall be granted free box rent. No mail shall be registered without payment of the regular fee of 10 cents, except that forwarded in official penalty envelopes by the officers of the department of posts, and all official mail addressed

to or emanating from the headquarters of the military governor of the island and contained in official penalty envelopes.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 109.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The "incomunicación" of persons arrested, or undergoing trial, provided for in the existing code of criminal procedure, is hereby abolished.

II. Every such person, as soon as he is placed at the disposition of the judicial authority, shall have the right to be brought immediately before the said authority, which will inform him of what he is accused, by whom, and what charges are made against him. Warrants of prosecution shall state the grounds thereof, and accused persons shall be fully notified of the same.

III. Immediately after having given the notification referred to in the preceding article, the examining judge shall inform the accused of his rights under article 384 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, and shall grant him a period of twenty-four hours to designate a lawyer to assist him in his defense, and shall afford him the means of making known this designation to the lawyer named. During the said period the judge shall take no action in the case, except where delay might greatly prejudice the investigation, and in this case he shall set forth the reasons which compel him to take such action. After the lapse of the said period the summary proceedings shall be continued.

With the exception of the case provided for in the last paragraph of article 384 of the law of criminal procedure, counsel will not be assigned to the defendant by the court, except as prescribed in article 652 of the said law.

IV. No person accused of crime shall be compelled to testify or make any statement in his own case, either before the examining judge or the court in oral and public trial. The judge, or the court, as the case may be, shall ask if the defendant desires to make a statement, which will be a right conferred on him. If the answer be affirmative, and the case be in its preliminary stage, the defendant may make such statement as he may deem advisable, without being questioned upon other matters than those covered by his statement; the judge shall confine himself to having the statement taken down, but the defendant may write his statement with his own hand, if he so desire. If, during the oral trial, the accused desire to make a statement, all parties interested in the case may question him, including the court itself, and he shall be obliged to answer or to declare formally that he does not wish to give answer to the question addressed to him. The provisions of this article shall be understood not to conflict with those of article 700 of the Law of Criminal Procedure, with respect to persons civilly responsible and to defendants who may have confessed their criminal responsibility.

V. As soon as an indictment is found, the preliminary proceedings shall be public. All the parties to the suit may request the presentation of evidence, which the examining judge may admit, or reject if he deem it irrelevant to the case or tending to delay the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings. Evidence so rejected by the judge may be reproduced in the oral trial, but against his decision there shall be no other recourse than a reexamination of the case (*recurso de reposición*).

VI. The judge shall, however, admit all evidence and employ all means tending to establish facts, proof of which may show the immediate necessity of issuing a warrant for the prosecution, or of annulling one already issued, or of issuing a writ ordering the imprisonment or the release of the defendant. Against the decision of the judge, refusing to admit such evidence or to employ such means, no other recourse shall be granted than that of reexamination (*recurso de reposición*), but the fact of his not having employed them shall be sufficient reason for the court to set aside the order announcing the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings.

If the accused remain in prison for a longer period than he otherwise should have done in consequence of the judge's refusal to admit the evidence or to employ the means above mentioned, should they bear upon the release of the accused, the judge shall be subject to disciplinary correction. For the first offense, this shall be "simple admonition" (*reprensión simple*); for subsequent offenses the judge shall be subject to "qualified admonition" (*reprensión calificada*), according to the provisions of article 396 et seq. of the Digest (*Compilación*).

VII. In any case in which the preliminary proceedings may have lasted more than one month after the issuing of a warrant of prosecution the judge shall take such measures only as should have been ordered within the said period, after the lapse of

which further preliminary proceedings can neither be demanded nor ordered *de oficio*. The judge shall be held strictly responsible that all proceedings be concluded in the briefest period possible.

VIII. During the preliminary proceedings no summons, requisition, or notification shall be served on any of the parties for any purpose, except on the judge's express order, or unless such action be required by law. The parties or their counsel, as well as the fiscal, may, at any time, acquaint themselves with the state of the preliminary proceedings, and be present during the progress of the same.

IX. The first two paragraphs of article 529 of the Law of Criminal Procedure are amended to read as follows:

"The defendant shall have the right to the benefit of bail, provided he is charged with an offense included under the definition of minor offenses, given in article 6 of the Penal Code. If a person indicted for one of these offenses should, without good reason, fail to appear at the first call of the judicial authority, the examining judge shall have discretionary power to grant or to refuse him the benefit of bail. In the decree by which the judge orders the bail its character and amount shall be stated."

X. In consequence of the provisions of the preceding article, the following modifications shall be made in the text of the paragraphs of the Law of Criminal Procedure specified below:

Paragraph 2 of article 492: "Persons who may be undergoing trial for a grave offense, as defined by the Penal Code."

Paragraph 2 of article 503: "That this offense be included in those termed grave in the Penal Code, or when, even though it be a minor offense, the judge, considering the circumstances of the case and the antecedents of the accused, may consider his provisional confinement necessary until he shall give the bail required."

Paragraph 2 of article 504: "Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, although the act giving rise to the case appears to constitute a grave offense, when the defendant shall have good antecedents, or it may, for good reason, be believed that he will not attempt to evade justice, or when the crime may not have produced alarm, or where it is not one frequently committed in the territory of the province, the judge or court may release the accused on bail."

XI. In case of an appeal on the part of the accused against the order denying his release, the attested copy of the proceedings, which must be submitted to the audiencia, shall be forwarded within a period of five days. If the said copy should cover more than 100 folios of the preliminary proceedings, the period may be extended one day for each 20 folios or parts thereof. The judge shall allow to be added to the aforesaid copy any extracts of the proceedings which the appellant may ask for, and shall determine, in his discretion, the advisability of including the statement or statements which the parties making the accusation, or the fiscal, may wish to have added thereto. He may likewise forward, *de oficio*, such part of the proceedings as he may deem proper.

XII. The appeals referred to in the preceding article shall be continued, in conformity with the following rules:

1. The period above prescribed having elapsed, if the appellant shall have duly appeared, the court shall appoint the fifth day after its expiration for the hearing. In this computation holidays will be included.

2. In order that they may have all necessary information the parties may, during the said five days, have free access to the attested copy, but they shall not be allowed to retain the same nor shall the period of five days be subject to extension.

3. The decision shall be announced, at the latest, on the day following the hearing of the appeal.

4. The hearing shall not be suspended on any account whatever.

XIII. Articles 626 to 633, both inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure are modified to read as follows:

ARTICLE 626. Excepting the cases provided for in the two preceding articles, the court which received the records and exhibits in a case shall limit itself to opening the parcels and other closed and sealed packages which may have been sent by the examining judge, record being made of such opening by the secretary, in which shall be set forth the condition in which such parcels and packages may be found.

ARTICLE 627. The provisions of the preceding article having been complied with, or as soon as the record is received in case the action therein prescribed should not be necessary, the court will order it to be delivered to the fiscal for "instrucción" if the case should involve an offense in which his action is required, and afterward to the representative of the complainant, if he should have appeared.

The period for such "instrucción" shall not be less than three days nor more than ten, according to the volume of the proceedings. If this should exceed 1,000 folios the court may extend the time to a maximum of fifteen days.

ARTICLE 628. The court upon ordering up the case shall give such directions as it may consider proper, in order that the fiscal or the complainant may examine the correspondence, books, papers, and other exhibits without danger of alteration in their condition.

ARTICLE 629. Upon returning the case the fiscal or private complainant shall accompany it by a communication in writing which shall state:

1. If they are of opinion that the order closing the preliminary proceedings should be approved, or if they solicit its revocation and the return of the case to the examining judge for continuation; but the court shall not order this return unless there shall have been requested the evidence and means referred to in Article V of this order, or others whose consideration may reasonably be supposed to have material influence in the qualification of the facts.

2. If they should confirm the order declaring the summary proceedings ended, they shall state whether or not the trial should take place or whether they believe that there should be issued an order for a stay, indicating in this case what kind of stay should be declared, and in which paragraph of articles 637 and 641 it is included.

3. If the opening of the trial be solicited, legal determination of the offense committed shall be set forth in the same document, and the proofs presented according to the provisions of articles 650 et seq.

ARTICLE 630. The proceedings having been returned by the fiscal or private accuser, as the case may be, the court shall decide, taking into consideration each of the three cases referred to in the preceding article. Against the part of this decision which decides with respect to the confirmation or revocation of the order declaring the conclusion of the preliminary proceedings there shall be no recourse whatever.

If the said order be revoked, the proceedings shall be returned to the judge who may have forwarded them, specifying the proceedings necessary to be taken. There will also be returned such exhibits as the court considers necessary for the continuance of new proceedings in the case.

ARTICLE 631. If any of the parties making accusation request solely the revocation of the decree ordering the termination of preliminary proceedings, the court shall limit itself to deciding with respect to the request made. If it is denied, the court will order that the records be returned to such parties for a period of five days, in order that they may make such remarks as they deem proper relative to the stay, opening of the trial, qualification, and proof. If stay only be solicited, the court will then act upon this request, in accordance with the provisions of article 644; and if, finally, the opening of the oral trial be declared, the records shall again be placed in the hands of the accusing parties for a period of three days only, even though the provisional qualification and proof may not have been formulated. In every case in which a private accuser should solicit suspension of the proceedings the court shall consider that he has abandoned the prosecution, and shall continue the case thereafter without further notifying him or hearing him.

ARTICLE 632. When there may have been a merely civil actor in the case, he will be informed of the proceedings after the decision referred to in article 630 has been made, if the oral trial should have been opened, and the qualification by the accusing parties will be considered as made. The term for the civil actor shall be five days only, and he will formulate those conclusions only referred to in the last two paragraphs of article 650. These conclusions having been formulated, or if there should have been no civil actor, the qualification having been made by the fiscal, or by a private accuser, articles 652 et seq., shall be complied with. The period referred to in article 652 shall be five days, which may be extended to ten if the volume of the record of preliminary proceedings exceed 1,000 folios.

ARTICLE 633. The fact that a warrant of prosecution may not have been issued shall not be an obstacle to the opening of the trial. In such cases, while there may be any accusing party continuing the criminal action against a given person, the latter will be considered as accused, and upon a petition of the accuser the trial against him shall be opened. The court will order that within the period of ten days, not subject to extension, he shall be required to present his defense and designate his counsel, and will notify him that if he does not do so his representative and lawyer will be appointed de oficio. This representation once constituted, the proceedings shall continue as required in article 652 et seq. In such cases an accused person, not prosecuted, shall not be required to appear personally in the oral trial, which may take place with the presence of his representative and of his counsel.

XIV. No sentence in a criminal case shall be pronounced imposing punishment for a crime graver than that of which the defendant has been accused, nor shall there be taken into consideration the concurrence of aggravating circumstances not included in the accusation, nor the guilt of the accused, in so far as it may involve a greater offense than that set forth in the accusation, nor shall the gravity of the crime charged be increased in the sentence with respect to whether or not it was consummated, frustrated, or merely attempted.

The court, however, may employ the formula of article 733 of the law of Criminal Procedure, which it will always do after the proof and before the proceedings referred to in article 734, in respect to the qualification of the crime, its consummation, frustration, or attempt, in the culpability of the accused or accusers, and in the concurrence of aggravating circumstances not included in the accusation. With this previous announcement, the court may pronounce judgment as it deems just, and in

accordance with the formula employed. This shall not be understood in any case to be applicable to crimes against the person.

In this sense article 733 of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be modified. The formula employed shall be that of the same article, applying it, when proper, to the concurrence of aggravating circumstances, to the participation of the accused in the crime, and with respect to the crime itself, its consummation, or nonconsummation.

The ground for annulment of judgment stated in case 3 of article 912 of the said law shall apply to cases in which the provisions of this article may be infringed.

XV. All legal precepts which in any manner conflict with the provisions of this order are hereby revoked.

PROVISIONAL DISPOSITIONS.

1. In cases pending at the publication of this order in which prosecution may have been directed, the judges shall limit themselves to notifying the parties that from that time the preliminary proceedings shall be public, and they themselves shall thereafter comply with its provisions.

2. If the preliminary proceedings should already have lasted more than one month, counting from the first warrant of prosecution given in the case, they may take such action only as has already been directed, whether de oficio or at the instance of an interested party, within ten days after the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

3. Cases which are undergoing trial in the audiencias at the publication of this order shall conform to the provisions of Article XIII of this order, if such cases shall not have been returned by the fiscal or private accuser in consequence of the instruction provided for in article 627 of the Law of Criminal Procedure. If this return shall have been made, the proceedings established shall be continued under the former rules, now modified by Article XIII.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 111.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article XLIII of the order of April 14, 1899, organizing the supreme court, is hereby modified to read as follows:

To be a subordinate employee of the court, the person must possess the first requirement of Article XXXVII of this order; must be able to read and write; must be of good moral character, and free from any of the first four disqualifications enumerated in Article XXXVIII.

II. This modification shall apply also to the provisions of Article XLI of the order of June 15, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 112.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 398 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any person who bribes a public officer with gifts, presents, offerings, or promises shall receive the same punishment as the officer bribed, except the deprivation of office.

Any person from whom an officer may have received such gift, present, offering, or promise shall be exempt from all punishment, provided he give information of the fact to the proper authorities with the evidence necessary to prove the same.

II. Article 400 of the Penal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Whenever any of the crimes included in this chapter shall have been committed by reason of a demand made by a public officer the latter shall suffer the penalties provided for in the preceding articles in their maximum degree, and the party who may have acceded to such demand shall suffer the said penalties in their minimum degree.

The simple demand on the part of a public officer, though not followed by actual

bribery, shall render such officer liable to punishment under the provisions of the preceding articles.

The provisions of the second paragraph of article 398 shall apply to this article. In every case included in this chapter the gifts or presents shall be confiscated to the State.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 114.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs that the order (No. 92) prescribing methods of procedure before the supreme court shall be considered as having gone into effect on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

By direction of the military governor the following postal code is hereby promulgated and declared to be the law relating to postal affairs in Cuba:

All laws and parts of laws heretofore and now existing in the island of Cuba inconsistent with the provisions of this order are hereby declared null and void.

SECTION 1.

Duties of director-general of posts.

The director-general of posts of the island of Cuba, appointed by the Postmaster-General of the United States and subject to his authority, shall have control and management of the department of posts.

It shall be his duty to establish such general offices and bureaus and service in connection therewith as in his judgment may be necessary to the proper conduct of the business of said department, and to appoint persons to perform the duties appertaining thereto and to fix their compensation; and he is hereby invested with the power to remove such persons when in his judgment the good of said service requires it;

To establish post-offices and discontinue the same when necessary, and appoint and remove postmasters and such other persons whose services may be connected with post-offices as may be necessary to properly conduct the business thereof;

To appoint all other persons employed in the transportation, collection, and delivery of the mails, and for the performance of any other duty which in his judgment may be required; to fix the compensation of each, and to remove such persons when in his judgment such action may be necessary;

To establish and promulgate rules and regulations not inconsistent with the rules and instructions promulgated by the Secretary of War under date of May 11, 1899; to carry into effect the Executive orders relating to the military government by the United States in the island of Cuba, or such amendatory or supplementary orders as may hereafter be issued for said purpose, for the collection and disbursement of the revenues arising in the department of Posts of Cuba, and to keep or cause to be kept proper accounts of all such receipts and expenditures;

To enter into contracts or agreements for the transportation of the mails over post roads in said island, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may in his judgment be necessary to the enforcement of such contracts or agreements;

To enter into all such other contracts and agreements as in his judgment may be necessary to the proper conduct of the service of said department in all its branches, and to establish and promulgate rules and regulations therefor; and

To prescribe all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with existing laws in said island or such laws as may hereafter be enacted or promulgated, as in his judgment may be necessary for the management and conduct of the business of said depart-

ment, and to do all things that may be necessary to give full force and effect to the powers hereby vested in him; and the rules and regulations heretofore adopted and promulgated by him are hereby ratified and continued.

SECTION 2.

Bonds may be required of postmasters and others.

The director-general of posts is hereby authorized and empowered to require of postmasters, contractors, and all other persons employed in the department of posts who shall be charged with the duty of handling or caring for money or property belonging to or in use by the department of posts, or who may be under contract for the performance of personal or other services connected therewith, or for the transportation of the mails, or for the furnishing of supplies, the execution of bonds, with surety to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of such services in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations of said department, or the furnishing of supplies according to the terms and conditions in said bonds set out.

SECTION 3.

Post roads.

All navigable streams and waterways in the island of Cuba, and all navigable waters surrounding said island, including the adjoining and nearby islands forming a part thereof, and within the maritime jurisdiction of said islands, during the time the mails are carried thereon; all railroads and parts of railroads which are now or may hereafter be in operation; all public roads and highways while kept up and maintained as such, and all letter-carrier routes established in any city, town, or place for the collection and delivery of mail matter are hereby declared to be post roads.

SECTION 4.

Island of Cuba.

The term "island of Cuba," as used in the laws herein promulgated, shall be held to include all the mainland and islands adjoining, under the present government in control by virtue of the military occupation by the United States.

SECTION 5.

Dollars.

The term "dollars," as used in the laws herein promulgated, shall be held to mean dollars in money of the United States of America or their equivalent.

SECTION 6.

Conducting post-office without authority.

Whoever, without authority from the director-general of posts, shall set up or attempt or claim to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post-office; or whoever, not being duly appointed a postmaster or other officer or employee of the service of the department of posts, shall establish or maintain in any city, town, village, borough, or place at which a post-office has been or may hereafter be established, any office, or other premises at, through, or from which mail matter shall be delivered or received for delivery or mailing, or at which boxes for the delivery of such mail matter shall be leased, rented, or sold; or whoever, not being authorized as hereinbefore mentioned, shall establish or maintain in any such city, town, village, borough, or place any such office or premises as aforesaid, and for pay or hire, or otherwise, deliver or receive thereat for delivery any mail matter, or shall lease, rent, sell, or permit the use of boxes for the delivery of such matter, shall, for every such offense, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the delivery or receipt for delivery of letters addressed to the office of any newspaper or periodical and intended for advertisers therein.

SECTION 7.

Unlawful exercise of office or employment.

Whoever shall willfully and knowingly intrude himself into any office or employment in the service of the department of posts to which he has not been appointed or employed or otherwise assigned or designated; or whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in the service of the department of posts, shall willfully and knowingly and without authority exercise any of the functions of any such office or employment after his term of office or employment has expired by limitation of law or by removal, and shall refuse to surrender possession of any such office or employment upon demand to a special agent or other duly accredited agent of the department of posts acting under authority of the director-general of posts, or to a successor duly appointed and qualified upon presentation of his commission or credentials; or whoever, without authority from the director-general of posts, shall enter the working part of any post-office, being all that part which is not open to the public, or in anywise interfere with the transaction of business therein, or take possession of said office, or of any mail matter, records, or other property therein, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 8.

Falsely personating officer, etc., of department of posts.

Whoever, with intent to defraud either the department of posts of the island of Cuba or any person, falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the department of posts of Cuba, or any officer thereof, and who shall take upon himself to act as such, or who shall in such pretended character demand or obtain from any person or from the department of posts of Cuba, or any officer or employee thereof, any money, paper, document, or other valuable thing, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both of said punishments.

SECTION 9.

Falsely pretending to be in civil, military, or naval service of United States, etc.

Whoever, not being in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, shall willfully represent himself to be in such service for the purpose of enabling him to send to or receive from the United States any mail matter at a less rate than that provided by law and the rules and regulations of the Post-Office Department of the United States or of the department of posts of Cuba for those not in such service, shall for every such offense be punishable by a fine of not more than \$200, or imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 10.

Vessels, etc., claiming to be mail carriers.

Whoever shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "Cuban mail" or "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; or whoever shall give notice by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise that any steamboat or other vessel, or any stagecoach or other vehicle, is used in carrying the mail when the same is not actually so used; or whoever shall willfully aid or abet therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 11.

Conveyance of mail matter by private express forbidden.

Whoever shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods over any post road which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town, or place, to any other city, town, or place, between which the mail is regularly carried, and whoever shall aid or assist therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not

more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500 or by both such imprisonment and fine: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any person from receiving and delivering to the nearest post-office, postal car, or other authorized depository for mail matter any mail matter properly stamped.

SECTION 12.

Transporting persons unlawfully conveying mails.

Whoever, being the owner, in whole or in part, of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, or whoever, being the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of the same, shall knowingly convey or knowingly permit the conveyance of any person, acting or employed as private express for the conveyance of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, and actually in possession of same for the purpose of conveying them, contrary to the spirit, true intent, and meaning of the law, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 13.

Sending letters by private express.

Whoever shall knowingly transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or knowingly deliver to any agent of such unlawful express, or knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being transmitted, any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 14.

Conveying letters over post roads.

Whoever, being the owner, in whole or in part, or the driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel which regularly performs trips at stated periods on any post road, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, and which shall carry, with the knowledge of such owner, driver, conductor, master, or other person in charge thereof, otherwise than in the mail, any letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter except such as relates to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stagecoach, railway car, or other vehicle, except as otherwise provided, shall, for every such offense, be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 15.

Carrying letters out of the mail on board vessel.

Whoever shall carry any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter on board any vessel which carries the mail, otherwise than in such mail, except as otherwise provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than \$100.

SECTION 16.

When letters may be carried out of the mail.

All letters inclosed in stamped envelopes, if the postage stamp is of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage that would be chargeable thereon if the same were sent by mail, may be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by mail, provided such envelope shall be duly directed and properly sealed, so that the letter can not be taken therefrom without defacing the envelope, and the date of the letter or of the transmission or receipt thereof shall be written or stamped upon the envelope. But the director-general of posts may suspend the operation of this section upon any mail route where the public interest may require such suspension.

SECTION 17.

Illegal carrying of mail by carriers and otherwise.

Any person concerned in carrying the mail who shall collect, receive, or carry any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by a fine of not more than \$50, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 18.

Wearing carrier's uniform without authority.

Whoever, not being connected with the service of the department of posts, shall wear the uniform or insignia which may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, or any imitation or similitude thereof, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than \$100, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 19.

Injuring letter boxes or assaulting carrier.

Whoever shall willfully injure, tear down, or destroy any letter box, pillar box, lock box, lock drawer, or other receptacle established by the director-general of posts for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or who shall willfully or maliciously assault any letter carrier while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as a letter carrier, or shall, by force or violence, enter any railway post-office car, or an apartment in any railway car, steamboat, or other vessel or vehicle of any kind used in the mail service, or willfully and maliciously assault a railway postal clerk or other person in charge of the mails while engaged in the discharge of his duties, or shall willfully aid or abet therein, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than three years and by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

SECTION 20.

Injuring mail matter.

Whoever shall willfully injure, deface, or destroy any mail matter deposited in any letter box, pillar box, lock box, lock drawer, or other receptacle established by the director-general of posts for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, or shall willfully aid or assist in injuring such mail matter, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 21.

Injuring mail bags, etc.

Whoever shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mail bag, pouch, or device or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or shall draw or break any staple or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto, with intent to rob or steal any such mail or any part thereof, or to render the same insecure, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 22.

Stealing post-office property.

Whoever shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail bag or other property in use by or belonging to the department of posts, or shall appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or shall convey away any such property to the hindrance or detriment of the public service, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 23.

Stealing or forging mail locks or keys.

Whoever shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretense, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, or embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretense any key suited to any lock adopted by the department of posts and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof, or any key to any lock box, lock drawer, or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail matter; whoever shall knowingly or unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited any such key, or who shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; or whoever, being engaged as a contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail lock or key, shall deliver or cause to be delivered any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by the department of posts, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized under the hand of the director-general of posts and the seal of the department of posts to receive the same, unless the person receiving it is the contractor for furnishing the same or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent of such manufacturer, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 24.

Breaking into and entering post-office.

Whoever shall forcibly break into or attempt to break into any post-office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post-office, with intent to commit therein any offense defined by law, or to steal or purloin any money or other property of, or in the custody of, or in use by, the island of Cuba, or the department of posts, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

SECTION 25.

Detaining, secreting, embezzling, or destroying mail matter or contents.

Whoever shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail which has been in any post-office or branch post-office established by authority of the director-general of posts, or in any other authorized depository for mail matter, or in charge of any postmaster, assistant, clerk, carrier, agent, or messenger, or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail; or shall take any such letter, postal card, packet, package, bag, or mail out of the post-office or branch post-office or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier before it has come in the actual possession of the person to whom it is addressed or his duly authorized agent, with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same; or shall abstract or remove from any such letter, packet, package, bag, or mail any money or other article of value or writing representing the same; or shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing, any of the articles or things aforesaid, knowing such article or thing to have been stolen or embezzled from the mail or out of any post-office or branch post-office or depository for mail matter, or from any person having lawful custody thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 26.

Stealing, detaining, or destroying newspapers.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open or permit any other person to open any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed, and whoever shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him and he not being authorized to open or receive the same, and whoever shall take or steal any

mail or package of newspapers from any post-office or from any person having custody thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 27.

Robbery of the mail.

Whoever shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten years; and if convicted a second time of a like offense, or if in effecting such robbery the first time the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon, such offender shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than twenty years, or for the term of his natural life.

SECTION 28.

Assault with intent to rob.

Whoever shall assault any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any mail matter, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such mail matter, or any part thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years or more than ten years.

SECTION 29.

Deserting the mail.

Whoever, having taken charge of any mail, shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post-office at the termination of the route or to some known mail carrier, messenger, agent, or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts authorized to receive the same, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 30.

Delivery of letters by master of vessel.

The master or other person having charge or control of any steamboat or other vessel passing between ports or places in the island of Cuba, and arriving at any such port or place where there is a post-office, shall deliver to the postmaster or at the post-office within three hours after his arrival, if in the daytime, and if at night within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter brought by him or within his power or control and not relating to cargo, addressed to or destined for any such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster 2 cents for each letter delivered, and for all other mail matter such amount as may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, unless the same is carried under a contract or other agreement for carrying the mail; and for every failure so to deliver such letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter the master or the person having charge or control of such steamboat or other vessel, and the owner thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$150.

SECTION 31.

Obstructing the mail.

Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any railway train, car, steamboat, carriage, or other vehicle of any kind, or horse, driver, or carrier carrying the same, or shall arrest or detain upon any civil or criminal process, except for felony, any driver or other person engaged in the transportation of the mails while in the discharge of his duties, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 32.

Delaying the mail at ferry.

Whoever, being a ferryman or other person having charge or control of any ferry, shall delay the passage of the mail by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across such ferry shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 33.

Vessels to deliver letters at post-office; oath.

No vessel arriving within a port or collection district of the island of Cuba shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters, packages, and other mail matter on board are delivered to the nearest post-office, and the master or other person having charge and control thereof has signed and sworn to the following declaration before the collector or other proper customs officer:

I, A B, master _____ of the _____, arriving from _____, and now lying in the port of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered at the post-office at _____ every letter and every bag, packet, parcel of letters, packages, or other mail matter which were on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control.

And any master or other person having charge or control of such vessel who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters, packages, and other mail matter, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 34.

Collection of unlawful postage forbidden.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person authorized to receive the postage of letters, packages, or other mail matter, shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage or gratuity or reward other than is provided by law or the regulations of the department of posts for the postage of letters, packets, packages, or other mail matter, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 35.

Removal and reuse of stamps.

Whoever shall use or attempt to use in payment of postage any postage stamp or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut or removed from any such stamped envelope, which has been before used for a like purpose, or shall use or attempt to use in payment of postage any canceled postage stamp, whether the same has been before used or not, or who shall by any means remove or attempt to remove or assist in removing marks from any postage stamp or stamped envelope with intent to use the same in payment of postage, or shall with like intent remove from any letter or other mail matter deposited in or received at a post-office or other authorized depository of mail matter any stamp attached to the same in payment of postage, or shall knowingly have in his possession any postage stamp so canceled or removed, or from which such cancellation marks have been removed with intent to use the same, or shall sell or offer to sell any such stamp or stamps, or shall remove the superscription from any stamped envelope or postal card that has once been used in the payment of postage, with intent to use the same again for a like purpose, shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years, or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

SECTION 36.

False returns to increase compensation.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, shall make, or assist in making, or cause to be made, a false return, statement, or account to any officer of the department of posts for the purpose of fraudulently increasing his compensation or the compensation of the postmaster or other employee in a post-office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 37.

Unlawful pledging or sale of stamps.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the department of posts, and being intrusted with the sale or custody of postage stamps,

stamped envelopes, or postal cards, shall issue or dispose of them in the payment of debts, or in the purchase of merchandise or other salable articles, or pledge or hypothecate the same, or sell or dispose of them, except for cash, or sell or dispose of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces, or sell or dispose of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the department of posts for like quantities; or sell or dispose of, or cause to be sold or disposed of, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards at any point or place outside of the delivery of the office where the postmaster or other person is employed, or induce, or cause to be induced, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of the office, any person to purchase postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards at the office where such postmaster or other person is employed when such person does not reside nor do business within the delivery of such post-office; or sell or dispose of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards otherwise than as provided by law and the regulations of the department of posts, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 38.

Failure to attach and cancel postage stamps on short-paid matter.

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person engaged in the postal service, shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver without having previously affixed and canceled the stamp, as provided by the regulations of the department of posts, or shall fail to affix such stamp, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 or by imprisonment for not more than two months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 39.

Obscene, etc., matter unmailable.

Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vulgar book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or any publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or the procuring of abortion, and every article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or by whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, or any letter, packet, package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, foul, or indecent article, device, or substance, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any matter declared by this section to be nonmailable, or who shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition thereof, shall for every offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 40.

Libelous and indecent envelopes and other mail matter.

All matter otherwise mailable by law upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of a person, may be written, or printed, or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the director-general of posts shall prescribe: *Provided*, That nothing in this law shall authorize any person to open any letter or sealed matter of the first-class not addressed to himself, except by due authority of law; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, or who shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the pur-

pose of circulating or disposing of or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall, for every such offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 41.

Lottery, gift enterprise, etc., circulars, etc., unavailable.

No letter, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, and no list of the drawings at any lottery or similar scheme, and no lottery ticket or part thereof, and no check, draft, bill, money, or money order for the purchase of any ticket, tickets, or part thereof, or of any share or any chance in any such lottery or gift enterprise or scheme shall be carried in the mail or delivered at or through any post-office or branch thereof, or by any letter carrier; nor shall any newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery or gift enterprise of any kind offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or containing any list of prizes awarded at the drawings of any such lottery or gift enterprise, whether said list is of any part or of all of the drawings, be carried in the mail or delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of this section, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 42.

Bringing lottery tickets into the country.

Whoever shall cause to be brought within the island of Cuba from abroad for the purpose of disposing of the same, or depositing the same therein for the purpose of having them carried by the mails of the island of Cuba, any papers, certificates, or instruments purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, shall cause any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, to be brought into the island of Cuba or deposited in or carried by the mails of the island of Cuba, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both fine and imprisonment, and for the second and subsequent offenses by imprisonment for not more than five years.

SECTION 43.

Postmasters not to be lottery agents.

No postmaster or other person employed in or otherwise connected with any branch of the department of posts shall act as agent for any lottery office or under any color of purchase or otherwise vend lottery tickets; nor shall he knowingly receive or send any lottery scheme, circular, or ticket. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 44.

Use of mails to promote frauds.

Whoever having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud or for obtaining money or property by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, bank note, paper money, or any obligation or security of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or of the island of Cuba, or of any province, municipality, company, corporation, or person, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, or any scheme or artifice to obtain money by or through correspondence by what is commonly called the "sawdust swindle," or "counterfeit-money fraud," or by dealing or pretending to deal in what is commonly called "green articles," "green coin," "green goods," "bills," "paper goods," "spurious Treasury notes," "United States goods," "green cigars," or any other names or terms intended to be understood as relating to such counterfeit or spurious articles, to be effected by either opening or intending to open corre-

spendence or communication with any person whether resident within or outside the island of Cuba, by means of the service of the department of posts, or by inciting or procuring such other person or any person to open communication with the person so devising or intending, shall, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, place or cause to be placed any letter, packet, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement in any post-office, branch post-office, or street or hotel letter box of the island of Cuba, or authorized depository for mail matter, to be sent or delivered by the service of the department of posts, or shall take or receive any such therefrom, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such letter, packet, package, writing, circular, pamphlet, or advertisement, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And no letter, postal card, package, circular, pamphlet, advertisement or other publication concerning or in any wise relating to any of the schemes, artifices, or devices hereinbefore described shall be carried in the mail, or delivered at or through any post-office or branch thereof, or by any letter carrier.

SECTION 45.

Fictitious address.

Whoever, for the purpose of conducting, promoting, or carrying on, in any manner by means of the service of the department of posts of the island of Cuba, any scheme or device mentioned in the preceding section, or any other unlawful business whatsoever, shall use or assume, or request to be addressed by, any fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own proper name, or shall take or receive from any post-office or branch post-office of the island of Cuba, or any other authorized depository of mail matter, any letter, postal card, packet, package, or other mail matter addressed to any such fictitious, false, or assumed title, name, or address, or name other than his own legal and proper name, shall be punished in the manner provided in the section last preceding.

SECTION 46.

Delivery of mail matter for lottery and fraudulent concerns, etc., may be refused.

The director-general of posts may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any scheme or device for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or any other scheme to defraud, or is conducting through the mails any business or scheme for the sale, dissemination, distribution, or circulation in anywise of any obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, vulgar, or profane book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, or of any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or of any other article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, instruct postmasters at any post-office at which ordinary and registered letters or other mail matter arrive, directed to any such person or company, or to the agent or representative of any such person or company, whether such agent or representative is acting as an individual, or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, to return all such letters to the postmasters at the office at which they were originally mailed with the word "Fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof; and all such letters so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the writers thereof, under such regulations as the director-general of posts may prescribe: *Provided, however,* That where the names and addresses of the senders do not appear on any ordinary letters they shall be forwarded to the dead-letter bureau at Habana, to be returned to the writers in the usual way, under such rules and regulations as the director-general of posts shall prescribe. But nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any postmaster or other person to open any letter not addressed to himself, except in the dead-letter bureau as herein provided. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, device, or business that remittances for the same may be made by letter to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein, but the director-general of posts shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself.

SECTION 47.

Payment of money orders for lottery and fraudulent concerns, etc., may be refused.

The director-general of posts may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any other scheme for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretences, representations, or promises, or any other scheme to defraud, or is conducting through the mails any business or scheme for the sale, dissemination, distribution, or circulation in anywise of any obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, vulgar, or profane book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, or of any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention of conception or procuring of abortion, or of any other article or thing intended or adapted for any indecent or immoral use, forbid the payment by any postmaster to said person or company of any postal money orders drawn to his or its order, or in his or its favor, or to the agent of any such person or company, whether such agent is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind, and may provide by regulation for the return to the remitters of the sums named in such money orders. But this shall not authorize any person to open any letter not addressed to himself. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting any such lottery, gift enterprise, scheme, device, or business, that remittances for the same may be made by means of postal money orders, to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be prima facie evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein; but the director-general of posts shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other legal way satisfactory to himself.

SECTION 48.

Poisons and explosives nonmailable.

All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, and other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or branch thereof, nor by any letter carrier: *Provided, however,* That the director-general of posts may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or whoever shall cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the director-general of posts, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by such fine and imprisonment; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or whoever shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the director-general of posts or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 49.

Counterfeiting money orders.

Whoever shall, with intent to defraud, forge or counterfeit the signature of any postmaster, assistant postmaster, chief clerk, or clerk, upon or to any money order or blank thereof provided or issued by or under the direction of the department of

posts of the island of Cuba, of the United States, or any foreign country and payable in the island of Cuba, or any material signature or indorsement thereon, or any material signature to any receipt or certificate of identification thereon; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered in any material respect, or knowingly aid or assist in falsely so altering any such money order; or shall with intent to defraud, pass, utter, or publish any such forged or altered money order, knowing any material signature or indorsement thereon to be false, forged, or counterfeited, or any alteration therein to have been falsely made; or shall issue any money order without having previously received or paid the full amount of money payable therefor, with the purpose of fraudulently obtaining or receiving, or fraudulently enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the department of posts of the island of Cuba, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, any sum of money whatever; or shall with intent to defraud the department of posts of the island of Cuba, or any person, transmit in person, or present to, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented to any officer or employee, or at any office of the department of posts of the island of Cuba or elsewhere, any money order, knowing the same to contain any forged or counterfeited signature to the same, or to any material indorsement, receipt, or certificate thereon, or material alteration therein unlawfully made, or to have been unlawfully issued without previous payment of the amount required to be paid upon such issue, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 50.

Counterfeiting postage stamps.

Whoever shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp, or any stamp printed upon any stamped envelope, postal card, or any die, plate, or engraving thereof; or shall make, or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any such forged or counterfeited postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, die, plate, or engraving; or shall make, or knowingly use or sell, or have in possession, with intent to use or sell, any paper bearing the watermark of any stamped envelope, postal card, or any fraudulent imitation thereof; or shall make or print, or authorize or procure to be made or printed, any postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card of the kind authorized and provided by the department of posts of the island of Cuba, without the special authority and direction of the said department; or shall, after such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card has been printed, and with the intent to defraud, deliver the same to any person not authorized by an instrument in writing, duly executed under the hand of the director-general of posts, and the seal of the department of posts, to receive them, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 51.

Counterfeiting foreign stamps.

Whoever shall forge or counterfeit or knowingly utter or use any forged or counterfeited postage stamp of the United States or any foreign government shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 52.

Inclosing higher-class in lower-class matter.

Matter of the second, third, or fourth class containing any writing or printing in addition to the original matter other than as authorized by the rules and regulations of the department of posts shall not be admitted to the mails, nor delivered, except upon payment of postage for matter of the first class, deducting therefrom any amount which may have been prepaid by stamps affixed, unless by direction of the director-general of posts such postage shall be remitted, and whoever shall knowingly conceal or inclose any matter of a higher class in that of lower class, and deposit, or cause the same to be deposited for conveyance by mail at a less rate than would be charged for both such higher and lower class matter shall for every offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 53.

Affidavit by publisher, etc.

The director-general of posts, when in his judgment it shall be necessary, may prescribe, by regulation, an affidavit in form to be taken by each publisher of any newspaper or periodical publication sent through the mails, or of any employee of such publisher, stating that he will not send, or knowingly permit to be sent, through the mails any copy or copies of such newspaper as second-class matter, except to regular subscribers thereof or to news agents, and if such publisher, or employee of such publisher, when required by the director-general or any special agent or other authorized officer of the department of posts to make such affidavit, shall refuse so to do and shall thereafter, without having made such affidavit, deposit any newspapers in the mail for transmission as second-class matter, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000; and if any person shall knowingly and willfully mail any mail matter as second-class matter, knowing the same not to be entitled to the rate prescribed for second-class matter, with the intention to avoid the payment of proper postage thereon, or if any postmaster or other person connected with the service of the department of posts shall knowingly permit any matter to be mailed without prepayment of postage, or shall permit any matter to be classified contrary to law and in violation of the rules and regulations of the department of posts, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 54.

False evidence as to second-class matter.

Whoever shall submit or cause to be submitted to any postmaster or to the department of posts, or any person employed in the service of said department, any false evidence relative to the character of any publication, for the purpose of securing the admission thereof at the second-class rate for transportation in the mail, shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 55.

Misappropriation of money or property.

Whoever, being a postmaster, assistant postmaster, cashier, or other person employed in or in any way connected with the business or operations of any branch of the service of the department of posts, shall convert to his own use any money, postage stamps, stamped paper, or other property of the department of posts, or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or postal, money order, or other funds coming into his hands in any manner whatever, or any money or property which may have come into his possession or under his control in the execution of such office, employment, or service, or under color or claim of authority as such officer, employee, or agent, whether the same shall be the money or property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by said department, or of some other person or party; or shall fail safely to keep any such money, stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the same is the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by said department, or the property of some other person or party, without loaning, using, depositing in banks, except as authorized by the regulation of the department of posts, or exchanging for funds of property other than such as are especially allowed by the regulations of the department of posts; or shall fail to remit to or deposit at a designated depository, or turn over to the proper officer or officers, agent or agents any such money, stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the same is the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or the property of some other person or party, when required so to do by law or the regulations of the department of posts, or upon demand or order of the director-general of posts, either directly or through a duly authorized and accredited officer or agent of the department of posts, or shall advise or participate in any of the offenses defined in this section, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than ten years, or by a fine in a sum equal to the amount embezzled, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any failure to produce any money, postage stamps, stamped paper, postal, money order, or other funds, or other property, whether the property of the department of posts or in the custody of, or in use by, said department, or the property of any other person or party, when required so to do as hereinbefore provided, shall be taken to be prima

facie evidence of such offense. But nothing shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster from depositing, under the direction of the director-general of posts, in a bank designated by the director-general of posts for that purpose, or in any other place, provided the director-general of posts shall so specifically authorize, to his own credit as postmaster, any funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such banks or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the director-general of posts, for the purpose of remitting surplus funds from one post-office to another or to a designated depository.

SECTION 56.

Penalty for failure to enter into or perform contract.

Whoever having presented a bid for the transportation of the mails upon any route which may be advertised to be let, and having received an award of the contract for such service, shall wrongfully refuse or fail to enter into contract with the director-general of posts in due form to perform the service described in his or their bid or proposal, or having entered into such contract shall wrongfully refuse or fail to perform such service, shall, for any such failure or refusal, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And the failure or refusal of any such person or persons to enter into such contract in due form, or having entered into such contract, the failure or refusal to perform such service, shall be prima facie evidence in all actions or cases of prosecutions arising under this section that such failure or refusal was wrongful.

SECTION 57.

Combinations to prevent bids.

No contract for carrying the mail shall be made with any person who has entered, or proposed to enter, into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for carrying the mail, or who has made any agreement, or given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever to induce any other person not to bid for any such contract; and if any person so offending is a contractor for carrying the mail his contract may be annulled, and he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 58.

Postmaster illegally approving bond, etc.

Any postmaster who shall affix his signature to the approval of any bond of a bidder, or to the certificate of sufficiency of sureties in any contract before the said bond or contract is signed by the bidder or contractor and his sureties, or shall knowingly or without the exercise of due diligence approve any bond of a bidder with insufficient sureties, or shall knowingly make any false or fraudulent certificate, shall be forthwith dismissed from office and be thereafter disqualified from holding the office of postmaster, and shall also be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 59.

Oaths of sureties.

Before the bond of a bidder for carrying the mail is approved there shall be, if required by the director-general of posts, indorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate worth in the aggregate a sum double the amount of said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever. Accompanying said bond, and as a part thereof, there may be a series of interrogatories, in print or writing, to be prescribed by the director-general of posts, and answered by the sureties under oath, showing the amount of real estate owned by them, a brief description thereof, and its probable value, where it is situated, and in what province or place the record evidence of their title exists. And if any surety shall knowingly and willfully swear falsely to any statement made under the provisions of this section, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 60.

Use of official envelopes for private business.

Whoever shall make use of any official envelope, authorized by law or the regulations of the department of posts, to avoid the payment of postage on any private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, shall be punished by a fine of \$300.

SECTION 61.

Offenses against foreign mail in transit.

Every mail of the United States and every foreign mail shall, while being transported across the territory of the island of Cuba, be taken and deemed to be a mail of the island of Cuba, so far as to make any violation thereof or depredation thereon, or offense in respect thereto, or any part thereof, an offense of the same grade, and punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as though the mail was a mail of the island of Cuba.

SECTION 62.

Omission to take oath.

Every person employed in any branch of the department of posts, whether permanently or temporarily, shall be required to subscribe to such oath as may be prescribed by the director-general of posts, but such person shall be subject to all penalties for the violation of the law relating to such service, whether he has taken such oath or not.

SECTION 63.

Courts having jurisdiction to take cognizance of crimes against department of posts, etc.

Judges of the first instance and instruction shall have and are hereby given jurisdiction and authority to take cognizance of the offenses herein enumerated, and hear testimony and make investigation as is now provided by law in other offenses, and if they shall determine from the evidence presented that there is probable cause to believe that the party accused is guilty of the offense charged against him, they shall admit such person to bail, or in default of good and sufficient bail commit him to jail to await the action of the criminal court having jurisdiction of the matter, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the offense shall have been committed in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located; that the accused shall have been apprehended in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, although the offense may have been committed elsewhere, and that the accused shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba and brought into the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, without respect to where the offense may have been committed.

SECTION 64.

Courts having jurisdiction to try offenses against department of posts.

Criminal courts ("audiencias de lo criminal") shall have jurisdiction in all cases herein set forth when the offense shall have been committed in the judicial district in which the court now has, by law, criminal jurisdiction, or without reference to where the offense shall have been committed if the accused shall have been apprehended in said district, or if the accused shall have been brought into said district, provided he shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 116.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
1. Hereafter the incorporation of municipal districts, or parts thereof, with others adjacent thereto, or changes in name of such districts, shall be effected only under the authority and by direction of the military governor of the island.

Municipalities desiring to effect such changes shall forward petitions, stating

their wishes and the reasons therefor, through the usual channels of communication, for the consideration and decision of the said authority.

II. All decrees, orders, or laws, or parts thereof, in conflict with the provisions of the foregoing order are hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 118.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 602 of the Penal Code is hereby modified to read as follows:

All persons who, in public places or establishments, promote or take part in any game of chance, except purely for recreation or pastime, shall be subject to a fine of from \$3 to \$14.

All persons who take part in any lottery or unauthorized raffle, or who possess slips or tickets of the same, shall be subject to the same penalty unless the act be included in the greater offense provided for in article 355 of the Penal Code; as well also as those who cause the insertion in the papers or the publication of announcements or notices concerning such lotteries or raffles, and the directors, editors, and printers of the papers publishing the same.

II. Hereafter no application for the establishment or authorization of any lottery will be granted by any municipal, provincial, or other public officer of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 119.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The provisions of order No. 80, issued by this military government on the organization of the audiencias of the island, shall not go into force until it shall be so announced in the Gazette, after the appointment of the personnel of said audiencias. In the meantime the present audiencias shall continue exercising the same jurisdiction and performing the same duties which pertain to them according to the former law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 120.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 23, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

I. The municipal districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa will be abolished and the ayuntamientos of these districts cease to exist from August 15, 1899.

II. The municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte is hereby created, to date August 15, 1899, and shall consist of the former districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa. Its capital town shall be Santa Cruz del Norte.

III. The civil governor of Habana Province will appoint, temporarily, suitable persons for alcalde, assistant alcaldes, and councilmen, who will proceed to the organization of the ayuntamiento of the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte in accordance with articles 34 and 35 of the municipal law.

IV. All such persons shall be residents of said district.

V. Forty days following the date of organization the ayuntamiento shall recommend to the military governor, in the usual form, persons for permanent appointment as alcalde and assistant alcaldes.

VI. All records of the municipal districts of San Antonio de Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa shall be delivered to the ayuntamiento of the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte hereby created.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 124.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Havana, July 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter all proceedings known as *contencioso-administrativos* pending before the *sala de lo civil* of the *audiencia* of Havana which may have been established against decisions rendered prior to January 1, 1899, by authorities under Spanish sovereignty, are hereby suspended. The said *sala* of the *audiencia* shall declare all such cases closed and order that no further action be followed to reach the final decision.

II. Immediately upon issuing such orders, against which there shall be no recourse, said *sala* shall require that the administrative record of proceedings, called for by the *sala* in virtue of the establishment of the recourse *contencioso*, be forwarded to the department of justice and public instruction. Said tribunal shall, however, retain the record of proceedings that may have taken place before the same.

III. The parties interested in said recourses (*contencioso-administrativos*) may appear before the military government prior to September 1, 1899, which date will not be extended, to solicit that the decision excepted, rendered by the Spanish authorities, be revised and that the question which originated the claim be decided. Said petitions shall be filed with the department of justice and public instruction, which will forward them, with a report, to the military government. All interested parties failing to present their claims within the period above specified shall forfeit their right to claim of any kind.

IV. The decision which the military government may render in the matter of claims mentioned in the preceding article shall be with respect only to the fundamental and essential parts of the questions involved in the decisions of the Spanish authorities and against which the aforesaid recourses (*contencioso-administrativos*) may have been established.

The revision for which petition may be made according to the provisions of the preceding article shall not extend to matters relating to infringements of a formal character, whether these refer to the procedure or involve the competency or incompetency of the authorities or functionaries rendering the decisions to which exception is made.

All petitions for revision which refer solely to such matters shall be denied by the department of justice and public instruction, and no action shall be taken on them.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 125.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Havana, July 31, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

Paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 486 of the Penal Code in force in Cuba are hereby modified to read as follows:

No person shall be punished for calumny or libel except upon complaint of the party or parties offended, whenever the offense is against private individuals, or upon denunciation of the same whenever it is directed against public authorities or constituted official bodies and corporations of the state, or is included in the offenses defined in Chapter V of Title III of this book. In every case the granting of pardon by the party offended shall stay all criminal action against the offender, or remove the penalty if this may have been already imposed.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 130.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Havana, August 4, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

All oaths administered in the United States in authentication of legal documents to be used in Cuba, which are duly administered and taken according to the law of the place where taken, and when the official character of the officer administering

the oath is duly authenticated by the certificate of the officer who is custodian of the official record of his appointment, election, or qualification, shall be held valid, and no other authentication shall be required; and such documents so authenticated, with the signature and seal of said custodian, will be received for record and given due credit by all the departments of government and in the courts of the island of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 134.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 10, 1899.

The military governor directs the publication of the following order:

The provisions of Article XXXVII of the decree of the military governor of Cuba, No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, will not be held to apply to the recently appointed officers of the audiencias, which officers shall make oath and take possession of office before the president and fiscal of their respective audiencias.

In the audiencia of Habana the act shall also be witnessed by the president of the criminal court (*sala de lo criminal*).

When the audiencias have been duly constituted the provisions of said article shall be followed as set forth therein.

The provisions of order No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, issued by the military governor, on the organization of the audiencias of the island, shall go into effect from the date of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 135.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. From the date of the publication of this order, in every case in which the laws of civil and criminal procedure in force prescribe stated periods of time for appearance before the supreme court, the said periods are hereby reduced to ten days whenever the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, or other courts of law within said territories, have cognizance thereof, and to twenty days when the audiencias or other courts of law of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba are concerned.

II. In every case when said laws may require that certified copies of proceedings be sent to the supreme court the original records will be forwarded.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 137.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 10, 1899.

Whereas appeal has been made against the order of the military governor of Habana of May 20, 1899, declaring that "the hereditary grant or privilege in connection with the service of the city slaughter house, of which the O'Reilly family, its grantees or lessees, are now the beneficiaries, by inheritance or purchase from the original grantee in 1704, is hereby terminated and declared null and void;" therefore:

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

It being considered prejudicial to the lawful interests and general welfare of the municipality of Habana, and as a measure demanded by public policy, and in harmony with preceding orders of the military government, in view of the condition of affairs created in this island by the cessation of Spanish sovereignty, the old alienated office known as "alguacil mayor de la Habana," together with all rights, duties,

and privileges pertaining thereto or derived therefrom, are hereby abolished, and the right of the claimants to ownership thereof, of exercising said office, or receiving any of the emoluments, attributes, prerogatives, or any kind of benefit or rights whatsoever that have heretofore been enjoyed therefrom by said claimants to ownership, are hereby denied.

The municipal corporation of Habana therefore may adopt proper measures and provide the necessary means of performing the municipal services heretofore discharged by the claimants to ownership of said office as attributes, prerogatives, or duties attached to the same.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 140.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

During the period of reorganization of the courts of primera instancia, wherever there may be vacancies in the position of clerk of the court (escribano) in any of said courts, and the number and importance of the cases tried make it impossible for any other clerk of the court of the same court to dispatch the business connected therewith, provisional clerks of the court may be appointed to such offices, who shall receive, during the period of their services, the same fixed rate of fees as the regular incumbents actually in office.

These appointments shall be made by the courts in administrative session (*salas de gobierno*) of the respective audiencias upon recommendation of the corresponding judges of primera instancia, and after the necessity for such a measure has been fully established in each case.

These appointments will be of a temporary nature, and the persons so appointed must possess all the qualifications prescribed in the Digest (*Compilación*) for the discharge of the duties of a clerk of the court.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 141.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The period of the primary school vacations prescribed in the order of March 20, 1885, is hereby extended to include the 15th day of September next.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 142.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

[Tariff Circular No. 83.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1899.

By direction of the President, the governor-general of Cuba is hereby authorized to admit from time to time, but not after July 1, 1900, free of duty, graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to a total number of 50,000.

Paragraph 206, on page 65 of the "Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States," is therefore temporarily amended accordingly.

Such cattle must be immune from the effects of the fever tick and free from disease. This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

II.

[Tariff Circular No. 84.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1899.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the directions of the President as contained in War Department Tariff Circular No. 83, providing for the admission into Cuba, free of duty, of graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes, the following regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Agriculture are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

That to secure the benefit of this provision all cattle must arrive in Cuba not later than July 1, 1900.

That said cattle shall be entered only through the ports of Habana, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Manzanillo, at which ports inspection shall be established as herein-after indicated.

That none but pure bred or graded bulls and cows suitable for breeding purposes, free from disease, immune from the effects of the fever tick, and being of not less than one-half blood of a recognized breed shall be admitted under tariff circular above mentioned: *Provided*, That cattle of a recognized breed of less than one-half blood or graded cattle, whether of a recognized breed or not, may be admitted free of duty if from the proofs presented by the owner, agent, or importer it appears that said animals are graded and suitable for breeding purposes.

That the breeds recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury in admitting cattle free of duty into the United States for breeding purposes shall be adopted as recognized breeds under this order, and are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899.

That there shall be established at the ports above named inspection by qualified veterinarians selected for this duty, who shall require that the owner, agent, or importer present a certificate of record and pedigree of the cattle, if registered, and if not so registered, shall require an affidavit by the owner, agent, or importer that said animals are graded, setting forth the breed and grade. That the inspector shall also require satisfactory evidence of the immunity of such cattle from the effects of the fever tick (*Boophilus bovis*), and shall not permit the entry of any animals which in his judgment are unsuitable for breeding purposes. If the inspector is satisfied from the proof presented that the grade of the cattle so imported is sufficient to warrant their admission free of duty for breeding purposes, he shall issue a certificate hereunder to that effect, which, upon presentation to the collector of customs at the port of entry, shall entitle said cattle to admission free of duty.

The provisions of this order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

III.

Treasury Department Circular No. 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899, prescribes certain conditions in respect to the certificate of record and pedigree which must be produced by the importer in case of all animals which are claimed to be pure bred of a recognized breed. This circular directs "that no animals imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free of duty unless the importer furnishes a certificate of the record and pedigree in the form hereafter given in the appended list of registers, showing that the animal is pure bred and has been admitted to full registry in a book of record established for that breed, and that its sire and dam and grandsires and granddams were all recorded in a book of record established for the same breed. An affidavit by the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree must be presented."

In the case of animals which are claimed to be pure bred of a recognized breed the above condition must be complied with by importers desiring to import such cattle into the island of Cuba. Cattle which are claimed to be pure bred or of any grade of blood of a recognized breed must be of one of the below-named breeds:

Name of breed.	Book of record.	By whom published.
Shorthorn	American Shorthorn Herd Book.	American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.
Hereford	American Hereford Record.	American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.
Devon	American Devon Record....	American Devon Cattle Club.
Sussex	American Sussex Register...	American Sussex Association.
Jersey	Herd Register of the American Jersey Cattle Club.	American Jersey Cattle Club.
Guernsey	Herd Register of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.	American Guernsey Cattle Club.
Red Polled	Red Polled Herd Book.....	Red Polled Cattle Club of America.
Ayrshire	Ayrshire Record.....	Ayrshire Breeders' Association.
Aberdeen-Angus	American Aberdeen-Angus Herd Book.	American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.
Galloway	American Galloway Herd Book.	American Galloway Breeders' Association.
Holstein-Friesian	Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.	Holstein-Friesian Association of America.
Dutch-Belted	Dutch-Belted Cattle Herd Book.	Dutch-Belted Cattle Association of America.
Polled Durham	American Polled Durham Herd Book.	American Polled Durham Breeders' Association.
Brown Swiss (Schwytz)	Swiss Record	Brown Swiss Breeders' Association.

IV.

Under authority granted by the Assistant Secretary of War, the port of Santiago de Cuba is added to the above-mentioned list of ports at which graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes may be entered free of duty, subject to the same regulations and inspection as prescribed above.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 146.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

[Circular No. 27.—Division of customs and insular affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 27, 1899.

The following order of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 27, 1899.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I hereby order and direct that during the maintenance of the military government of the United States in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain, there are hereby created and shall be maintained, in addition to the offices created by Executive order of May 8, 1899, the office of assistant auditor for auditing the accounts of the department of internal revenue and one assistant treasurer in the office of the treasurer of the island, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba and all islands in the West Indies west of the seventy-fourth degree, west longitude, evacuated by Spain.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

[Circular No. 29.—Division of customs and insular affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

Whenever any officer of the Government in charge of the civil affairs of the island of Cuba or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which have been smuggled into Cuba, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of War shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, after deducting all duties, costs, and charges connected therewith: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this order smuggling shall be construed to mean the act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into Cuba or, with like intent, attempting to bring into Cuba, dutiable articles without passing the same or the package containing the same through the custom-house or submitting them to the officers of the department of customs for examination.

And whenever any person not an officer of the military government of Cuba shall furnish to the governor-general of Cuba or to any chief officer of the department of customs in Cuba original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld or of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents or by any officer or person employed in the customs service, such compensation may, on such recovery, be paid to such person so furnishing information as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of \$5,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the governor-general of Cuba from the revenues of the island.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

III.

[Tariff Circular No. 88.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 10, 1899.

By direction of the President the "free list," page 74 of the "Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States," is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

374. Beehives.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
*Assistant Secretary of War.*ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 149.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The period of time allowed by the decree of April 4, 1899 (No. 36), in order to secure a complete record of births which have not been registered within the period prescribed by law, is hereby further extended one hundred and twenty days from the expiration of the time authorized by above-mentioned order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

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No. 154.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 31, 1899.

By direction of the military governor of Cuba, the following regulations for the taking of the census in the island of Cuba are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1899.

I. By direction of the President, a census of the population, of the agricultural products, and of the educational conditions of Cuba shall be taken on the 16th day of October, and completed by or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, is appointed director of the census, with office in Washington. It is made his duty to superintend and direct the taking of the census, and to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

III. Mr. Victor H. Olmsted is appointed assistant director of the census, with office in the city of Santa Clara, Cuba, and is charged, under the direction of the director of the census, with the collection of the information required by this order and such instructions as may be issued.

He will fill all vacancies which may occur among the supervisors of the census, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary, reporting his action to the director of the census.

IV. The following-named citizens of Cuba, nominated by the military governor of Cuba, are hereby appointed supervisors of census:

1. Pedro Pequeño, province of Pinar del Rio.
2. Manuel Rasco, province of Havana.
3. Prof. Clandio Dumas, province of Matanzas.
4. Juan Bautista Jiménez, province of Santa Clara.
5. Agustin H. Agliero, province of Puerto Principe.
6. Sabás Meneses, province of Santiago.

Each supervisor shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the director or the assistant director of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of War.

V. Each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance, within his own province, of the following duties: To consult with the assistant director of the census in regard to the division of his province into districts most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which district shall be declared and the boundaries thereof fixed by the assistant director of the census; to nominate to him suitable persons as enumerators within his province, one or more for each district and resident therein; but in case it shall occur in any enumeration district that no person qualified to perform and willing to undertake the duties of enumerator resides in that district, the supervisor may appoint any fit person to be the enumerator of that district; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in the returns for his province, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected and supplied; to forward to the assistant director of the census the complete returns for his province in such time and manner as shall be prescribed by the said officer. He will also make up and forward to the disbursing officer of the army designated to make payments in his province, not later than the 25th of each month, accounts required for ascertaining the amount of compensation due himself, each enumerator in his province, his clerk and messenger, his office rent and current expenses, which accounts shall be duly certified as true and correct by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted by the disbursing officer so designated and payment shall be made thereon by draft in favor of each person to whom payment is due. The accounts of enumerators will be sworn to by them and certified as true and correct by the supervisors. The duties imposed upon the supervisors by this order shall be performed, in any and all particulars, in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Secretary of War, and any supervisor who may abandon, neglect, or improperly perform the duties required of him by this order and the instructions he may receive, may be removed by the assistant director of the census, who will report his action to the director of the census.

VI. Each enumerator shall be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty by the supervisors of the census, or by any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths, and in the form and manner prescribed.

VII. Each enumerator shall be charged with the collection, in his district, of the facts and statistics required by the population schedule, and such other schedules as

the Secretary of War may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his district, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most creditable and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the order prescribed as of the date October 16, 1899. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this order, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode; and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the supervisor of census of his province as his returns under the provisions of this order, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in his said returns he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case the district assigned to any enumerator embraces all or any part of any incorporated township, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated township, village, town, or city, or either, it shall be the duty of the enumerator of such district to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of all or any part of such township, village, town, or city, as may be embraced in the district assigned to such enumerator, from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of census of the province to which he belongs the commission authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator.

VIII. The district assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed 1,500 inhabitants for urban and 1,000 inhabitants for suburban or rural districts, as near as may be, according to estimates based on the preceding census or other reliable information, and the boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

IX. Any supervisor of the census may, with the approval of the assistant director of the census, remove any enumerator in his province and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever it shall appear that any portion of the enumeration and census provided for in this order has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the assistant director of the census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew under such methods as may, in his discretion, be practicable.

X. The assistant director of the census may authorize and direct supervisors of the census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the language of the country, the compensation of such interpreters not to exceed \$3 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

XI. No supervisor's clerk, interpreter, special agent, or other official shall enter upon his duties until he has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Secretary of War; and no supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, or special agent shall be accompanied or assisted in the performance of his duties by any person not duly appointed as an officer or employee of the Cuban census, and to whom an oath or affirmation has not been duly administered. All appointees and employees provided for in this order shall be appointed or employed solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties of the positions to which they may be appointed.

XII. The enumeration of the population required by this order shall commence on the 16th day of October, 1899, and be taken as of that date. And it shall be the duty of each enumerator to complete the enumeration of his district and to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made, and to forward the same to the supervisor of census of his province on or before the 30th day of November, 1899.

XIII. If any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as enumerator or clerk or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation to be paid for the service of any enumerator or clerk or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

XIV. If any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee, who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this order, shall, without justifiable cause, refuse to perform the duties enjoined

on him by this order, or shall, without the authority of the director of the census, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same any information gained by him in the performance of his duties, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and be fined not exceeding \$500, or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

XV. Each and every person more than 20 years of age belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any representative of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse to render such true account shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100. And every president, treasurer, secretary, director, agent, or other officer of every corporation, and every establishment of productive industry, whether conducted as a corporate body, limited liability company, or by private individuals, from which answer to any of the schedules, inquiries, or statistical interrogatories provided for by this order are herein required, who shall, if thereto requested by the assistant director, supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, willfully neglect or refuse to give true and complete answers to any inquiries authorized by this order, or shall willfully give false information, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000, to which may be added imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year.

XVI. All fines and penalties imposed in this order shall be enforced by due legal process in courts of the first instance, or in the supreme court of the provinces, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and they are hereby granted jurisdiction for this purpose.

XVII. The director of the census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the census and the incidental expenses essential to the carrying out of this order as herein provided for, and not otherwise, including the rental of the offices for the assistant director and supervisors of the census and the furnishing thereof.

XVIII. All mail matter of whatever class relative to the Cuban census and addressed to the director, assistant director, or any supervisor or enumerator of the census, and indorsed "Official business, War Department, Cuban census," shall be transported free of postage; and all telegrams relative to the Cuban census, sent or received by the officials aforesaid, shall be free of charge; and if any person shall make use of the postal and telegraph franking privileges herein granted to avoid the payment of postage or telegraph charges on a private message, letter, package, or other matter sent by mail or telegraph, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300.

XIX. The director of the census is hereby authorized to print and bind such blanks, circulars, envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to tabulate, print, publish, and distribute the results of this census.

XX. The expenses of taking the Cuban census, including the pay and allowances of civil officials and employees, shall be paid from the revenues of Cuba, and the military governor of Cuba will nominate one of the disbursing officers of the Army in each province to act as paymaster, who shall be provided with the necessary funds and who shall make disbursements in behalf of the Cuban census, according to such instructions and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The names, rank, and stations of the officers so nominated will be communicated to the Adjutant-General of the Army by the military governor of Cuba, and will be announced in War Department orders.

XXI. The military governor of Cuba, the military and civil governors of the provinces, and all civil and military officers and employees will render such assistance to the director, assistant director, supervisors, and enumerators of the Cuban census as may be necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of this order.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 157.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

In all cases in which the law either of civil or of criminal procedure shall reserve the decision in any case to the "court in full" (*tribunal en pleno*), it shall be understood that from the date of this order the decision of such case shall be made by the section of the court having cognizance thereof.

If, either because the case pending for decision is that of objections taken to the sitting of any of the magistrates or from any other cause, not a sufficient number of magistrates should be left in the court to constitute a legal quorum to decide the case in question, then, if the case be pending before the *audiencia* of Habana, magistrates of the other sections shall be called in, and in cases pending before the other *audiencias* or before the supreme court, the substitute justices shall be called in when necessary to form a legal quorum.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 159.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

[Circular No. 31—Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 24, 1899.

By direction of the President, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. That if any owner, importer, consignee, agent, or other person shall make or attempt to make any entry of imported merchandise by means of any fraudulent or false invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice or appliance whatsoever, or shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the island of Cuba shall be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, accruing upon the merchandise, or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, such merchandise, or the value thereof, to be recovered from the person making the entry, shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall only apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles of merchandise to which such fraud or false paper or statement relates; and such person shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding \$5,000, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

2. That every person who willfully conceals or destroys any invoice, book, or paper relating to any merchandise liable to duty, which has been or may be imported into the island of Cuba from any foreign port or country, after an inspection thereof has been demanded by the collector of any collection district, or at any time conceals or destroys any such invoice, book, or paper for the purpose of suppressing any evidence of fraud therein contained, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment not more than two years, or both.

3. That judges of the first instance and instruction shall have and are hereby given jurisdiction and authority to take cognizance of the offenses herein enumerated, and hear testimony and make investigation as is now provided by law in other

offenses, and if they shall determine from the evidence presented that there is probable cause to believe that the party accused is guilty of the offense charged against him, they shall admit such person to bail, or, in default of good and sufficient bail, commit him to jail to await the action of the criminal court having jurisdiction of the matter, as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the offense shall have been committed in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located; or, that the accused shall have been apprehended in any part of the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, although the offense may have been committed elsewhere; or, that the accused shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba and brought into the province in which the judicial district of the judge is located, without respect to where the offense may have been committed.

4. That criminal courts ("audiencias de lo criminal") shall have jurisdiction in all cases herein set forth when the offense shall have been committed in the judicial district in which the court now has, by law, criminal jurisdiction, or without reference to where the offense shall have been committed if the accused shall have been apprehended in said district, or if the accused shall have been brought into said district, provided he shall have been apprehended out of the island of Cuba.

5. That all laws and parts of laws heretofore and now existing in the island of Cuba which are inconsistent with the provisions of this order be, and the same are hereby, declared to be null and void.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 162.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The offenders in cases of electoral offenses described and punishable by the penal part of the various electoral laws that were in force in Cuba until January 1, 1899, are hereby declared included in the decree granting pardons in certain cases published by the military governor of Cuba, dated June 1, 1899.

II. All the rulings of said decree dated June 1, 1899, wherein they refer to the penalties imposed as to the course of proceedings, are hereby declared applicable to offenders or those accused of offenses to which the foregoing article refers.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 171.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

It is hereby ordered that the ayuntamientos are authorized to decide in matters pertaining to the removal of the temporary military works which were constructed in their respective districts during the recent war with Spain.

The ayuntamientos are empowered to remove said works, those along the Júcaro-Morón Railroad excepted, for the purpose of restoring the material used in their con-

struction to whomsoever can prove ownership to same, or, in the absence of any claimant, to use the material of which they are constructed for any public works they may deem proper.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 176.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order: Hereafter, and for all legal purposes, the following only shall be considered as holidays: Sundays, the first day of the year (New Year's Day), Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and the 25th day of December (Christmas). From the last-mentioned day (December 25) to the 2d day of January tribunals and courts shall suspend business regarding proceedings which do not refer to misdemeanor suits, summary instructions, cases relating to the release of accused persons, and to civil register.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 181.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

First. For the purpose of the security which, according to the existing law, insurance companies, either foreign or domestic, have to give, they will be classified as follows:

Fire insurance companies.
Life insurance companies.
Surety companies.
Casualty companies.
Marine insurance companies.
Title guaranty companies.

Second. The security which they shall have to give according to the provisions of the law now in force, in order to be authorized to transact business in the island of Cuba, is modified and shall be given as hereinafter provided.

Third. The said security shall be given either by depositing its amount in cash in the general treasury of the island or by investing the same in mortgage bonds of corporations or companies doing business in the island of Cuba, or in real estate mortgage on the terms and conditions prescribed by the law now in force. United States Government bonds will also be accepted as security.

Fourth. The security offered shall be submitted to the approval of the secretary of finance, and after acceptance by him will be deposited for safe-keeping in the treasury of the island.

Fifth. The amount of the security shall be:

Fire insurance companies	\$75,000
Life insurance companies	25,000
Surety companies	25,000
Casualty companies	25,000
Marine insurance companies	25,000
Title guaranty companies	25,000

Sixth. Insurance companies now doing business in the island shall have to comply with the provisions of this order within the period of forty-five days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette. Those that may hereafter commence business in the island shall first comply with the provisions of this order.

Seventh. Insurance companies whose main office is not in Habana may apply to the chief administrator of finance of the province where their main office may be situated for the purpose of giving the security and acceptance by said chief administrator of hacienda, who, in such cases, shall act as the delegate of the secretary of finance.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 182.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

All the functions, powers, and duties of the "Cuerpo de comunicaciones" of the island of Cuba, as set forth in their organic regulations, promulgated in the royal decree of March 22, 1890, are hereby transferred to, and will be performed by, the Signal Corps, United States Army, except such part as refer to the postal service on land and sea.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance for the island of Cuba, the military governor orders that Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of customs service, perform the duties pertaining to the office of said secretary.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the department of state and government, Domingo Méndez Capote.

To be secretary of the department of finance, Pablo Desvernine.

To be secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, José Antonio González Lanuza.

To be secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Adolfo Sáenz Yáñez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be assistant secretary of the department of finance, Leopoldo Cancio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be assistant secretary of the department of state and government, José María García Montes.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of Pinar del Río, Leandro González Alcorta.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of San Cristóbal, Oscar Miñoso y Messana.

To be judge of "first instance and instruction" of Guane, José Manuel Allo y Govin.

To be clerk of the criminal court of Pinar del Río, Federico Santo Tomás y Visios.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be assistant secretary of the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works, Baldomero Pichardo.

To be chief of the section of agriculture, industries, and commerce, department of agriculture, etc., Nicomedes P. de Adan.

To be inspector-general of forests, department of agriculture, etc., Francisco de P. Portuondo.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be civil governor of the province of Santiago, Demetrio Castillo.

To be assistant secretary of the department of justice and public instruction, Ramón Ebra.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Pinar del Río, Dr. Guillermo Dolz y Arango.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments in the department of justice and public instruction:

To be "director de justicia," Lorenzo G. del Portillo.

To be "director de instrucción pública," Nicolás Heredia y Mota.

To be "jefe de la sección de los registros y del notariado," Juan Antonio Lliteras.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments in the province of Santa Clara:

To be alcalde of Cruces, Rafael Pérez Morales.

To be alcalde of Remedios, Enrique Malaret Jordán.

To be alcalde of Placetas, Ricardo Cepero.

To be alcalde of Yaguajay, Martín Marrero.

To be alcalde of Vueltas, Próspero Pérez Bonachea.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

To be "juez de primera instancia é instrucción" of the district of Morón, Antonio J. Varona de la Torre.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

To be civil governor of the province of Santa Clara, José Miguel Gómez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be alcalde of Quemado de Güines, Antonio López.

To be alcalde of Rodas, Tomás Aroix Etchandi.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Puerto Principe, Lope Recio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 18, 1899.

By direction of the military governor of Cuba, Maj. E. F. Ladd, United States Army, is hereby appointed auditor for the island of Cuba, and will, in addition to his other duties, perform those of that office, as defined in orders from these headquarters, under date of March 14, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Cartegena, Severino Oviedo Godal.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 29, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be first assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Florentino Hernández.
To be second assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Esteban Fio.
To be third assistant alcalde of Macuriges, Ignacio González.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, March 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Camarones, Jorge Rodríguez.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande, Ramiro García.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 35.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be treasurer of the provincial department of finance in Matanzas, Manuel Trelles.
To be auditor of the department of finance in the province of Habana, Melchor Mola.

To be chief of bureau, class 3, Antonio Arszoz.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 37.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be alcalde of Guayabal, Manuel Paisat Ramos.

To be alcalde of Macuriges, Florentino Hernández.

To be first assistant alcalde of Jovellanos, Miguel Carratalá.

L. W. V. KENNON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The order of April 1, 1899, announcing the appointment of Ramiro García to be judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande, is hereby revoked.

II. Ramón García y García is appointed judge of primera instancia of Sagua la Grande.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 43.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Matanzas, Pedro Betancourt.

O. H. ERNST,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Acting Chief of Staff.

No. 48.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, April 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be secretary of the province of Santa Clara, Orestes Ferrara.
To be alcalde of Vueltas, Gabriel Córdova González.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be chief justice and president of the supreme court, Antonio González de Mendoza.

To be associate justices of the supreme court, Pedro González Llorente, José García Montes, Luis Estévez Romero, Eudaldo Tamayo, Angel Betancourt, Rafael Cruz Pérez.

To be fiscal of the supreme court, Federico Mora.

To be assistant fiscals of the supreme court, Octavio Giberger, Carlos Revilla.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the supreme court, Federico García Ramis.

To be deputy clerks of the supreme court, Armando de la Riva, Silverio Castro Infante.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 52.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be alcalde of Manzanillo, Ricardo Céspedes.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 54.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be assistant secretary of the department of state and government, Manuel Despaigne.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be secretary of the province of Puerto Principe, Ibrahim Cosio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 56.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be administrator of the department of finance, province of Pinar del Río,
Francisco Díaz Vivó.

To be auditor of the department of finance, province of Pinar Del Río, José Valdés
León.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 58.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Habana, Juan Rius Rivera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be chief officer, department of finance, in the province of Santiago de Cuba,
Bernardo Bueno.

To be auditor, department of finance, in the province of Santiago de Cuba,
Eduardo Salazar.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 65.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

- To be associate justice of the supreme court, Octavio Giberga.
- To be assistant fiscal of the supreme court, Manuel Vías Ochoteco.
- To be alcalde of Lajas, Nicanor Crespo Portilla.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 71.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

- To be mayor of Santa María del Rosario, Bernabé Boza y Sánchez.
- To be first assistant mayor of Abreus, Tomás Puig Castillo.
- To be second assistant mayor of Abreus, Luis Salas González.
- To be first assistant mayor of Camajuani, Juan Rojas Orio.
- To be second assistant mayor of Camajuani, Francisco J. Fonseca Jiménez.
- To be third assistant mayor of Camajuani, José A. Suárez Gutiérrez.
- To be fourth assistant mayor of Camajuani, Pedro G. Pando Noriega.
- To be first assistant mayor of Cartagena, Pedro Pérez Baldara.
- To be second assistant mayor of Cartagena, Trinidad Ramírez Rodríguez.
- To be first assistant mayor of Cruces, Ricardo Díaz y Rodríguez.
- To be second assistant mayor of Cruces, Antonio Soliz Hernández.
- To be third assistant mayor of Cruces, Carlos Suárez y López.
- To be first assistant mayor of Lajas, Antonio Rodríguez Mora.
- To be first assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Agustín Suárez Solar.
- To be second assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Serafín Rojas Piñeiro.
- To be third assistant mayor of La Esperanza, José Ríos García.
- To be fourth assistant mayor of La Esperanza, Joaquín Piñeiro Marrero.
- To be first assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Juan Gómez Pérez.
- To be second assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Miguel Jiménez Noriega.
- To be third assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Martín Garmendía e Istueta.
- To be fourth assistant mayor of Las Vueltas, Pablo Triana Lorenzo.
- To be first assistant mayor of Rodas, Antonio Gallart López.
- To be second assistant mayor of Rodas, Antonio Rodríguez Martínez.
- To be third assistant mayor of Rodas, Aurelio Espiñeira Mora.
- To be first assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Alfredo Portal.
- To be second assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Mario Pando Noriega.
- To be third assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, Andrés Pío de Rojas.
- To be fourth assistant mayor of San Juan de los Remedios, José Pérez Gutiérrez.
- To be first assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Ricardo Paz Hernández.
- To be second assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, José García la Rosa.
- To be third assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Antonio Casañas Gómez.
- To be fourth assistant mayor of Santo Domingo, Ricardo Trevilla Maza.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(For General Orders, No. 72, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, June 7, 1899, appointing Gonzalo de Quesada as Cuban Commissioner to reside in the United States, see page 46.)

No. 74.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be first assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Esteban Leiseca Sansón.
 To be second assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Mateo Díaz Castillo.
 To be third assistant mayor of Rancho Veloz, Blas Sánchez Pérez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 75.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be alcalde of Cárdenas, Fernando Méndez Capote.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 76.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Trinidad, Saturnino Sánchez é Iznaga.
 To be first assistant mayor of Ranchuelo, Manuel Solís Hernández.
 To be second assistant mayor of Ranchuelo, Alfredo D. Etchart Muset.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 79.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Ranchuelo, José Grau Bolívar.
 To be mayor of Marianao, Francisco Leyte Vidal.
 To be first assistant mayor of Marianao, Manuel Herrera.
 To be second assistant mayor of Marianao, Francisco de Cárdenas.
 To be third assistant mayor of Marianao, José M. Saqui.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 84.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be judge of primera instancia, ad interim, of Cárdenas, José Benito Maribona.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 86.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be first assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Francisco Canto Nores.
To be second assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Emilio Ledón Párol.
To be third assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Jorge Roque Stincer.
To be fourth assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, José A. Alfonso Pérez.
To be fifth assistant mayor of Sagua la Grande, Felipe Esparza Arbana.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 89.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be judge of primera instancia of Colón, Evaristo G. Abellanal.
To be third assistant mayor of Jovellanos, Antonio Paniagua y Domenech.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 91.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be mayor of Bejucal, Isidro Zertucha Ojeda.
To be first assistant mayor of Bejucal, Justo Pérez Rodríguez.
To be second assistant mayor of Bejucal, Luis Campuzano Guiteras.
To be third assistant mayor of Bejucal, Fidel de Agüero Medrano.
To be mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, José Fernández de Cossio.
To be first assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Arturo Rodríguez de la Cerda.
To be second assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Juan Garbaza y Moro.
To be third assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Manuel de la Lastra.
To be fourth assistant mayor of Santiago de las Vegas, Francisco Díaz Díaz.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 94.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be mayor of Alquizar, José L. Garrido y Capote.
To be first assistant mayor of Alquizar, Julián Martínez Vidal.
To be second assistant mayor of Alquizar, Marcos Alvarez Armenteros.

To be third assistant mayor of Alquizar, Juan Massó Juncosa.
 To be mayor of Canasí, José Ramón Montero.
 To be mayor of Cano, Francisco Collado Herrera.
 To be first assistant mayor of Cano, Severino Herrera González.
 To be second assistant mayor of Cano, Mannel Felipe Antunez.
 To be mayor of Guamacaro, José Grave de Peralta.
 To be mayor of Güira de Melena, Eradio Bacallao.
 To be first assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Luis Frascieri.
 To be second assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Octavio Herrera.
 To be third assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, Enrique Figarola.
 To be second assistant mayor of Jovellanos, Ricardo Bellas Fernández.
 To be first assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Ramón G. Olmo.
 To be second assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, José Lasarte Ruiz.
 To be third assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Rodrigo López.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Quemado de Güines, Pedro Cabrera Lasarte.
 To be mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Antonio Vivanco y Hernández.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Carlos Cepero y Prado.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Julio Roas.
 To be third assistant mayor of San Antonio de los Baños, Francisco Morales Cepero.
 To be mayor of San Felipe, Adolfo Díaz y Rodríguez.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Felipe, Gabriel Maten Pérez.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Felipe, Pablo Soris Urbano.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 95.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be delegate to the International Commercial Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, U. S. A., on the 10th of October, 1899, Antonio Martin Rivero.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 98.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be second assistant mayor of San Fernando, Juan Blasco Gonzalez.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 99.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
 To be inspector-general of public works, Mario G. Menocal y Deop.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 100.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
 To be mayor of Catalina, Federico Alvarez Fragas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Catalina, Fernando López Muro.
 To be second assistant mayor of Catalina, José María Fundora Mesa.
 To be mayor of Madruga, José María Pardiñas.

To be first assistant mayor of Madruga, Juan Vallhomat.
 To be second assistant mayor of Madruga, José Valdés Brancacho.
 To be mayor of La Salud, Cayetano Méndez y González.
 To be first assistant mayor of La Salud, Antonio López y López.
 To be second assistant mayor of La Salud, Gumersindo Cabrera Regalado.
 To be mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Daniel Perea y Llorens.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Julian Pérez Acosta.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Antonio de las Vegas, Manuel Cabrera Ramos.
 To be mayor of San Nicolás, Alfredo Grovas Badia.
 To be first assistant mayor of San Nicolás, Juan Torres González.
 To be second assistant mayor of San Nicolás, Isidoro González Arucas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Pedro Cue Pérez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Santa Clara, José M. Berenguer.
 To be third assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Damián Silva.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Carlos Quirón.
 To be fifth assistant mayor of Santa Clara, Eugenio Ledón.
 To be mayor of Vereda Nueva, Felix Mederos Montelongo.
 To be first assistant mayor of Vereda Nueva, Arturo Fernandez González.
 To be second assistant mayor of Vereda Nueva, Inocente Figueroa Pesan.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, July 8, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Aguacate, Javier Bolanos Fundora.
 To be first assistant mayor of Aguacate, Rafael Bolanos Fundora.
 To be second assistant mayor of Aguacate, José Acosta Ramos.
 To be first assistant mayor of Calabazar, Ramón Valls y Reyes.
 To be second assistant mayor of Calabazar, Juan de Armas Piloto.
 To be third assistant mayor of Calabazar, Vicente García Santiago.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Calabazar, Felipe de Aguila Pino.
 To be mayor of Jovellanos, Clemente Gómez Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Fernando Cancio Madrigal.
 To be second assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Antonio Marín Pérez.
 To be third assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Evaristo Taboada Ponce.
 To be fourth assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Adolfo Castillo Cancio.
 To be fifth assistant mayor of Sancti Spiritus, Carlos Villegas Marín.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 103.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, July 10, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be secretary of the civil government of Pinar del Río, Luis A. Baralt.
 To be secretary of the civil government of Matanzas, Manuel Sobrado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 105.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, July 11, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be second assistant mayor of Guayabal, José Ricardo Alvarez y González.
 To be mayor of Managua, Juan Basallo Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of Managua, Francisco María Núñez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Managua, Valeriano Barrera.
 To be mayor of Quivicán, José de Zúñiga Barrera.

To be first assistant mayor of Quivicán, Enrique Díaz.
 To be second assistant mayor of Quivicán, Juan Beiro.
 To be mayor of San Luis, Juan Lorente.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 110.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
 Habana, July 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Bolondron, Clemente Dantín Félix.
 To be mayor of Jaruco, José María Zayas.
 To be first assistant mayor of Jaruco, Francisco Calderón Abren.
 To be second assistant mayor of Jaruco, Eliseo Figueroa Mirabal.
 To be third assistant mayor of Jaruco, Amado González Rubio.
 To be mayor of San José de las Lajas, Celestino Hernández Díaz.
 To be first assistant mayor of San José de las Lajas, Ignacio Ravelo.
 To be second assistant mayor of San José de las Lajas, Luis Domínguez de la Cruz.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 113.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
 Habana, July 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Batabano, Martín Casuso Roque.
 To be first assistant mayor of Batabano, Ernesto Collazo Chaván.
 To be second assistant mayor of Batabano, Carlos Fonseca Lanzada.
 To be third assistant mayor of Batabano, Manuel Regueira González.
 To be first assistant mayor of Caibarien, Bernardo Escobar Laredo.
 To be second assistant mayor of Caibarien, Felipe F. Alegre.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 117.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
 Habana, July 22, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
 I. The following appointments are hereby made of supervisors of census for the several provinces of Cuba:

For the province of Pinar del Río, Pedro Pequeño.
 For the province of Habana, Manuel Rasco.
 For the province of Matanzas, Prof. Claudio Dumas.
 For the province of Santa Clara, Juan Bautista Jiménez.
 For the province of Puerto Principe, Agustín H. Agüero.
 For the province of Santiago, Sabás Meneses.

II. The supervisors of census appointed by the preceding article will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the supervisor of census in that city for instructions on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 121.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
 Habana, July 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be first assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, Adalberto Villiers Suárez.
 To be second assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, Narciso Daina y López.
 To be third assistant mayor of Ceja de Pablo, José Randín Silva.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 126.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, July 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following:

The resignation of Emilio Bacardí as mayor of Santiago, Cuba, having been tendered, is hereby accepted, to take effect July 31, 1899.

Porfirio Valiente is hereby appointed mayor of Santiago, Cuba, vice Emilio Bacardí, resigned, to take effect July 31, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 128.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Colon, Juan Antonio Garmendía.

To be second assistant mayor of Moron, Francisco Marín Almanza.

To be second assistant mayor of San Jose de los Ramos, Francisco Saez Delgado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 129.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the appointments to the audiencias of the following Provinces:

HABANA.

To be president of the audiencia, Federico Martínez de Quintana.

To be president of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Julio de Cárdenas.

To be associate justices of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Juan O'Farrill Montalvo, Joaquín Demestre, Narciso García Menocal, José María Aguirre, Fernando Freyre de Andrade.

To be associate justices of the civil court (sala de lo civil), Francisco Guiral, Manuel Jaime, Rafael Maydagán, Ramón Pérez Trujillo.

To be fiscal of the audiencia, Francisco Noval Martí.

To be assistant fiscal, Carlos Ortiz Coffigny.

To be deputy fiscals, Arturo Benítez Lamar, Octavio Divinó, Eduardo Azcárate, Balbino González Pasaron, Ricardo Lancis.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the court in administrative session (sala de gobierno), Isaac Carrillo O'Farrill.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court in administrative session (sala de gobierno), Ricardo Menéndez y Benítez.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the court in civil session (sala de lo civil), Ignacio Almagro.

To be assistant secretary or chief clerk of the court in civil session (sala de lo civil), Carlos Valdés Fauli.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the first section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Manuel Milleres.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the first section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Antonio Echeverría y Alfonso.

To be secretary or chief clerk of the second section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Gonzalo Villaurrutia.

To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the second section of the criminal court (sala de lo criminal), Carlos Maciá y Padrón.

MATANZAS.

To be president of the audiencia, José Cabarrocas Horta.

To be fiscal, Andrés Orozco y Arascot.

To be associate justices, Ambrosio Morales y Martínez, Alfredo Hernández y Huguet, Jorge de la Calle y Gómez, Alberto Ortíz y Coffigny.

To be assistant fiscal, Juan Manuel Menocal.
 To be deputy fiscal, Ramón Pagés.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Cristóbal Moré.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks, Julio Junco Despan, Guillermo R. Jones.

SANTA CLARA.

To be president of the audiencia, Gabriel Touceda.
 To be fiscal, Enrique Villuendas.
 To be associate justices, Francisco de la Torre, Cosme de la Torriente, Severo Pina y Marin, Aristides Maragliano.
 To be assistant fiscal, Juan Gutiérrez y Quirós.
 To be deputy fiscal, Carlos del Riesgo.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Federico Laredo y Brí.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks of the court, Francisco Consuegra, Marco Aurelio Cervantes.

PINAR DEL RIO.

To be president of the audiencia, José María Gispart.
 To be fiscal, Adolfo Plazaola.
 To be associate justices, Vidal Morales, Octavio Lamar, Victor Pichardo.
 To be assistant fiscal, José Ignacio Travieso.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Lorenzo Guerra.
 To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk, José Manuel Guerrero.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be president of the audiencia, Urbano Sánchez Hechavarría.
 To be fiscal, Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo.
 To be associate justices, José Varela Jado, Luis Gastón Gastón, José Fernández Roldán, Jorge C. Milanés Figueredo.
 To be assistant fiscal, Alfredo Betancourt Manduley.
 To be deputy fiscal, José Figueredo Milanés.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Angel Mestre y Díaz.
 To be assistant secretaries or deputy clerks of the court, Ignacio Santa Cruz y Pacheco, Juan Pérez Cisneros.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

To be president of the audiencia, José Antonio Pichardo.
 To be fiscal, Manuel Monteverde.
 To be associate justices, José Ramírez Alonzo, Pablo Ronra Carnesoltas, José Batista y Varona.
 To be assistant fiscal, Ibrahim Cossío.
 To be secretary or chief clerk of the court, Juan M. Xiqués.
 To be assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court, Temistocles Betancourt.
 ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 131.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, August 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of the Isle of Pines, Juan Manuel Sánchez.
 To be first assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, Manuel G. Blanco.
 To be second assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, Francisco Jesús Junco.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 132.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, August 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be mayor of Rodas, Tomás Aroix Etchandy.
 To be consulting lawyer of the department of finance, vice Juan Manuel Menocal, resigned, Ramón Pérez Trujillo.

To be "ordenador general de pagos" of the department of finance, vice Barnabé Maydagan, deceased, Ramón Montalvo.

To be chief of bureau, third class, intrusted with state properties in the department of finance, Federico Betancourt.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 133.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be first assistant mayor of Trinidad, Lino Pérez Muñoz.

To be second assistant mayor of Trinidad, Pedro Valdespino y Orozco.

To be third assistant mayor of Trinidad, Vicente Fornias Liciano.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Trinidad, Julio C. Bastida Arias.

To be fifth assistant mayor of Trinidad, Valentin Roche Leiguera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 136.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

For associate justice of the civil court of the audiencia of Habana, Emilio Iglesia, vice Ramón Pérez Trujillo, declined.

For associate justice of the audiencia Pinar del Rio, Alfredo Hernández y Huguet, vice Vidal Morales y Morales, transferred and appointed to the audiencia of Matanzas.

For associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, Vidal Morales y Morales, vice Alfredo Hernández y Huguet, transferred and appointed to the audiencia of Pinar del Rio.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 138.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be deputy fiscal of the audiencia of Santa Clara, vice Carlos del Riesgo, resigned, Antonio Portuondo y Portuondo.

To be first assistant mayor of Cobre, Felipe Hidalgo.

To be second assistant mayor of Cobre, Domingo Zambrano.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 139.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The appointment of Alberto Ortiz y Cofigny as associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, published in Order No. 129, dated August 2, 1899, is hereby revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 143.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana August 17, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Habana, Carlos Párraga y Fernández, Alberto Barrena y Delane, Nicasio Estrada y Mora, Eduardo Desvernine y Galdós.

To be first assistant mayor of Aguacate, vice Rafael Bolaños resigned, José Acosta Ramos.

To be first assistant mayor of Cifuentes, Luis Silva y González.

To be second assistant mayor of Cifuentes, Lucas de la Guardia y Pulido.

The resignation of Arturo Aulet as mayor of Palmira, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 144.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 21, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following:

I. The resignation of Francisco Lozada y García, as professor of geometry and trigonometry of the Professional School of the island of Cuba, having been tendered, is hereby accepted, to take effect August 31, 1899.

II. Antonio Fernández de Castro y Patrone is hereby appointed professor of geometry and trigonometry of the Professional School of the island of Cuba, vice Francisco Lozada y García, resigned, to take effect September 1, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 145.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 22, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

To be first assistant mayor of Macuriges, Gabriel Manzano.

To be second assistant mayor of Macuriges, Eleodoro, Toledo.

To be second assistant mayor of Jaruco, Pedro López Gil.

The resignation of Pedro Calderón as Mayor of Cuevitas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 147.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 23, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Matanzas, Alvaro Lavastida y Heredia, Luis Fortún y Govín.

To be deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Matanzas, vice Guillermo R. Jones, resigned, Godofredo Díaz.

To be deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Santiago, vice Ignacio Santa Cruz Pacheco, resigned, León Armisén.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 148.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA, *Habana, August 23, 1899.*

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, Alfredo Lima.

To be first assistant mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, Domingo Gutiérrez.

To be second assistant mayor of Santa Cruz del Norte, José Aparicio.

To be first assistant mayor of Bayamo, Luis F. Milanés y Céspedes.

To be second assistant mayor of Bayamo, Mariano Castell y Ferrán.

To be third assistant mayor of Bayamo, Rafael Lavernia y Quevedo.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Bayamo, Pedro Almirall y Almirall.

The resignation of Luis de Cárdenas as mayor of Melena del Sur, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 151.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

HABANA.

To be judge of primera instancia, Catedral district (Habana), Ramón Barinaga y Urbaneja.

To be judge of primera instancia, Belén district (Habana), Arturo Hévía y Díaz.

To be judge of primera instancia, Gaudalupe district (Habana), Guillermo Chaple y Suárez.

To be judge of primera instancia, Jesús María district (Habana), Juan Federico Edelmann y Rovira.

To be judge of primera instancia, Pilar district (Habana), Felipe Sánchez y Romero.

To be judge of primera instancia, Cerro district (Habana), Jorge Alfredo Belt y Muñoz.

To be judge of primera instancia, Guanabacoa, Guillermo Valdés Fauli y Lanz.

To be judge of primera instancia, Güines, Ramón Franqui y López.

To be judge of primera instancia, Marianao, Manuel Portillo y Bruzón.

To be judge of primera instancia, Jaruco, José Manuel Guerrero y Dueñas.

To be judge of primera instancia, Bejucal, Antonio del Valle du Quesne.

To be judge of primera instancia, San Antonio de los Baños, Julio César Fuentes y Castro.

PINAR DEL RÍO.

To be substitute justice of the audiencia of Pinar del Río, Florencio Benito Herrera y Domínguez.

To be judge of primera instancia, Guanajay, Filomeno Rodríguez Alfonso.

To be judge of primera instancia, San Cristóbal, Calixto Llerandi y Bahamonde.

To be judge of primera instancia, Guane, Manuel Allo y Govín.

SANTA CLARA.

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Santa Clara, Pelayo García, Benito A. Besada.

To be judge of primera instancia, Santa Clara, Roberto Méndez y Peña.

To be judge of primera instancia, Cienfuegos, Miguel Gutiérrez Morillos.

To be judge of primera instancia, Sagua, Antonio Rivero Beltrán.

To be judge of primera instancia, Remedios, Cristóbal Bidegaray Erbiti.

To be judge of primera instancia, Sancti Spiritus, Ramón Madrigal.

To be judge of primera instancia, Trinidad, Marcelo de Caturla.

MATANZAS.

To be associate justice of the audiencia of Matanzas, Enrique del Junco y Pujadas.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 153.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Habana, Licentiate José Clemente Vivanco, vice Cosme de la Torre, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(For General Orders, No. 154, Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, August 31, 1899, orders for taking the Cuban census and the appointment of census officials, see page 88.)

No. 155.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, August 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

- To be mayor of Guane, Miguel Rodríguez.
- To be first assistant mayor of Guane, Gonzalo Cartaya.
- To be second assistant mayor of Guane, Policarpo Fajardo.
- To be first assistant mayor of Caney, Nicolás Quintana.
- To be second assistant mayor of Caney, Mannel Quintana.
- To be third assistant mayor of Caney, José Milán.
- To be first assistant mayor of San Juan de las Yeras, Laureano Oramas.
- To be second assistant mayor of San Juan de las Yeras, Domingo Pérez.

Francisco Abeillé is hereby appointed assistant secretary or deputy clerk of the court of the audiencia of Santa Clara, vice Francisco Consuegra, whose appointment is revoked, he not being available for that position.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 156.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 24, 1899.

I. The following-named officers, nominated by the military governor of Cuba, are appointed disbursing officers of the Cuban census, and will be respected accordingly:

- Maj. William H. Miller, quartermaster, U. S. A., province of Matanzas.
- Maj. James L. Wilson, U. S. V., province of Habana.
- Capt. Charles H. Grierson, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, province of Santiago.
- Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, First U. S. Infantry, province of Pinar del Rio.
- Capt. W. N. Blow, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, province of Puerto Principe.
- First Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, Second U. S. Cavalry, province of Santa Clara.

II. Disbursing officers will pay the compensation of the assistant director, supervisors, enumerators, interpreters, clerks, and employees of the census; the rent of offices of assistant director and supervisors; the purchase or rental of office furniture; transportation and telegraph vouchers; the expenses of travel of officers and employees, as established by the Secretary of War, and such incidental expenses as may be authorized by the director of the census under Paragraph XVI or of Paragraph XVII of the Orders of the President for taking the census of Cuba.

III. In making expenditures and keeping their accounts, disbursing officers will be governed by the rules and instructions applicable to the revenues of Cuba, established by the President May 8 and promulgated by the War Department May 11, 1899: *Provided*, That the accounts of expenditures in behalf of the Cuban census shall be kept separate from all other accounts and forwarded in this form to the Secretary of War.

IV. Disbursing officers will be stationed in the capital cities of their respective provinces, and will communicate without delay with the supervisors of census also resident therein, and will give them such information as to preparing vouchers of expenditures and keeping their accounts as may be necessary to the prompt settlement of all indebtedness.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 158.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be mayor of Puerto Principe, Armando Sánchez Agrámonte.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 161.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

To be substitute justice of the audiencia of Puerto Príncipe, José Julio Martínez Díaz.

To be judge of primera instancia of Puerto Príncipe, Manuel Mojarrieta Olazabal.

To be judge of primera instancia of Morón, Antonio Varona de la Torre.

To be judge of primera instancia of Pinar del Río, Gustavo Arocha y Llanera.

To be deputy clerk of the audiencia of Pinar del Río, Angel Michelena, vice José Manuel Guerrero, resigned.

To be first assistant mayor of Mayarí, Francisco Mastrapa Leyte Vidal.

To be second assistant mayor of Mayarí, Ciro Troncoso Rosignol.

To be third assistant mayor of Mayarí, Juan Grau Moreno.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Martí, Antonio Rodríguez González.

The resignation of Ricardo Cepero as mayor of Placetas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 164.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 12, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Puerto Príncipe, Rafael Flores Jiménez, vice Ibrahim Cossio, resigned.

To be mayor of Güines, Jacinto Hernández y Vargas.

To be mayor of Cuevitas, Adriano García Oliva, vice Pedro Calderón, resigned.

To be second assistant mayor of Aguacate, Ramón Cossio Para, vice José Acosta Ramos, appointed first assistant mayor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 166.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

To be second assistant mayor of Matanzas, Antonio J. Font y Cuesta.

To be third assistant mayor of Matanzas, Luis Dulzaides y Pereira.

To be fourth assistant mayor of Matanzas, Ramón Ximeno y Lamar.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 167.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 14, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

For the purpose of collecting, restoring, arranging, and properly caring for the general archives of the island of Cuba, a new office is created in the department of state and government, to which Néstor Ponce de León is hereby appointed as director and custodian of archives.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 168.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be associate justice of Puerto Principe, Manuel Nicolás Hernandez, vice José Batista y Varona, whose appointment is revoked, he having failed to qualify as prescribed by law.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 170.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

MATANZAS.

To be judge of primera instancia, Mercado district, Matanzas, Raul Trelles y Govín.

To be judge of primera instancia, Palacio district, Matanzas, José Sixto Vasconcellos y Rivera.

To be judge of primera instancia, Cárdenas, Benito José Rodríguez Maribona y Núñez.

To be judge of primera instancia, Colón, Evarista G. Avellanal y Bango.

To be judge of primera instancia, Alacranes (Alfonso XII), José Aurelio Pérez y Díaz.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be substitute justices of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba, Manuel Yero Sagol, Luis Fernández Marcané.

To be judge of primera instancia, northern district (Santiago de Cuba), Fernando Salcedo Bonastra.

To be judge of primera instancia, southern district (Santiago de Cuba), José Vicente Tapia y Puente.

To be judge of primera instancia, Holguín, Edgardo Díaz Pujol.

To be judge of primera instancia, Bayamo, Mariano Vilá y Mestre.

To be judge of primera instancia, Baracoa, Rodrigo Portuondo y Miyares.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 172.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

San Juan y Martínez.—To be mayor, Rafael Baster.

To be first assistant mayor, Benjamin Brito.

To be second assistant mayor, Luis Guerra.

To be third assistant mayor, Francisco Alvarez.

To be fourth assistant mayor, Alberto Valdés Brito.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 175.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

CONSOLACION DEL SUR, PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

To be mayor, Antonio Ferrer.
To be first assistant mayor, Justo Sanjudo.
To be second assistant mayor, José Bessú.
To be third assistant mayor, Fidel Crespo Díaz.
To be fourth assistant mayor, Caridad Robaina.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 178.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 26, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following transfers in the assignment of judges of the first instance appointed by decree No. 151, August 30, 1899:

Cristóbal Bidegaray Erbiti from Remedios to Trinidad.
Marcelo de Caturla from Trinidad to Remedios.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 180.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

To be secretary of the civil government of the province of Pinar del Río, Cipriano Valdés.

The resignation of Santiago García Cañizares as mayor of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 184.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, September 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be first assistant mayor of Palma Soriano, Arcadio Isaac Espinosa.
To be second assistant mayor of Palma Soriano, Delfín Arias Arias.
To be first assistant mayor of Jiguaní, Luis García Bello.
To be second assistant mayor of Jiguaní, Julián Liz Collazo.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

To be second assistant mayor of El Cano, Fernando Vigoa Godínez, vice Manuel Felipe Antunes, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 185.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Songo.—To be first assistant mayor, Juan Fernández Carmenati.

To be second assistant mayor, Agustín Fernández Batet.

San Luis.—To be first assistant mayor, Ambrosio Duany.

To be second assistant mayor, José María González.

To be third assistant mayor, José Agustín Oliete.

II.

The resignation of Florentino Hernández y Hernández as mayor of Macuriges, province of Matanzas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 186.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Ceiba del Agua.—To be mayor, José Castillo.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan de Dios Hernández.

To be second assistant mayor, Ramón Muñiz.

Bauta.—To be mayor, Alejandro Martínez.

To be first assistant mayor, Ignacio Morales.

To be second assistant mayor, Fernando González Osma.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. V., CHIEF OF STAFF.

HABANA, CUBA, October 20, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: Having had general supervision over the allotment of the revenues of Cuba for disbursement, I have caused to be prepared several tables with a view to showing, in as clear a manner as practicable, the receipts for the eight months ending August 31 (Tables A, B, C, D, and E), and follow them with other tables, showing in considerable detail the disposition made of the funds under several heads of appropriation—the amounts allotted to military departments, to the Division of Cuba, and to cities and towns, so far as known. The tables referred to are:

Exhibit A. Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements for eight months.

Exhibit B. Statement of collections and expenses at the various custom-houses (16) on the island.

Exhibit C. Statement of receipts and disbursements of internal revenues.

Exhibit D. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the postal service.

Exhibit E. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the telegraph service.

Exhibits F, G, H, and I. Statement of allotments made to the military departments as at present organized, showing amount of appropriations under the several appropriation heads and the places in the departments where funds were expended, so far as known.

Exhibit J. Similar for expenditures of funds not specially applicable to any military department, and therefore charged to the Division of Cuba.

Exhibit K. Statement showing allotments made to cover deficits in municipal budgets and to purchase sanitary appliances.

Exhibit L. Recapitulation.

On January 1 no one could tell the probable receipts from customs for the month, nor could anyone predict what the receipts would be for any subsequent month.

The amount of internal revenue to be collected was also unknown, but from the condition of the island it was assumed that but little would be obtainable from that source for several months.

The budget for the civil service had to be formed, which was not done until February, and when submitted provided for the salaries of officials, employees, and the usual office material only, and for these on a scale considerably reduced from former lines, necessarily tentative as regards number of employees, because of the disorganized condition existing at the time. Disbursements for the public service in other respects were reserved for military supervision.

There was nothing at hand to guide in making appropriations for public improvements, as the phrase is generally understood.

To afford relief to an army of idle and hungry persons was, under the circumstances existing at the beginning of the year, especially important—a first consideration. Under the circumstances, too, no project for public benefit whereby to give employment to many men was in view of a more needful sort, nor one more easily supervised by the military, than sanitation of cities and towns and the repair of streets and roads in their vicinity. On January 7 the division commander directed that the following instructions be sent to all department commanders:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 7, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
Department of Pinar del Rio, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the division to invite your attention to the reported need of food by a large number of people of the island. He desires that you inquire into this matter at once and investigate fully the condition of the people as regards the matter of food supply. In all cases where you may find destitution, you will immediately relieve it. In this connection, your attention is invited to the inclosed extract from General Orders, No. 110, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 1, 1898, specifying the ration to be issued to Cuban destitutes. You will please understand that all able-bodied men needing food will be given work, as soon as practicable, on the repair of roads and sanitary and other public works. They will be paid fair wages in United States money, but this can not now be paid weekly, for the reason that the funds are not available. It is not proposed to furnish work to those people who remain in Cuba and retain their allegiance to Spain. Men who are offered work and refuse to work should not be fed. On investigation of this matter you will show by timely estimates of funds the necessities of your department, remembering, however, that the funds for this and for other purposes are limited at present. You will exercise a wise discretion in the distribution of food. It is better to make an error on the side of humanity always. Medical attendance and medicines will always be afforded and given where necessary. Please keep these headquarters fully advised as to all conditions in your department at all times, and to this end you will acquaint yourself with affairs by an active use of the means at hand. For the present, and until proper arrangements are made for remission of customs revenues to Habana or disbursements of same at port of collection, subcollectors must understand that they will be held to a strict accountability under executive order of December 9, 1898, to the collector of customs for the island for all funds received by them.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Major-General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

And on January 18 the following by telegraph:

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, January 18, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Habana*
(And all other departments in Division of Cuba).

Please send as early as possible estimate showing salaries for January of all civil officials in your department, giving class and number in each, with rate of pay per month heretofore allowed in gold or silver, or both.

Include also in estimate all indebtedness you will have to meet at end of month, and specify in detail for what incurred.

No project involving payment of money derived from customs revenues will be entered upon without first securing approval of division commander, unless it be absolutely necessary sanitary work. Much sanitary work ought to be done by men without other employment in return for food. Make early estimate for February, in which include projects with cost, if you have any in view. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Brooke:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Chief of Staff.

February 2 the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, February 2, 1899.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Department of Habana*
(And all other departments in Division of Cuba).

SIR: The major-general commanding enjoins upon department commanders the strictest vigilance and care in the disbursement of funds on this island derived from customs and turned over to them for maintenance of the civil service in their commands.

Absolutely correct and detailed accounts of receipts and expenditures must be kept, and receipts taken for every expenditure. Schedules of account should be sent to these headquarters monthly for audit.

As it is undoubtedly true that these receipts and expenditures will be made the subject of rigid investigation in the future, care must be taken that all accounts shall be clear and complete, and for proper service.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Because of the nature of his duty and his many responsibilities as military governor, it is necessary that the division commander have full control of the general administration of the revenues of Cuba. Suggestions that the collections at customs-houses within the department limits be a basis for appropriations did not meet with approval; nor that the division commander accept for the general treasury a specified per cent of the collections in the departments. Neither was it thought advisable to allot what might be deemed necessary to several departments and turn the remainder over to one. It was determined, as being the best course to pursue, to adopt the not unusual method of monthly allotments, and, all circumstances considered from an unprejudiced standpoint, the military governor exercising his best judgment regarding public necessities, time, and place, and to meet special demands, the method of monthly allotments on approved estimates is only a fair and proper exercise of authority as military governor of the island. It is believed, too, that a freer use of the revenues has thereby been secured, the specially controlling check on expenditures being the purpose to maintain a general reserve of about one month's collections.

Whether mistaken or not, it was assumed that superior authority would expect that the military governor would have some knowledge of the disposition of the revenues, therefore the requirement that the estimate should be made in considerable detail. Exhibits F, G, H, I, and K are based on estimates which have been approved by the military governor of Cuba.

Step by step sanitation of cities and towns, repairs of streets and public buildings have become the chief source of expenditures for public improvement, so much so that to now undertake other public improvements on a scale of importance and involving expenditures of large sums of the revenues it will be necessary to check materially the current of expenditures flowing in the direction stated. Estimates show that large sums of money have been expended in sanitation, repair, alteration, and improvement of public buildings of Cuba, state and municipal, but principally state, which were everywhere found to be in a horribly unsanitary condition, and nearly all of them tainted, if not actually, then through report, with yellow fever developments within the walls. Very thorough sanitation was but an ordinary precaution. Extensive repairs and, in some cases, extensive alterations were necessary because of long-standing neglect and for the introduction of modern conveniences. The coast cities for obvious reasons have received most attention, and the greatest benefit from the state's bounty expended for sanitation and repair. The officers of the army, on whom has fallen the burden of supervision of the work, are chiefly located in and about the cities of the coast. But many of the interior towns have been assisted with funds to employ labor and purchase implements for sanitation, as it has everywhere been found that if any town ever possessed animals, carts, and the necessary implements for public use these, as other property, were destroyed during the war.

In further explanation of appropriations, it should be understood that under the general head "Rural guard and administration" are charged sums allotted for the

maintenance of the rural guard in the province of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Department of Habana, and the Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio. Also the pay of clerks, messengers, and laborers at the headquarters of the division and the military departments; office expenses, including printing for the same, and interpreters for all posts.

To "Charities and hospitals" are charged appropriations in aid of established institutions of this nature, for salaries, support of sick, repairs, and to assist in the establishment of new institutions of the kind and asylums for orphans.

To "Municipalities" belong appropriations for sanitary equipment and in aid of municipal budgets, to pay deficits, municipal revenues being insufficient to meet absolutely necessary expenses for the maintenance of municipal government. Municipal revenues have improved during the last quarter in some localities, but, in the interior towns especially, not to such an extent as will enable them to pay more than a small part of the expense properly belonging to municipal government. It is still apparent that the state will have to afford relief to municipalities for six months, if not a year longer, a few cities excepted, if municipal governments are to be usefully continued. The removal of the consumption tax on meats by order of March 25, pursuant to instructions from the Assistant Secretary of War, took from municipalities a considerable source of revenue without benefit to consumers, whom it was specially intended to relieve. Butchers lower prices only as competition compels such action.

Aid to destitute.—Since April 11 aid to the destitute has been paid for from the revenues of Cuba to the extent that bills have been presented. I have reimbursed the United States for subsistence acquired from stores, excessive in the island because of the withdrawal of troops.

In lieu of rations in kind for the Department of Habana an allotment of \$22,000 was made for August, and, in that month, \$20,000 for September.

The expenditures reported under appropriation "Aid to destitute" represent in part only, not the major part of assistance to the destitute of Cuba.

Since January 1, 5,493,500 complete rations have been turned over to department commanders for distribution to destitute people and charitable institutions. I do not include in this statement a considerable remainder of 1,000,000 rations distributed in accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Gould, about which these headquarters have no record. Real destitution, in such form as to require the issue of food supplies, is fast disappearing from the island, as noted by the absence of any recent calls for rations in large quantity; such as remains outside of Habana is confined almost entirely to the aid of institutions for the care of the sick, poor and old persons, and orphans. The number of the latter is large, and the expense, either to the state or municipal governments, for support of orphans is not a matter of a few months or a year; on the contrary, it is a charge that must continue for at least ten years. The wonderful change in the general health of the people of Cuba from a condition really bad January 1 to one very good at this time, and the very large decrease in the death rate, when compared with any reports for a corresponding period of time during the year previous, is very largely due to relief extended to the needy in the form of food, and to the employment of many thousands of men at wages paid by the state. The benefit conferred on the poor can not be measured by the dollars expended.

Public instruction.—In consequence of the meager revenues collected by municipalities generally, the state has assumed the expenses of public instruction, which by law is a municipal matter. This expense is estimated at \$70,000 a month, the exact amount not having been determined. The estimate includes pay of teachers, rent of schoolrooms, and a small allotment for material, according to the size of the school. It may be remarked, in this connection, that the theory for public-school instruction for the island is not especially bad, but opportunity for practical application of the plan, under favorable circumstances, is wholly wanting. Very few public schoolhouses exist in the island; none at all of the kind needed, constructed for the purpose. I have not heard of a single public school that is supplied with modern school furniture, and I estimate that \$3,000,000 is needed from some source, to the end that appropriate school buildings may be constructed and provided with modern furniture.

Payment of Cuban army.—Pursuant to arrangements, \$3,000,000 were received at Habana on March 17 for disbursement to the Cuban army. It was at first proposed to distribute \$100 to each officer and man, on the general assumption that the army did not exceed 30,000. It was decided to exclude all officers; also all men who were known to have employment at monthly wages paid by the state. Probably the number which really bore arms did not amount to so many as 30,000, but there was an army of "assistance" employed in various ways, which was reported to be quite as deserving of participation in the distribution as those who actually served in the ranks. It was thought that an amicable and satisfactory arrangement for the immediate distribution of the money had been arranged when the funds were requested,

but an annoying delay followed. The rolls were withheld for several weeks, and when received three copies of each roll had to be made. This being done, the officers of the Cuban army selected to assist in the payment declined to serve. The army officers detailed to supervise and make the payment were ordered to do so unaided in the manner arranged for. On May 27 the first payment was made. The payments have been completed, the distribution of the fund being made without special incident because of tact and patience on the part of the officers engaged in this duty. The rolls as prepared and delivered to the paymasters footed 39,966 men. Forty thousand was used as a divisor instead of 30,000, allowing to each man \$75. Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty men were paid, disbursing \$2,544,750, leaving a balance of \$455,250, which has been returned to the United States. All the officers in charge of payments report having found some men not on the rolls, whom they believe entitled to have been entered thereon. These men are scattered all over the island. On the other hand, the officers believe that some men have been paid who were, in fact, not entitled to pay because of any service rendered, but being recognized as the party named on the rolls, payment was made, of course. The expense for insurance of the money in transit to Habana, transportation of guards, hire of clerks, expenses for printing and allowances to officers for extra expenses on account of this service amounted to \$35,518.96, and was paid from the revenues of Cuba.

Júcaro and San Fernando Railroad.—Lient. O. S. Durfee was detailed as superintendent on January 11, 1899, and since his muster out of the volunteer service has been continued as manager of the property. The road was in bad condition when taken in charge, not paying the expense of operation. An allotment amounting to \$8,705.13 was made by the state to this property, which has been so improved as to be reported in good physical condition. The earnings have also improved, but not yet to the extent of paying all expenses. The manager is permitted to charge, as an offset to the allotment by the state regarded as a loan, service rendered for the government account. To date of August 31, 1899, the last account received, the offsets have amounted to \$3,770.67, leaving a balance due the state of \$4,934.46. A statement of receipts and expenses in Exhibit M.

Civil disbursements.—During the first four months of the year nearly all civil officers were paid by the military, the provincial branches of the hacienda not being reorganized until May and June. The policy of the division commander has since been to reestablish disbursements for the civil service through the hacienda.

At this time all provincial branches are in operation and disbursements are now made by them to all the civil departments and service, except in Santiago Province, where some light-house keepers are still paid by military disbursing officers.

Improvements of ports and harbors.—The commerce of the island is exposed in many places to heavy lighterage charges, which could be removed by improvement of channels and bays and erection of piers, all resulting in public benefit. The chief of the customs service has urgently called attention to the necessity for piers beside which ships may discharge and receive their cargoes for the port of Habana, where about two-thirds of the importations into the island are received. Plans and estimates for the erection of piers in Habana Harbor were, some time ago, prepared and submitted for action by the division commander, the estimated cost for a sufficient number to serve present needs being \$1,225,000. His favorable action would have been accorded to this measure of great public interests had not an unforeseen event induced abeyance. Being notified that the cost of material shipped to Cuba for use of the army, not already paid for, would be referred for settlement from Cuban revenues, made it necessary to withhold for the present approval of any undertaking, regarding which it was not certain, beforehand, could be sustained in continuous operation to completion. In this instance the information was not specific, no mention being made as to the amount of money that might be called for; from the standpoint of inference large sums would be required. To construct piers, three-fourths of the expense will be for material. At the time the subject was under consideration it was not believed a wise move to withhold any part of the large appropriations for sanitation and repair of streets, etc., which, in a very considerable degree, were authorized for the special purpose of giving employment to men who would otherwise remain idle. Seemingly, conditions with respect to sanitation and repair of streets have improved to the point that by January 1 appropriations for these purposes should be reduced to the safety minimum, and the otherwise available public funds applied on substantial works, such as construction of piers for the harbor of Habana, improvement of other harbors, and construction of public highways.

The resources of nearly all the municipalities are largely deficient in amount to meet the necessary expenses of municipal government, and until property shall be in a condition to pay taxes on a much larger scale than now nothing will be available from municipal revenues for local improvements of a public character. From end to end of the island public roads are very generally represented as things by name merely, a few hundred kilometers excepted in Habana Province.

It is probably true that in every military department the whole of the available revenue of the state could be usefully and beneficially employed for a considerable time, but all suggested relief, as well as all known public interests, can not be attended to at once. Years are necessary for a royal palm tree to attain giant growth from seed.

Devastation of rural properties by participants in the war was so widespread and complete as to require planting the very seed of reconstruction to a degree unappreciated, unless facts are known. So, to regain the condition called "normal" (condition existing before the war) is quite impossible of accomplishment within a year.

Very fair progress has been made in eight months, considering the destitute circumstances of the people at the beginning of the year, and while it is true that advance can be recorded and made applicable generally, those who are engaged in agriculture mark the slowness of the event particularly, because of the difficulties encountered. Oxen and implements being as yet scarce, recuperation is slow for them. The farmers are naturally impatient for greater opportunity; they have appealed strongly for state assistance, and say that as the prosperity of the island depends almost exclusively on agricultural pursuits, reconstruction may be accelerated by state appropriations for cattle and implements or retarded by the withholding of it. Four provinces are especially interested in agriculture; another in cattle raising; from the last, request for assistance to the extent of 25,000 cattle with which to restock ranches. Consideration has been given to these matters, but affirmative action has not been had. Assistance of this sort, to the extent that farmers would demand if undertaken in Cuba, is a very large financial problem, besides which data is not available for a safe discussion of the question.

Wishing to obtain information from a local source regarding improvement, if any had taken place during the six months ending June 30, I prepared a blank, which was distributed, through civil governors, to the alcalde of every municipality in the island of Cuba—138. Replies have been received from 100.

The remarks of the mayors on the condition of their respective municipalities was the special object in view by this inquiry, and it is proper to make note of the fact that nearly every alcalde appears to have manifested an interest in the matter from the nature and extent of his "observations." Only a brief synopsis of remarks is made part of the tables, for the reason that space for full statement is not available. Several of the important towns have not made reply, but it will be noted that those that have been received cover a very large part of the island of Cuba. Exhibits N, O, P, Q, R, and S.

I beg to invite attention to two officers deserving of special commendation for their services in connection with the customs revenues of Cuba. I believe that each has demonstrated his fitness and special aptitude for the duty detailed to be performed. I refer to Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of the customs service and collector for the port of Habana; and to Maj. E. F. Ladd, late treasurer and auditor of customs, now treasurer for the island of Cuba.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier General, U. S. V., Chief of Staff.

EXHIBIT A.

Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements, island of Cuba, for the period ending August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs, January 1 to August 31, 1899..	\$9,578,128.94	
Receipts from internal revenue, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	498,345.94	
Receipts from postal service, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	280,100.00	
Receipts from telegraph lines, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	17,193.24	
		\$10,373,768.16
Warrants issued but remaining unpaid by treasurer, August 31, 1899		55,892.86
Total		10,429,661.02

DISBURSEMENTS.

By transfer to disbursing officers on warrants and orders, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	\$7,781,505.56	
By expenditures customs service not covered by warrants or orders prior to July 1, 1899.....	407,192.09	
By expenditures internal revenues, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	498,345.94	
By expenditures postal service, January 1 to August 31, 1899, not covered by warrants.....	246,082.30	
By expenditures telegraph service, January 1 to August 31, 1899.....	17,193.24	
		\$8,950,319.13
By cash on hand, treasurer of island, August 31, 1899.	1,432,271.24	
By cash on hand, treasurer of customs.....	47,070.65	
		1,479,341.89
Total		10,429,661.02

EXHIBIT B.

Statement of the collections and expenses at the various custom-houses (16) on the island of Cuba, from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
Baracoa	\$28,638.15	\$6,655.97	Matanzas.....	\$271,984.45	\$15,405.83
Batabano	1,696.30	1,962.11	Nuevitas	153,083.61	12,475.14
Caibarien	96,817.02	9,051.27	Sagua la Grande	98,214.88	14,191.01
Cardenas	191,452.78	15,911.76	Santa Cruz del Sur	1,080.78	1,515.63
Cienfuegos	801,241.07	95,850.33	Santiago	593,924.18	63,984.23
Gibara	96,878.18	9,365.46	Trinidad	16,699.88	12,852.33
Guantanamo	71,075.78	18,198.18	Tunas de Zaza	4,284.16	3,097.05
Habana	7,065,579.94	846,286.72			
Manzanillo	95,638.47	11,681.81	Total	9,578,128.98	632,829.33

EXHIBIT C.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, internal revenue, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts January 1 to June 30, 1899	\$347,431.89
Receipts July 1 to July 31, 1899	55,680.06
Receipts August 1 to August 31, 1899	95,233.99
Total	498,345.94

DISBURSEMENTS.

By expenditures for the several civil departments, January 1 to August 31, 1899	\$498,794.98
Balance to be accounted for August 31, 1899.....	61,550.96
Total	498,345.94

Statement showing collections since June 30, by Provinces.

Habana	\$93,662.54
Matanzas	25,113.84
Pinar del Rio	5,388.82
Puerto Principe	2,587.64
Santa Clara	20,880.14
Santiago de Cuba	3,280.97
Total	150,914.05

EXHIBIT D.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, postal service, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts on island	\$179,488.05	
Receipts from postmaster, New York	50,611.85	
Receipts from money orders	50,000.00	\$280,100.00
Warrants from customs fund	99,880.00	
Warrants from customs fund for payment to postmaster, New York	80,000.00	
		179,880.00
Total		459,980.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Miscellaneous	\$7,537.91	
Salaries:		
Department of post	129,741.69	
Clerks in post-offices	27,518.64	
Postmasters	57,827.54	
Railway postal clerks	16,788.03	
Letter carriers	10,326.44	
Telegraph and cable	403.05	
Printing and stationery	15,196.51	
Furniture	3,765.27	
Rents	6,938.99	
Lights	1,677.89	
Per diem	14,177.39	
Bonds	574.00	
Carriage, harness, and equipment	2,390.10	
Newspapers	30.72	
Mail transportation	3,112.81	
Mail bags	3,447.93	
Letter balance and scales	162.00	
Postmarking and rubber stamps	1,835.51	
Street letter boxes	1,356.75	
Safes	5,482.31	
Transportation	7,017.45	
Building and repairs	20,747.36	
Refund	100.00	
Mail wagons	380.00	
Star-route contractors	7,224.03	
Exchange	210.60	
Mail messengers	12.88	
By payment of postmaster, New York	80,000.00	\$425,962.00
Balance to be accounted for		34,018.00
Total		459,980.00

EXHIBIT E.

Statement of receipts and disbursements, telegraph service, island of Cuba, for the period from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from telegraph lines	\$17,193.24
Receipts from customs orders	117,175.82
Total	134,369.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

By salaries and construction	\$134,369.06
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EXHIBIT F.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
CIENFUEGOS.				CÁRDENAS—cont'd.			
Barracks and quarters	Mar. 11	\$10,000.00		Charities and hospitals	June 21	\$528.20	
	Mar. 21	10,000.00			July 3	445.95	
	Apr. 12	440,000.00			July 24	485.37	
	June 29	438.43			Aug. 26	468.16	
	Aug. 16	2,144.23		Aid to destitute	June 22		\$1,927.68
			\$62,582.66				425.30
Sanitation	Jan. 28	10,000.00		Total			44,562.87
	Feb. 28	10,000.00		COLÓN.			
	Apr. 12	64,000.00		Sanitation	Mar. 3	1,000.00	
	June 10	25,000.00			July 10	5,000.00	
	July 10	18,500.00			Aug. 7	1,340.00	
	Aug. 7	4,020.00			Aug. 26	1,350.00	
	Aug. 26	9,000.00					8,690.00
			80,520.00	JOVELLANOS.			
Rural police and administration	Feb. 28	10,000.00		Sanitation	Aug. 7		400.00
	Mar. 11	10,000.00		MATANZAS.			
	Apr. 12	642,000.00		Barracks and quarters	Feb. 27	10,000.00	
			62,000.00		Mar. 11	5,000.00	
Public works, ports, etc	June 15		5,000.00		Apr. 20	5,000.00	
Charities and hospitals	Apr. 12	b3,494.06			May 3	312.67	
	June 10	880.00			May 8	3,616.03	
	June 15	10,500.00			May 10	14,500.00	
	June 21	1,256.83			May 29	136.00	
	June 26	4,500.00			July 20	2,820.00	
	July 3	952.37			Aug. 1	2,151.00	
	July 24	1,266.49			Aug. 7	7,206.68	
	Aug. 26	1,401.81			...do..	1,732.65	
			24,251.56		...do..	1,890.36	
Miscellaneous	Apr. 12	62,000.00			...do..	2,494.00	
	June 15	1,000.00			Aug. 8	1,200.00	
			3,000.00		Aug. 12	293.09	
Civil government	June 15		2,000.00		Aug. 26	107.00	
Aid to destitute	...do..		1,000.00		...do..	6,799.07	
							64,754.46
Total			240,354.22	Sanitation	Jan. 21	12,000.00	
CAIBARIÉN.					Mar. 18	10,000.00	
Barracks and quarters	Aug. 8	1,712.00			Apr. 28	6,000.00	
	Aug. 26	669.00			May 29	13,750.00	
			2,372.00		July 6	6,500.00	
Sanitation	July 10	4,000.00			Aug. 1	7,000.00	
	Aug. 7	670.00			Aug. 8	6,000.00	
	Aug. 26	2,050.00			...do..	11,422.50	
			6,720.00		Aug. 26	8,200.00	
Rural police and administration	Aug. 5	60.00			...do..	4,000.00	
	Aug. 8	100.00					84,872.50
	Aug. 26	50.00		Rural police and administration	Mar. 9	275.00	
			210.00		Mar. 24	2,819.51	
Total			9,302.00		Apr. 17	624.99	
CAMAJUANÍ.					Apr. 20	1,016.66	
Sanitation	Aug. 7		1,500.00		May 10	725.00	
CÁRDENAS.					May 29	1,949.98	
Barracks and quarters	Mar. 8	5,000.00			June 19	8,091.24	
	May 4	10,000.00			June 26	6,988.68	
	June 2	1,593.00			July 6	2,356.65	
	Aug. 8	766.66			Aug. 7	23,961.11	
	Aug. 26	720.23			Aug. 26	23,881.66	
			18,079.89	Public works, ports, etc	Mar. 10	4,000.00	
Sanitation	Mar. 4	5,000.00			May 29	20,000.00	
	June 14	1,290.00			June 2	1,000.00	
	July 6	5,500.00		Charities and hospitals	Feb. 25	3,000.00	
	July 10	7,000.00			Feb. 27	10,000.00	
	Aug. 7	1,340.00			May 3	2,073.92	
	Aug. 8	1,000.00			June 21	1,430.74	
	Aug. 26	3,000.00			June 28	1,708.06	
			24,130.00		July 3	1,050.17	
					July 24	1,155.17	
					Aug. 26	1,114.54	
							21,534.60

a Construction at Paso Caballo.

b Estimate does not specify towns.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
MATANZAS—CONT'D.				SANTI SPIRITUS—continued.			
Miscellaneous.....	May 29	\$75.00	\$895.10	Sanitation	June 26	\$454.37	\$10,321.37
	June 26	820.10			July 6	3,527.00	
					July 10	4,000.00	
Municipalities	Mar. 18	15,000.00	24,821.00		Aug. 7	1,340.00	
	June 2	9,821.00			Aug. 26	1,000.00	
Aid to destitute.....	May 15	4,329.40	4,829.40	Rural police and ad-	July 6	50.00	100.00
	June 26	200.00		ministration	Aug. 26	50.00	
	Aug. 1	200.00					
	Aug. 26	100.00		Public works, ports,	June 26	595.00	2,785.00
				etc	July 6	1,190.00	
					Aug. 26	1,000.00	
Total.....			294,397.54	Charities and hospi-	June 21	169.42	12,507.79
PLACENTAS.				tals	June 26	700.00	
Barracks and quar-	May 6	1,200.00	13,018.85		July 3	145.38	
ters	July 6	5,040.00			July 6	7,922.30	
	July 29	2,173.50			July 24	218.21	
	Aug. 8	1,525.60			Aug. 26	737.48	
	Aug. 26	3,079.75			...do..	2,615.00	
Sanitation	May 6	1,600.00	5,200.00	Aid to destitute.....	June 10	860.00	5,576.73
	July 6	1,200.00			June 22	500.06	
	July 29	1,200.00			June 28	46.67	
	Aug. 26	1,200.00			July 6	20.00	
Municipalities	July 6		1,385.00		Aug. 7	3,750.00	
					Aug. 26	400.00	
Total.....			19,603.85	Total.....			31,434.44
REMEDIOS.				SANTA CLARA.			
Sanitation	July 6	200.00	7,540.00	Barracks and quar-	May 3	375.00	44,053.41
	July 10	6,000.00		ters	May 23	913.00	
	Aug. 7	1,340.00			June 8	4,957.00	
Charities and hospi-	June 21	180.19	924.37		June 21	5,502.55	
tals	July 3	154.66			July 6	6,026.54	
	July 24	264.60			...do..	18,555.00	
	Aug. 26	324.92			Aug. 4	441.30	
					...do..	6,155.12	
Aid to destitute.....	June 12		161.50		Aug. 26	2,127.90	
Total.....			8,625.87	Sanitation	May 3	785.00	37,614.55
SAGUA LA GRANDE.					May 4	25,000.00	
Barracks and quar-	Aug. 9	1,014.82	1,381.82		May 23	1,007.50	
ters	Aug. 26	367.00			June 21	1,439.70	
					July 6	1,715.90	
Sanitation	Mar. 18	10,000.00	19,425.00		July 10	4,000.00	
	June 10	135.00			Aug. 4	1,880.60	
	July 10	6,500.00			Aug. 26	1,785.55	
	Aug. 7	1,340.00					
	Aug. 26	1,450.00					
Rural police and ad-	June 28	249.00	354.00	Rural police and ad-	May 8	21,000.00	42,236.93
ministration	Aug. 9	50.00			July 6	75.00	
	Aug. 26	55.00			...do..	21,000.00	
Charities and hospi-	June 21	1,093.69	5,148.18		Aug. 4	75.00	
tals	July 3	933.91			Aug. 26	86.93	
	July 24	1,118.06		Charities and hospi-	June 21	299.85	1,073.27
	Aug. 26	1,283.00		tals.....	July 3	219.61	
	...do..	719.52			July 24	283.16	
					Aug. 26	270.65	
Total.....			25,026.00	Miscellaneous	June 21	262.46	394.16
					Aug. 4	131.70	
SANTI SPIRITUS.				Civil government...	June 21		187.50
Barracks and quar-	June 26	93.55	143.55	Municipalities	July 6	2,911.89	5,100.39
ters	Aug. 26	50.00			Aug. 26	2,188.50	
				Aid to destitute	Aug. 4		1,987.80
				Total.....			132,647.71

a Estimate does not specify towns.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.	
TRINIDAD.				TRINIDAD—cont'd.				
Barracks and quarters	June 26	\$1,582.22	\$2,210.74	Rural police and administration	June 28	\$418.54	\$848.87	
	June 28	24.00			July 6	100.00		
	July 6	8.00			July 28	50.00		
	July 28	857.52			Aug. 26	82.00		
	Aug. 8	114.00		Charities and hospitals.....	June 21	191.08		
	Aug. 26	130.00			July 3	183.96		
Sanitation	June 26	150.00	6,571.00		July 24	208.94		
	July 6	81.00			Aug. 26	182.92		
	July 10	8,000.00	Civil government ...	June 26	.....	725.89 100.00		
	Aug. 7	1,840.00		Total.....	.....			
	Aug. 26	2,000.00				10,452.50		
Rural police and administration	June 10	198.88						

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters	\$208,597.38
Sanitation.....	238,504.12
Rural police and administration.....	178,435.28
Public works, ports, etc.....	82,785.00
Charities and hospitals	68,094.34
Miscellaneous.....	4,289.25
Civil government.....	2,287.50
Municipalities	31,806.39
Aid to destitute	18,960.78
Total.....	828,280.00

EXHIBIT G.

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA.				DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA—continued.			
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 31	\$3,258.71	\$10,290.46	Miscellaneous.....	Mar. 4	\$100.00	\$900.00
	Apr. 29	1,850.00			May 19	550.00	
	May 26	2,250.00			May 24	250.00	
	Do. . .	24.00		Aid to destitute.....			
	June 28	41.00			Apr. 3	40.00	
	July 6	1,896.25			Apr. 27	50.00	
	July 31	672.00			June 22	789.28	
	Aug. 28	808.50					879.28
Sanitation	Apr. 29	150.00	6,718.62	DISTRICT OF GUANAJAY.			
	May 26	85.00		Barracks and quarters.	July 6	96.78	895.56
	July 6	5,169.76			July 31	798.78	
	July 20	224.86		Sanitation	Apr. 5	3,500.00	22,750.00
	July 31	154.50			May 18	1,000.00	
	Aug. 26	985.00			May 26	3,800.00	
Rural police and administration.	May 26	3,259.96	24,158.62		July 6	3,000.00	
	July 6	2,188.82			July 31	6,150.00	
	July 31	11,483.70			Aug. 28	5,800.00	
	Aug. 28	7,226.64	Rural police and administration.	July 31	100.00	225.00	
				Aug. 28	125.00		
Public works, ports, etc.	May 26	600.00	2,226.00	Public works, ports, etc.	May 26	4,375.00	
	June 28	240.00			July 6	3,500.00	
	July 6	1,200.00					
	Aug. 28	186.00					
Charities and hospitals.	June 23	200.00	1,600.00				
	July 6	1,400.00					

Statement of allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
DISTRICT OF GUANAJAY—continued.				DISTRICT OF PINAR DEL RÍO—cont'd.			
Public works, ports, etc.	July 31 Aug. 28	\$6,900.00 11,650.00	\$28,426.00	Rural police and administration.	May 26 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	\$635.00 635.00 875.00 860.00	\$3,005.00
Charities and hospitals.	May 18 May 26 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	1,750.00 1,450.00 772.50 1,237.00 1,308.00		Public works, ports, etc.	Feb. 9 May 18	5,500.00 3,500.00	9,000.00
			6,512.50	Charities and hospitals.	Mar. 20 Apr. 5 May 18 May 26 July 6 July 21 July 31 Aug. 28	500.00 500.00 550.00 1,296.59 772.22 913.25 946.40 876.04	
			58,808.06	Miscellaneous.....	Mar. 20 Apr. 5	1,000.00 1,500.00	6,354.50
DISTRICT OF PINAR DEL RÍO.							2,500.00
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 18 Mar. 26 June 19 July 6 July 31 Aug. 8 Aug. 28	5,000.00 6,000.00 3,991.40 202.00 751.60 5,000.00 400.00	21,346.00				80,024.50
Sanitation	Mar. 20 Apr. 5 May 26 June 10 July 6 July 31 Aug. 28	8,500.00 8,500.00 10,000.00 250.00 6,800.00 9,770.00 4,500.00		ISLE OF PINES.			
			\$7,820.00	Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 9 Mar. 17	285.27 143.30	428.57

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters	\$32,959.59
Sanitation	67,288.62
Rural police and administration	27,388.62
Public works, ports, etc.	39,651.00
Charities and hospitals	14,467.00
Miscellaneous	8,400.00
Aid to destitute.....	879.28
Total.....	186,034.11

EXHIBIT H.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Habana from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
GUANABACOA.				HABANA.			
Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 28		\$458.72	Barracks and quarters.	Jan. 31 Mar. 13 Mar. 24 Mar. 25 Mar. 30 Apr. 28 May 3 May 25 June 1 June 5 June 21 June 21 June 22 July 6 July 20 Aug. 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 8 Aug. 16 Aug. 16	\$4,074.00 25,873.10 2,677.30 7,500.00 3,500.00 16,210.00 42,240.00 239.89 204.75 20,013.00 22,280.00 2,070.10 10,000.00 250.00 3,939.00 926.84 10,000.00 1,800.00 800.00 335.23	
Sanitation	Mar. 11 June 5 Aug. 8 Aug. 28	\$1,500.00 2,500.00 3,000.00 3,000.00	10,000.00				
Charities and hospitals.	June 19 July 29 Aug. 23 Aug. 28	2,342.29 504.59 1,201.84 792.66					
Municipalities	July 3 Aug. 23 Aug. 28	3,000.00 2,705.57 2,689.96	8,395.47				
Aid to destitute....	Aug. 28		275.23				
Total.....			23,970.80				

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Habana from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$191,062.81
Sanitation	1,492,737.10
Rural police and administration	331,446.09
Public works, ports, etc	40,480.89
Charities and hospitals	256,506.89
Miscellaneous.....	7,080.53
Civil government.....	61,897.71
Municipalities	704,121.25
Aid to destitute.....	81,243.23
Quarantine.....	150.00
Total	8,166,746.50

EXHIBIT I.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
BARACOA.				GUANTANAMO.			
Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 11	\$346.00	\$2,422.21	Barracks and quarters.	Aug. 11	\$1,165.00	\$1,438.20
	Aug. 26	2,076.21			Aug. 28	273.20	
Sanitation	Jan. 29	a3,000.00	20,200.00	Sanitation	Jan. 29	a3,000.00	27,320.00
	Feb. 27	a5,000.00			Feb. 27	a5,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a2,500.00			Mar. 31	a5,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a2,500.00			Apr. 15	a5,000.00	
	Apr. 15	a2,500.00			June 9	a3,000.00	
	May 8	a4,000.00			July 6	a5,000.00	
	Aug. 11	300.00			Aug. 11	660.00	
	Aug. 26	400.00			Aug. 28	660.00	
Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	987.00	2,850.00	Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	8,061.00	5,648.00
	Aug. 26	1,913.00			Aug. 28	2,587.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	553.00	1,608.34	Public works, ports, etc.	Apr. 15	2,500.00	7,070.00
	Aug. 26	1,050.34			Aug. 11	2,450.00	
Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11		200.00	Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11	1,500.00	3,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 26	.....	186.27		Aug. 28	1,500.00	
Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 11		50.00	Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 28		56.10
Total.....			27,511.82	Quarantine.....	Apr. 20	118.52	228.52
					Aug. 28	108.00	
CIEGO DE AVILA.				Total.....			44,758.82
Barracks and quarters.	Mar. 7	2,000.00	5,642.00	HOLGUIN.			
	Mar. 23	1,200.00		Barracks and quarters.	Feb. 27	a5,000.00	11,542.00
	May 24	1,242.00			July 6	2,000.00	
	July 28	100.00			Aug. 11	1,960.00	
	Aug. 2	1,000.00			Aug. 25	2,582.00	
	Aug. 24	100.00					
Sanitation	May 24	5,115.00	7,027.00	Sanitation	Feb. 27	a5,000.00	16,830.00
	Aug. 8	250.00			Mar. 31	a5,000.00	
	May 24	1,662.00			Apr. 5	a5,000.00	
Total.....			12,669.00		Aug. 11	790.00	
					Aug. 25	1,040.00	
GIJANA.							
Sanitation	Jan. 29	a10,000.00	24,500.00	Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	3,421.00	8,611.00
	Mar. 21	a5,000.00			Aug. 25	5,190.00	
	Mar. 31	a2,500.00		Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	820.00	1,820.00
	Apr. 5	a5,000.00			Aug. 25	1,000.00	
	June 9	a2,000.00		Charities and hospitals.	Aug. 11	1,410.00	2,220.00
Total.....			24,500.00		Aug. 25	810.00	

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
HOLEGUIN—cont'd.				PUERTO PRINCIPE—continued.			
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	\$100.00	\$200.00	Barracks and quar- ters.	May 11	\$5,000.00	347,968.20
	Aug. 25	100.00			May 18	1,600.00	
					June 18	8,850.00	
Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 25		100.00		July 8	20,555.00	
					July 29	4,968.20	
Total.....			41,828.00	Sanitation	Feb. 8	9,000.00	60,500.00
MANZANILLO.					Mar. 6	7,500.00	
Barracks and quar- ters.	Aug. 11	8,704.40	5,802.40		Mar. 26	6,000.00	
	Aug. 28	2,098.00			Apr. 6	2,500.00	
Sanitation	Jan. 29	a 5,000.00			Apr. 28	7,500.00	
	Feb. 27	a 5,000.00			May 18	8,000.00	
	Mar. 31	a 7,500.00			June 22	4,000.00	
	Apr. 16	a 2,500.00	28,455.00		July 8	12,000.00	
	June 9	a 2,000.00			July 29	10,000.00	
	Aug. 11	2,900.00		Rural police and administration.	Mar. 6	7,250.00	57,716.20
	Aug. 28	8,555.00			Mar. 26	7,498.20	
			28,455.00		Apr. 28	9,800.00	
Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	2,449.00	4,778.00		May 18	9,500.00	
	Aug. 28	2,829.00			July 8	12,100.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	8,800.00	7,125.00		July 29	11,068.00	
	Aug. 28	8,825.00		Public works, ports, etc.	May 18	5,000.00	12,000.00
Charities and hos- pitals.	Aug. 11	225.00	450.00		June 22	8,000.00	
	Aug. 28	225.00		Charities and hos- pitals.	Feb. 27		3,000.00
Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 11	25.00	75.00	Miscellaneous.....	May 11		209.45
	Aug. 28	50.00		Aid to destitute.....	Apr. 28	30.00	
Quarantine	Aug. 11	250.00	500.00		May 18	100.00	
	Aug. 28	250.00			July 29	1,400.00	1,580.00
Total.....			47,185.40	Total.....			183,923.86
MAYARI.				SAN LUIS.			
Barracks and quar- ters.	Aug. 11	850.00	1,150.00	Barracks and quar- ters.	Aug. 11	677.00	1,963.00
	Aug. 28	800.00			Aug. 28	1,806.00	
Sanitation	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00		Sanitation	Mar. 31	a 2,500.00	
	Apr. 6	a 2,500.00			Apr. 6	a 2,500.00	
	Aug. 11	800.00			Aug. 11	400.00	
	Aug. 28	800.00	5,600.00		Aug. 28	950.00	6,350.00
Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	550.00	1,100.00	Rural police and administration.	Aug. 11	2,278.00	5,676.00
	Aug. 28	550.00			Aug. 28	3,400.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11	380.00	660.00	Public works, ports, etc.	Aug. 11		1,500.00
	Aug. 28	380.00		Charities and hos- pitals.	Aug. 28		75.00
Charities and hos- pitals.	Aug. 11	150.00	300.00	Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 1		150.00
	Aug. 28	150.00		Total.....			15,734.09
Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	50.00	100.00	SANTIAGO.			
	Aug. 28	50.00		Barracks and quar- ters.	Feb. 27	a 24,396.16	70,460.16
Aid to destitute.....	Aug. 11	50.00	100.00		Mar. 31	a 5,000.00	
	Aug. 28	50.00			Apr. 15	a 6,000.00	
Total.....			9,010.00		June 9	a 4,000.00	
NUEVITAS.					June 28	a 6,500.00	
Sanitation	May 18	1,000.00	4,000.00		July 6	a 6,000.00	
	July 8	3,000.00			Aug. 11	10,316.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	May 18		2,700.00		Aug. 28	8,248.00	
Total.....			6,700.00	Sanitation	Jan. 29	a 25,000.00	113,228.00
PUERTO PRINCIPE.					Feb. 27	a 10,000.00	
Barracks and quar- ters.	Feb. 27	5,000.00	7,000.00		Mar. 31	a 20,678.00	
	Mar. 6	7,000.00			Apr. 15	a 15,000.00	
					June 9	a 8,000.00	
					July 6	a 10,000.00	
					Aug. 11	14,550.00	
					Aug. 28	15,000.00	
				Rural police and administration.	Feb. 27	a 17,108.84	a 12,447.00
					Mar. 31	a 12,447.00	

a Estimates do not specify exact amounts for different towns.

Allotments made to the various cities and towns in the department of Santiago and Puerto Principe from January 1 to August 31, 1899—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.		Date.	Amount.	Total.
SANTIAGO—cont'd.				SANTIAGO—cont'd.			
Rural police and administration.	Apr. 5	α \$17,002.00		Miscellaneous.....	Aug. 11	\$650.00	
	May 8	α 18,980.00			Aug. 28	800.00	
	June 9	α 14,170.00		Civil government.....	Jan. 29	α 10,000.00	\$25,850.00
	June 28	α 19,980.00			Feb. 27	α 12,000.00	
	July 6	α 15,296.00			Apr. 5	α 4,196.80	
	Aug. 11	α 5,990.00			May 8	α 26,984.48	
	Aug. 28	α 9,428.00			June 9	α 14,240.00	
Public works, ports, etc.	Jan. 29	α 25,000.00	\$130,906.84	Municipalities.....	Mar. 31	α 11,875.00	67,870.28
	Apr. 5	α 2,585.66			Apr. 5	α 6,166.54	
	May 8	α 4,118.66			May 8	α 10,427.32	
	June 9	α 18,140.00			June 9	α 18,000.00	
	July 6	α 40,800.00			July 6	α 11,800.00	
	Aug. 11	α 27,630.00		Aid to destitute.....	June 9	α 200.00	52,768.86
	Aug. 28	α 28,080.00	141,252.32		July 6	α 200.00	
Charities and hospitals.	Mar. 31	α 5,000.00			Aug. 11	3,791.24	
	Apr. 5	α 5,000.00			Aug. 28	1,200.00	5,391.24
	May 8	α 7,250.00		Quarantine.....	June 28	α 200.00	
	June 9	α 7,250.00			Aug. 11	250.00	
	July 6	α 11,050.00			Aug. 28	800.00	750.00
	Aug. 11	α 5,765.00		Total.....			658,796.70
	Aug. 28	α 9,415.00	50,730.00				
Miscellaneous.....	May 28	α 24,000.00					
	June 28	α 200.00					
	July 6	α 200.00					

α Estimates do not specify exact amounts for different towns.

RECAPITULATION.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$148,408.17
Sanitation.....	814,010.00
Rural police and administration.....	217,875.04
Public works, ports, etc.....	176,730.66
Charities and hospitals.....	59,975.00
Miscellaneous.....	26,601.82
Civil government.....	67,870.28
Municipalities.....	52,768.86
Aid to destitute.....	7,896.24
Quarantine.....	1,476.52
Total.....	1,072,112.59

EXHIBIT J.

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES.			
Rural police and administration:			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	Feb. 2	\$2,780.29	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	Feb. 14	217.15	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	Feb. 20	486.60	
Do.....	Feb. 28	3,908.35	
Do.....	Mar. 1	151.00	
Do.....	do	18.76	
Do.....	Mar. 25	150.00	
Do.....	Mar. 29	220.19	
Do.....	Mar. 30	8,501.12	
Do.....	Mar. 31	256.25	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	Apr. 7	191.75	
Do.....	do	267.40	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	Apr. 8	22.50	
Do.....	Apr. 20	77.50	
Do.....	Apr. 27	1,950.76	
Do.....	Apr. 29	3,615.01	
Do.....	May 2	457.76	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	May 8	1,322.66	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	May 9	9.66	

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES—continued.			
Rural police and administration—Continued.			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	May 18	\$7.15	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	May 29	3,685.87	
Do.....	June 3	419.25	
Do.....	June 14	89.88	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	June 17	1,198.94	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	June 28	61.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	June 29	3,663.89	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	do	45.00	
Do.....	July 5	15.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	do	458.25	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	July 7	12,480.33	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	July 11	40.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	July 12	1,000.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	July 13	5,298.34	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	July 11	1,629.16	
Reimbursement traveling expenses of clerks.....	July 21	45.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	do	5,147.58	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	July 26	25.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	Aug. 1	23,105.33	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office auditor of island.....	do	300.00	
Do.....	Aug. 8	6,094.24	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, headquarters.....	Aug. 12	9,500.00	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office treasurer of island.....	Aug. 28	2,840.33	
			\$96,593.24
Miscellaneous:			
Accounts not estimated for.....	Mar. 20	101.22	
Do.....	Apr. 4	147.20	
Do.....	May 18	64.95	
Do.....	June 23	5,000.00	
Reimbursement United States Government Printing Office.....	Aug. 7	2,523.71	
Advertising in Official Gazette.....	Aug. 10	7,634.56	
			15,471.64
Aid to destitute:			
Cuban rations.....	May 18	7,888.74	
Do.....	May 29	18,805.00	
Do.....	June 3	15,628.32	
Do.....	June 22	8,951.06	
Do.....	July 8	12.00	
Do.....	July 11	9,922.79	
Do.....	July 12	125.00	
Do.....	July 17	102.51	
Do.....	July 20	909.39	
Medical supplies.....	do	680.00	
Do.....	do	30,000.00	
Cuban rations.....	July 27	85.20	
Do.....	July 29	1,270.34	
Medical supplies.....	Aug. 1	25,000.00	
Do.....	Aug. 4	12,000.00	
Cuban rations.....	do	71.00	
Medical supplies.....	Aug. 16	30,000.00	
			161,431.35
Total			278,496.23
REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, PORT EXPENSES, ETC., AT HABANA.			
Barracks and quarters:			
Repairs to Pirotecnia militar.....	Mar. 3	926.00	
Do.....	Mar. 15	3,420.50	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	Mar. 18	5,000.00	
Repairs to Pirotecnia militar.....	Apr. 10	383.90	
Do.....	Apr. 18	217.25	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	Apr. 21	50,000.00	
Repairs to Pirotecnia militar.....	May 4	3,500.00	
Do.....	May 16	2,568.50	
Do.....	June 2	500.00	
Repairs to other public buildings.....	do	2,119.00	
Do.....	June 30	50,000.00	
Addition office treasurer of island.....	do	1,800.00	
Repairs to building of captain of port.....	Aug. 23	13,792.46	
			134,227.61
Sanitation:			
Military hospital No. 2.....	Mar. 29	450.00	
Do.....	June 28	28.00	
Addition office treasurer of island.....	July 29	1,100.00	
Naval station.....	Aug. 5	1,000.00	
			2,578.00
Public works:			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port.....	Jan. 31	2,083.84	
Do.....	Feb. 1	2,935.29	

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS, PORT EXPENSES, ETC., AT HABANA—continued.			
Public works—Continued.			
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port.....	Mar. 13	\$2,654.74	
Launch for custom-house	May 2	4,355.90	
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of port	do	2,084.66	
Do.....	June 1	2,105.87	
Do.....	June 30	2,227.69	
Do.....	July 27	2,270.42	
Do.....	Aug. 25	2,610.79	
			\$23,829.20
Charities and hospitals:			
Supplies for insane asylum.....	Jan. 28	3,403.16	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	Feb. 6	161.29	
Supplies for insane asylum.....	Feb. 9	681.42	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1	Mar. 31	50,000.00	
Do.....	May 18	52,156.78	
Supplies for insane asylum.....	June 3	2,103.00	
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	Aug. 26	44,675.08	
Do.....	Aug. 29	22,800.00	
			175,980.64
Miscellaneous.			
Attorney for quartermaster's department.....	May 5	300.00	
Do.....	do	500.00	
Do.....	Aug. 10	200.00	
			1,000.00
Civil government: Building for supreme court.			
Quarantine:	July 22		60,000.00
Expenses quarantine service.....	Apr. 10	12,500.00	
Do.....	June 6	12,500.00	
Do.....	June 23	12,500.00	
Do.....	Aug. 16	15,000.00	
Do.....	Aug. 24	12,500.00	
			65,000.00
Total			462,115.45
CUBAN LIBERATING ARMY.			
Rural police and administration:			
Printing muster rolls.....	Mar. 17	98.00	
Salaries clerks preparing rolls.....	Apr. 25	282.50	
Do.....	May 1	367.50	
Do.....	May 12	735.00	
Do.....	May 20	390.00	
Do.....	May 26	250.00	
			2,103.00
Miscellaneous—			
Insurance on fund.....	May 2	3,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	May 16	18,912.69	
Expenses distributing fund	May 22	4,500.00	
Expenses of General Gomez in disbanding army	May 24	10,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	May 29	89.39	
Rent of building for clerks on muster rolls	June 10	109.33	
Expenses distributing fund	June 17	72.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	2,449.00	
Expenses distributing fund	June 23	250.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	June 26	11,162.41	
Expenses distributing fund	June 28	3,000.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	June 30	4,278.16	
Expenses distributing fund	July 5	48.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	620.51	
Expenses distributing fund	July 8	227.00	
Supplies furnished Cuban army.....	do	110.67	
Expenses distributing fund	do	707.00	
Do.....	July 17	8,312.50	
Do.....	July 24	370.00	
Expense handling Cuban arms.....	July 25	725.00	
Expenses distributing fund	Aug. 28	2,095.13	
			71,028.79
Total.....			73,131.79
SIGNAL CORPS.			
Rural police and administration:			
Salaries and construction	Feb. 1	11,959.04	
Do.....	Mar. 11	7,500.00	
Do.....	Apr. 18	22,363.38	
Do.....	May 29	14,100.00	
Do.....	July 3	11,309.05	
Do.....	July 22	11,309.03	
Do.....	July 24	21,868.07	
Do.....	Aug. 25	16,767.30	
			117,175.82

Allotments made and charged to the Division of Cuba—Continued.

	Date.	Amount.	Total.
LOAN TO JUCARO AND SAN FERNANDO R. R.			
Public works:			
Supplies and operating expenses.....	Feb. 8	\$1,000.00	
Do.....	Feb. 20	608.84	
Do.....	Mar. 14	5,000.00	
Do.....	Apr. 20	101.29	
Do.....	May 24	2,000.00	
			\$8,706.13

SUMMARY.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$184,227.61
Sanitation.....	2,578.00
Rural police and administration.....	215,872.06
Public works.....	82,084.83
Charities and hospitals.....	175,980.64
Miscellaneous.....	87,500.43
Civil government.....	60,000.00
Aid to destitute.....	161,431.35
Quarantine.....	65,000.00
Total.....	984,624.42

RECAPITULATION.

Headquarters:	
Printing, stationery, and salaries of clerks.....	\$40,585.22
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office of auditor of the island.....	15,886.22
Printing, stationery, and salaries, office of treasurer of the island.....	89,748.65
Reimbursement of traveling expenses of clerks.....	423.15
Advertising civil official business, Gaceta de la Habana.....	7,634.56
Reimbursement to United States Government Printing Office.....	2,523.71
Accounts not estimated for (miscellaneous).....	5,313.87
Reimbursement to United States for subsistence stores purchased to complete income Cuban rations.....	68,771.35
Medical supplies for indigent and sick Cubans.....	97,660.00
	278,496.23
Habana:	
Repairs to building of captain of the port.....	18,792.46
Addition to office of the treasurer of the island.....	2,900.00
Repairs to other public buildings.....	107,119.00
Repairs to Pirotecnia militar (arsenal).....	11,516.15
Sanitation of naval station.....	1,000.00
Sanitation of military hospital No. 2.....	478.00
Printing, stationery, and salaries, captain of the port.....	18,973.30
Launch for custom-house.....	4,855.90
Repairs to military hospital No. 1.....	160,793.06
Supplies for the insane asylum.....	6,187.58
Attorney for the quartermaster's department.....	1,000.00
Building for use of the supreme court.....	60,000.00
Expenses of quarantine service.....	65,000.00
	462,115.45
Cuban liberating army:	
Supplies furnished Cuban army on accounts approved by General Gomez.....	87,612.88
Expense distributing fund.....	19,581.63
Expended by General Gomez in disbanding army.....	10,000.00
Rent of building for use of clerks in preparing muster rolls.....	109.83
Expense of handling arms turned into Pirotecnia militar.....	726.00
Salaries of clerks preparing muster rolls.....	2,006.00
Printing of muster rolls.....	98.00
Insurance premium on fund in transit from New York.....	3,000.00
	78,131.79
Signal Corps: Salaries and construction.....	117,175.82
Jucaro and San Fernando R. R.: Supplies and operating expenses (loan).....	8,706.13
Grand total.....	984,624.42

EXHIBIT K.

Statement of deficits of the different departments from January 1 to August 31, 1899.

Departments.	Date.	Amount.	Total.
Postal department:			
Reimbursing United States Postal Department.....	June 29	.....	\$90,000.00
Puerto Principe:			
Expenses department civil	June 14	23,295.79	
Do	July 23	6,000.00	
			29,295.79
District of Pinar del Rio:			
Maintenance of schools for January, February, and March.....	June 15	.....	8,874.48
Province of Habana:			
Assisting 24 districts, Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1899	do	.....	47,693.20
Province of Matanzas:			
Assisting 24 districts	Mar. 24	.....	65,000.00
Province of Santa Clara:			
Assisting 28 districts	May 12	.....	63,733.44
Habana:			
Deficit city council	Mar. 10	48,521.08	
Do	Mar. 25	11,064.58	
Do	May 1	16,356.08	
Deficit expenses Regla.....	May 8	2,500.00	
Deficit city council	May 18	17,000.00	
Municipality Santa Maria del Rosario.....	July 29	1,413.00	
Deficit expenses Regla.....	Aug. 28	696.64	
.....do.....		1,168.00	
			98,709.28
Guanabacoa:			
Indebtedness of, from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1899.....	Apr. 25	6,519.46	
Deficit expenses	May 19	7,286.55	
Do	July 29	3,484.61	
			17,290.62
Total municipalities.....			a 330,596.76
Aggregate			410,596.76

In addition to this amount (\$330,596.76), the sum of \$350,000 was given to and disbursed by "finance department" to cover deficits existing in municipalities.

EXHIBIT L.

Recapitulation of allotments made from the resources of the island of Cuba from January 1, 1899, to August 31, 1899.

To whom made.	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural police and administration.	Public works.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
Division of Cuba.....	\$134,227.61	\$2,578.00	\$215,872.06	\$32,034.83	\$175,980.64	\$37,500.43
Finance department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....
Postal department.....	.....	.....	99,880.00	.....	.....	.....
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara.....	208,597.88	238,504.12	178,435.28	32,785.00	68,094.34	4,289.26
Department provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.....	32,959.59	67,288.62	27,388.62	39,651.00	14,467.00	3,400.00
Department of Habana.....	191,082.81	1,492,787.10	331,446.09	40,480.89	256,506.89	7,080.53
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	148,408.17	314,010.00	217,375.04	176,730.66	59,975.00	26,601.82
Deficits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	715,275.56	2,170,117.84	1,165,897.09	321,681.88	477,023.87	128,872.04

To whom made.	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Postal department.	Total.
Division of Cuba.....	\$30,000.00	.....	\$161,431.35	\$65,000.00	.....	\$334,624.42
Finance department.....	731,231.18	\$350,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,083,231.18
Postal department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,880.00	99,880.00
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara.....	2,287.50	31,306.39	13,980.73	.....	.....	328,280.00
Department provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.....	.....	.....	879.28	.....	.....	136,094.11
Department of Habana.....	61,897.71	704,121.25	81,243.23	150.00	.....	3,166,746.50
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	67,370.28	52,768.86	7,396.24	1,476.52	.....	1,072,112.59
Deficits.....	.....	330,596.76	.....	.....	\$30,000.00	410,596.76
Grand total.....	922,736.67	1,468,798.26	264,930.83	66,626.52	30,000.00	7,781,505.56

EXHIBIT M.

Statement of earnings and expenses of Jucaro and San Fernando Railroad, January 1 to August 31, 1899.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Date.	Expenditures.	Amount.
January ...	Earnings during month.	\$1,700.00	January ..	Salaries and operation.....	\$1,971.10
	Deficit	271.10			
		1,971.10			1,971.10
February ..	Earnings during month...	1,745.15	February ..	Deficit month of January, brought forward.	271.10
	Loan from customs funds...	1,603.84		Salaries and operation.....	1,990.09
				Material	603.84
				Balance to be carried forward.	483.96
		3,348.99			3,348.99
March	Balance month of February, brought forward.	483.96	March....	Salaries and operation....	3,204.95
	Earnings during month....	1,852.58		Balance to be carried forward.	1,631.54
	Loan from customs funds...	2,500.00			
		4,836.49			4,836.49
April	Balance month of March, brought forward.	1,631.54	April	Salaries and operation.....	4,927.00
	Earnings during month....	2,165.82		Material	101.29
	Loan from customs funds...	2,601.29		Balance to be carried forward.	1,370.36
		6,398.65			6,398.65
May	Balance month of April, brought forward.	1,370.36	May	Salaries and operation.....	4,171.66
	Earnings during month....	1,821.45			
	Deficit	979.84			4,171.66
		4,171.66			
June	Earnings during month....	2,110.17	June.....	Deficit month of May, brought forward.	979.84
	Loan from customs funds...	2,000.00		Salaries and operation.....	4,244.21
	Part payment, sales of scrap rails.	1,000.00			
	Deficit	113.88			5,224.05
		5,224.05			
July	Earnings during month....	3,725.94	July	Deficit month of June, brought forward.	113.88
				Salaries and operation....	3,291.02
				Balance to be carried forward.	821.04
		3,725.94			3,725.94
August	Balance month of July, brought forward.	821.04	August ...	Salaries and operation.....	2,896.82
	Earnings during month....	1,776.62		Outstanding bills as per statement rendered.	5,008.49
	Deficit	5,807.65			
		7,905.81			7,905.81

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
Earnings of road a.....	\$16,897.69	Operating expenses	\$26,696.95
Sale of material	1,000.00	Material purchased	705.13
Loan from state a.....	8,706.13	Outstanding bills as per statement.....	5,008.49
Deficit August 31, 1899.....	5,807.65		
	32,410.47		32,410.47

a Earnings of road do not include service rendered to the state, which on August 31, 1899, amounted to \$3,770.67, leaving an actual balance due the state on account of loan August 31, \$4,984.46. Add to this amount the outstanding bills, \$5,008.49, and product will show total liability of road on August 31, 1899, \$9,993.95, against which may be shown as asset a pending sale of scrap rails amounting to \$6,243. Thus the total indebtedness of this 40-mile road is \$4,696.96.

EXHIBIT N.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asy-luma.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
City of Habana.....	244,828	.....	\$455,666.17	\$384,705.66	\$310,941.76	United States.	United States.	1,026	\$30,919.66
Ceiba del Agua.....	2,313	\$52.18	752.66	989.12	4,392.01	None.....	None.....	11	354.00
Tapaste.....	820	.....	65.27	835.33	2,087.45	None.....	None.....	.....	.....
San José de las Lajas.....	5,623	828.78	1,559.85	1,753.42	3,313.35	29 beds	40 inmates.	10	264.00
Gibara.....	2,160	.....	191.54	545.00	1,244.68	None.....	None.....	6	200.00
San Antonio de Rio Blanco.....	1,624	.....	.....	589.27	3,828.50	None.....	None.....	2	50.00
Alquízar.....	7,000	.....	3,455.57	2,890.20	8,988.70	15 beds	None.....	18	738.00
Managua.....	8,500	.....	173.64	1,447.44	8,067.84	None.....	None.....	2	68.00
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	2,500	.....	87.50	614.00	(June) 55.57	None.....	None.....	8	336.40
Guara.....	3,000	.....	149.37	989.96	2,141.82	None.....	None.....	9	309.00
Regla.....	11,068	.....	17,500	9,746.14	25,699.71	None.....	None.....	4	210.00
San Felipe.....	2,500	.....	16,159.98	7,704.37	2,046.30	39 Red Cross.	None.....	11	382.00
El Cano.....	4,500	761.82	241.12	1,469.20	6,062.20	None.....	None.....	14	695.00
La Salud.....	2,082	14.06	1,553.00	1,746.94	2,076.54	None.....	None.....	10	320.00
Aguaicate.....	2,500	.....	.....	1,172.17	4,988.94	None.....	30 Red Cross.	11	414.00
Bauta.....	5,000	18.99	1,595.54	.....	744.00	None.....	None.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	4,000	2.71	100.73	1,037.08	2,434.96	None.....	38 Red Cross.	9	322.00
Nueva Paz.....	8,321	.....	1,558.80	2,099.78	5,684.26	30 beds	None.....	31	1,099.00
Patate.....	5,600	297.00	4,512.54	1,157.17	4,669.71	Two.....	None.....	20	600.00
San Nicolás.....	5,021	.....	837.15	1,355.56	4,700.22	None.....	58 Red Cross.	22	808.60
Matanzas.....	6,000	64.85	2,013.88	1,698.08	5,070.41	None.....	60 Red Cross.	16	627.00
Vereda Nueva.....	1,800	.....	.....	413.61	2,260.42	None.....	None.....	6	170.00
Santa María del Rosario.....	4,210	371.45	757.34	2,238.33	2,696.57	None.....	None.....	2	80.00
Guantanamo.....	16,800	812.00	18,571.30	14,679.31	25,398.80	60 beds	73 inmates.	16	673.00
Guines.....	19,942	184.16	9,941.68	6,091.01	19,239.82	64 beds	92 inmates.	50	1,708.00
San Antonio de los Baños.....	17,000	491.19	7,161.30	8,804.58	11,063.76	20 beds	None.....	32	1,230.00
Mejuna del Sur.....	3,000	.....	230.00	.....	2,263.33	None.....	None.....	15	1,080.00
Mariano.....	12,000	298.45	24,064.64	1,563.85	23,823.36	40 beds	None.....	31	1,084.00
Jaraco.....	.....	38.10	889.06	2,820.01	5,785.06	25 beds	61 Red Cross.	18	700.00

Reorganization of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899.—Continued.

Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.

Municipality.	Average prison- ers.	Number destitute persons rationed.	Cost of bread per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School at- tendance.		Condi- tion of schools.	
			Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.		
City of Habana.....	406	United States distribution.	Cen- ta.	Cen- ta.	Cen- ta.	Cen- ta.	2,883	4,198	Fair	The hospitals and orphan asylums are under the direction of the United States authorities. Municipal board proposes schools for 15,000 scholars. Outside of public works and hospitals the projected budget will have a deficiency of \$800,000 between expenses and receipts.
Celba del Agua.....	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	91	Fair	The district is composed of farms devoted to smaller cultivation. In a short time 208 farms will contribute to taxes, as well as taxes on town property; some industry and commerce, but on a small scale.
Tapaste.....	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	Bad	The income is small, owing to the total destruction of country property, and such farms as are cultivated come within the de-crees of Mar. 25, 1899.
San José de las Lajas.....	None.	None.	85	25	6	6	105	119	Bad	District composed of 147 small farms. One sugar estate working. Land is sold at \$100 to \$200 per "caballería," its real value being \$1,000 for first class.
Gibacoa.....	None.	872	25	25	5	5	0	0	.....	Municipality not fully organized. Schools to be put into operation Sept. 1. City physician appointed to attend to poor and vac-cination.
San Antonio de Río Blanco..	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	This municipality is in such a deplorable condition that it has been annexed to that of Santa Cruz del Norte.
Alquízar.....	None.	206	22	27	74	6	109	137	Fair	The district is very fertile, and tobacco is largely grown. In a short time it should become self-supporting.
Managua.....	None.	589	28	27	10	5	88	62	Fair	This municipality was reorganized on June 22, so is not yet in working order. Had a population of 6,000 before the war.
San Antonio de las Vegas...	None.	898	30	25	5	4	30	107	Bad	Land rich and fertile, many small farms being cultivated; pas-tures for raising cattle and plantations commencing work.
Guars.....	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	76	Fair	Arrangements being made for an orphan asylum. The district is improving in cultivation and will continue to do so.
Regla.....	None.	1,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	518	Fair	Situated across the bay from Habana, of some commercial im-portance, and is improving rapidly. Its principal want seems to be an adequate water supply, which will be remedied.
San Felipe.....	None.	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	101	Fair	There is no farming community connected with it. A great change for the better is noted since Jan. 1, 1899.
El Cano.....	None.	2,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	224	Fair	Farms being cultivated, the greater part in corn and other food products, including sugar cane. Other lands are being pre-pared for tobacco.
La Salud.....	None.	None.	40	30	10	5	307	177	Bad	The condition of this municipality is satisfactory, its former wealth being reconstructed rapidly.
Aguate.....	None.	649	30	25	6	5	57	57	Fair	No special report from this district in regard to improvements. The major part of the farms are abandoned. Many are now com-mencing to be put in cultivation by the owners. Large sugar centrals near town. Prospects of improvement good.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the Province of Habana for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prison- ers.	Number destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef, per pound.		Cost of flour, per pound.	School at- tendance.		Condi- tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.	
Banta.....	None.	None.	Cents. 40	30	Cents. 10	6	20	33	88 farms in working condition. District improving slowly. Sept. 1, 1899, four schools to be opened. Fine sugar lands. Financial condition bettered notably since January. Harmony prevails among the various elements. Poverty has notably diminished. Last year's deaths, 566. This, six months, 62. 250 families are at work preparing a crop of smaller products. June 1, 20 farms under cultivation and 20 head of cattle, 106 caballerías now worked, and 363 head of oxen.
Catalina.....	None.	3,884	25	25	8	6	21	85	The lands of this municipality represent a taxable income of \$236,000, but all are abandoned. Even those which were not completely ruined are in an unproductive state. This being the southern seaport for Habana and connected thereto by rail, will improve, though at present conditions are not good.
Nueva Paz.....	None.	6,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	278	200 caballerías of land out of 2,883 under cultivation. Improve-ment very slow. One year's work with necessary elements would reestablish wealth of community. Crimes are unknown.
Batabanó.....	One.	1,810	25	25	7	7	75	313	Deaths in December, 1898, were 38; in June, 1899, were 7.
San Nicolás.....	None.	1,368	27	28	5½	3½	89	108	The economic conditions improve visibly. There is a notable increase of industrial licenses, more activity in business, and a slow but sure return of former credit.
Madriga.....	None.	7,889	37½	24	7	7	0	60	This is one of the poorest localities in the province, but is slowly improving.
Vereda Nueva.....	None.	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	46	There are no large sugar estates. All cultivation is on a small scale, and for want of means this is not going on.
Santa María del Rosario.....	None.	4,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	86	The estimated expenses are \$140,000, and the present income only \$80,000. It is believed that there will not be for some time a change in the economic situation of this municipality, owing to the slow manner in which the country districts are being reconstructed.
Guantanamo.....	None.	24,289	35	30	5	4	580	580	Great improvement in sanitation, the death rate having been lowered 75 per cent since March. This place is the center of a very rich agricultural locality, being irrigated and prolific in small vegetables and is rapidly im- proving.
Güines.....	17	None.	25	30	5	7	245	297	This municipality, which suffered much by reconstruction, is at present under way to a rapid reconstruction in every respect. The rural portion is rehabilitating its small farms and greatly increasing cultivation. And in the town trade is also increas- ing. It is the center of a large tobacco-producing locality.
San Antonio de los Baños.....	18	5,000	27½	22½	7	6	454	428	

Melena del Sur.....	None.	564	.....	72	84	Fair....
Marianao.....	14	1,688	20	4	182	158 Good....
Jaraco.....	18	744	30	10	48	140 Fair....

Municipality left in an impoverished condition by the war. Many farms are now being reconstructed, the number 100 large and small; over 1,000 head of cattle. Sugar plantation "Mercedita" is in operation. Employs 300 men. Situated not far from Habana, and to some extent a place of suburban residence. The camp of United States troops in the vicinity and the headquarters of the Department of Habana and Pinar del Rio. The public services are fairly attended to. Public lighting, hygiene, police, disinfection, street cleaning, charity, and public works.

No remarks in regard to the agricultural condition of the municipality.

EXHIBIT O.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Matanzas for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State a/d.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylum.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Méndez Capote.....	8,568	88.50	\$1,178.15	933.65	\$2,113.37	None.....	None.....	2	\$50.00
Martín Gómez.....	2,458	151.12	2,458.85	8,104.74	5,859.65	None.....	None.....	3	94.00
Carlos Rojas.....	4,103	6.50	2,456.13	2,402.23	4,938.51	None.....	None.....	4	125.00
Perico.....	4,103	6.50	2,456.13	2,402.23	4,938.51	None.....	None.....	4	125.00
Union de Reyes.....	6,400	90.66	8,980.48	8,287.90	7,287.87	None.....	None.....	6	145.00
Yaguajay Grande.....	6,000	.....	2,104.51	5,513.66	6,064.72	None.....	None.....	5	134.10
Martí.....	12,000	182.50	5,737.75	5,684.37	.....	None.....	None.....	11	330.00
Subanilla del Encomendador.....	6,508	27.68	868.75	1,783.37	2,657.00	None.....	None.....	7	280.00
Alacranes.....	7,107	422.46	4,910.12	6,163.57	11,633.17	None.....	None.....	4	170.00
Roque.....	6,684	23.97	2,232.05	5,329.79	5,940.80	None.....	None.....	18	405.00
Cabezas.....	6,000	.....	402.15	5,329.79	5,940.80	None.....	None.....	8	157.00
Macagua.....	6,218	183.60	1,691.19	1,876.82	2,423.87	None.....	None.....	10	230.00
Jovellanos.....	8,072	47.70	7,373.16	1,876.82	7,431.69	81 beds.....	8 inmates.....	9	276.00
Arcos de Canasí.....	2,111	.....	289.16	2,608.36	2,946.21	None.....	None.....	14	424.00
Macuriges.....	12,000	23.44	6,906.16	1,962.84	9,943.17	None.....	None.....	9	963.90
Cuevitas.....	6,400	466.25	2,837.78	1,940.18	5,413.74	None.....	None.....	17	683.00

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Matanzas for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average number of prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaides.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Méndez Capote.....	None.	1,584	Cen- ta. 30	Cen- ta. 30	Cen- ta. 5	Cen- ta. 4	0	21	Fair....	During the past six months in spite of monetary scarcity and want of oxen and agricultural implements among the poor farmers, something more was done than expected. The number of persons receiving rations has decreased considerably in the last month, because many are going to work in agriculture and are not so needy. No report of alcaide in regard to economic condition of the municipality. One plantation of 106 caballerías in operation, one of 88 caballerías about to be recreated; also some small farms and colonies footing up about 600 caballerías in process of construction. The sanitary condition of the district is good. There is no doubt that under a progressive administration the district will prosper in a high degree. The condition of this municipality is highly satisfactory, since all owners of land have commenced agricultural work with great vim, although on a small scale. Improvement in agriculture is noted. Two sugar estates have made large plantings, also colonists. Small farms are continuing to be established over the whole district. Condition of health better than for years. Municipal autonomy is daily becoming more necessary, giving municipalities more sphere of action. Agricultural interests need an impulse in order to reach greater proportions as early as possible and thereby obtain the prompt reconstruction of the country. A great deal of sugar cane is produced in the district and there are railroad facilities for the industry. Vegetables and charcoal are produced in large quantities and sent by rail to Habana and Matanzas. The district is improving. Public order is assured. Two sugar centrals grinding cane from their own land and that of colonists. The reconstruction of many pieces of property has begun, and though work is slow they will be reconstructed at no late date, and the district will recover its lost prosperity. Reconstruction is progressing, commencing by the farms of small cultivation and extending slowly to the larger ones. Hopes that within two years a normal condition will have been reached.
Máximo Gomez	None.	1,675	20	25	5	7	124	124	Good...	
Carlos Rojas	None.	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	131	Good...	
Perico	None.	1,000	35	30	10	7	64	213	Good...	
Union de Reyes.....	None.	2,424	25	30	5	34	75	102	Good...	
Jagüey Grande.....	None.	2,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	132	Bad....	
Martí.....	None.	6,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	143	Good...	
Sabanilla del Encomendador	None.	1,765	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	225	Fair....	
Alacranes	46	2,627	30	25	7	5	167	204	Fair....	
Roque.....	None.	1,684	30	25	10	7	33	107	Fair....	
Cabezas.....	None.	3,260	20	25	5	5	91	133	Fair....	

Macagua	None.	2,888	224	274	4	4	49	205	
Jovellanos	8	4,908	374	274	74	54	158	307	Fair
Arcos de Canal	None.	2,246	.....	.....	10	10	0	110	Good ...
Macuriges	None.	4,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	308	Fair
Cuevitas	None.	8,271	30	30	5	5	99	120	Fair

One hundred and twenty-three caballerias have been placed under cultivation in sugar and vegetables, the greater part of which has been worked by hand, because of the scarcity of oxen. A real desire is noticed for reconstruction. Industry and trade have prospered notably. The breeding of hogs and poultry increases considerably.

There is a great deal of confidence, and normality is established solidly and progressively. Reconstruction is slow but steady. The want of work animals retards more rapid improvement. Much improvement in the hygiene, and the sanitary state is good. Mortality has decreased.

The condition of the soil is good and can be improved, particularly in the southern part, where irrigation is obtained from the mountain ranges running east to west, forming valleys of luxuriant vegetation. The farms are especially fructiferous in horticulture, but this cultivation, unfortunately, is carried on in a small scale. The greater development of agriculture is necessary for the rehabilitation of the district.

This district is slowly working its reconstruction is not given by large companies to the poor owners of small property. It is very fertile.

This district is on the progressive road to reconstruction, due to the individual efforts of the honest and laborious inhabitants, but they need the assistance of the Government in procuring oxen and agricultural implements, as they have now to rely upon their attenuated arms as their spades. The state of health is excellent.

EXHIBIT P.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the province of Pinar del Rio for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Consolacion del Sur	10,000	\$230.70	\$5,498.76	\$240.00	\$4,758.72	None	None	25	\$940.00
Maricel	4,692	.40	815.73	406.30	4,371.00	None	None	1	25.00
Julian Diaz	2,000	.....	718.44	.....	744.50	None	None	10	317.00
Pinar del Rio	38,358	.....	31,380.54	.....	55,174.62	106 beds	89 inmates	17	674.22
Calmito de Guayabal	3,000	14.00	244.87	247.50	1,442.00	None	None	5	150.00
Bahia Honda	2,505	1.35	.....	.....	4,626.78	None	None	0	.....
San Diego de Nunez	1,085	5.64	245.80	.....	310.49	None	None	0	.....
San Diego de los Baños	1,700	.....	268.92	.....	889.96	None	None	16	550.00
San Cristobal	3,701	11.66	586.62	138.33	2,905.31	None	None	0	.....
San Juan y Martinez	14,000	20.80	8,252.58	276.00	6,379.98	None	None	22	760.00
Guantanamo	9,140	1,089.75	9,275.04	.....	8,951.99	155 beds	None	22	891.00
San Luis	10,000	.....	104.00	187.50	291.50	None	None	2	80.00
Consolacion del Norte	5,689	.....	515.17	.....	5,638.09	None	None	1	40.00
Vinales	14,000	5.76	6,376.05	722.75	8,775.00	None	None	2	80.00
Manzanillo	6,000	.....	622.51	.....	2,940.00	None	None	0	.....
Los Palacios	2,000	32.86	694.43	.....	2,442.87	None	None	1	20.33
Cabanas	3,239	.....	691.01	238.50	2,328.30	None	None	39	1,265.00
Artemisa	7,648	546.43	4,175.59	.....	5,952.98	None	12 inmates	24	845.00
Guane	10,600	201.78	2,015.83	102.54	3,353.12	None	None	3	120.00
Candelaria	2,500	.....	383.78	187.50	11,319.65	None	None	15	370.00

Municipality.	Average detinue prisoners.	Number detinue persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.	Cost of flour per pound.	School attendance.	Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
Consolacion del Sur	None.	1,300	Janu- ary. 30 Cents.	Janu- ary. 4 Cents.	Janu- ary. 167	June. 126 Fair	The economic state of the municipality is rather critical in consequence of the great losses sustained by agricultural property during the war. However, the district is one of the least indebted of the province.
Maricel	5	760	Janu- ary. 26 Cents.	Janu- ary. 4 Cents.	Janu- ary. 96	June. 96 Fair	The economical condition of this municipality is now rather bad, due in the first place to the destruction of the estates in its district, which are nonproductive, and in consequence paralyze all commercial and industrial movement.
Julian Diaz	None.	250	Janu- ary. 30 Cents.	Janu- ary. 7 Cents.	Janu- ary. 0	June. 0 (?)	This municipality. In consequence of the late war, finds itself at present in bad condition pending the reconstruction of country and town property, as also industry and commerce.

Pinar del Rio.....	78	1,000	35	35	6	6	874	568	Fair	There is no report from this municipality in regard to its economic condition. Although this municipality is passing through a languid and sad existence as the result of the war, it is hoped that once the affairs of the country are normalized matters will return to their former state of prosperity, for the lands are very fertile and the topographical situation excellent, and communication good by land and sea. Its situation and port are of considerable importance, but unfortunately all its former agricultural wealth is lost, and as it lacks railroad or other road communication it is isolated, and private enterprisers do not undertake the work of reconstruction of property. Composed of 81 farms of all sizes, but at present, save exceptions, they are abandoned. This town is without a post-office. Mail has to be taken from here to Bahia Honda; from thence by weekly steamer to Habana, the only communication. This district is composed of small farms which come under the decree of March 25, 1899, and are consequently reconstructed to municipal expenses. They are generally reconstructed. This district has only 5 estates and 33 small farms in existence out of 265 in ante bellum days. The owners are exceedingly poor. Their need is oxen and agricultural implements. It is expected that it will take two or three years to bring this district to anything like its normal state. At this time the town and the barrios are in reconstruction, and there is a good deal of activity in the cultivation of tobacco, the quality being first class; but labor is scarce, and its source of income impoverished by the war, and great difficulty is experienced in meeting liabilities. No economic report of agriculture or industry. The present condition of the district regarding the establishment of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry generally is very poor. There are instances of the complete abandonment of entire large "barrios," with their land lying idle. This municipality is in a state of reconstruction and public will is of the best, but there is need of the principal elements, oxen and agricultural implements, to enable the people to get to work. This district had an important increase in its population during the war and agriculture increased. At the close of the war this population was lessened by the return of these "reconcentrados" to their own homes, and a consequent diminution of agricultural labor, but it is expected that in the next agricultural year there will be an increase of laborers, who, seeking new lands, changed their residence. No economic report of agriculture or improvements noted in report of alcalde. Owing to the abandoned state in which this municipality was left, since it was completely burned during the war, it is difficult to exactly state its present economic condition.
Caimito de Guayabal.....	None.	126	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	42	68	Fair	
Bahia Honda.....	None.	1,450	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	
San Diego de Nubes.....	None.	None.	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	
San Diego de los Baños.....	None.	404	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	36	Fair	
San Cristobal.....	6	1,713	40	30	8	6	0	0	(?)	
San Juan y Martinez.....	None.	612	30	30	6	4	58	55	Bad	
Guanajay	28	2,400	35	28	5	5	213	365	Fair	
San Luis.....	None.	None.	25	25	7	7	0	0	Bad	
Consolacion del Norte.....	None.	789	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	17	25	Fair	
Vinales.....	None.	1,131	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	162	210	Good ...	
Mantua.....	None.	78	30	30	15	8	(?)	(?)	(?)	
Los Palacios.....	None.	None.	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of Pinar del Rio for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number des- titute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condi- tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaides.
			Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.	Janu- ary.	June.		
Cabanas	None.	188	Cen- ts. 24	Cen- ts. 25	Cen- ts. 6	Cen- ts. 6	18	12	Fair	There is a notable advance in its reconstruction, there being now a great number of huts, and shortly there will be several sugar mills in operation. Sanitary condition excellent. The alcaide states that he believes that the remarks called for regarding the condition of the municipality should refer prin- cipally to finances, so does not touch on the agricultural con- dition of the country. 110 pieces of rural property out of 570 are in working order and pay their taxes. This municipality, while improving, is composed of small farms. Even if all cultivated would not under present taxes cover share of expenses.
Artemisa	None.	617	25	25	10	8	84	26	Fair	
Guane	3	1,629	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	
Candelaria	None.	600	(?)	25	(?)	6	112	125	Good ...	

EXHIBIT Q.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the province of Puerto Principe for the six months ending August 31, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylum.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Santa Cruz del Sur	4,018	.....	\$794.42	\$5,602.82	\$4,385.00	None	None	6	\$21.62
Nuevitas	5,616	.....	5,925.84	1,715.98	8,638.06	None	None	16	153.00
Morón	6,889	.....	3,417.88	.....	3,477.08	None	None	5	130.00
Ciego de Avila	6,804	.....	3,224.32	2,679.09	6,866.70	None	None	4	180.00

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcaldes.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Santa Cruz del Sur	None	None.	Cen-25	Cen-25	Cen-10	Cen-8	0	171	Fair	The general condition of the district is satisfactory regarding tranquility and work. There has not been any necessity of distributing rations or charity among the people; they are poor, but hard workers, and there is no pauperism. It is rare to find a man who does not own a small piece of land from which he draws sufficient for daily sustenance. Though the country has not yet returned to normalcy, with self-government would be self-sustaining, attending properly to health and public works, as exacted by the era of progress and culture now initiated in marked contrasts with previous conditions. Its obligations for the first six months of the year are paid. Still requires the assistance of the state in improvements looking to sanitation. The agricultural conditions of this district are everything that could be desired. The work of reconstruction is being done but slowly. The sanitary condition is fairly good. There are no contagious diseases.
Nuevitas	None	4,780	30	30	7	5	165	273	Fair	
Morón	None	150	25	25	4	4	126	157	Bad	
Ciego de Avila	None	1,096	20	25	5	4	80	42	Fair	

EXHIBIT R.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Santa Clara for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylums.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Palmaire	8,768	\$104.15	\$5,114.02	\$2,489.09	\$7,204.74	None	None	5	\$202.81
San Diego del Valle	5,037	.....	413.72	2,275.80	413.72	None	33 Red Cross.	2	65.70
Santo Domingo	8,240	.....	5,217.54	5,648.45	10,861.09	None	None	7	250.00
Rodas	9,576	.....	3,741.70	5,085.35	8,856.35	None	25 inmates.	5	230.90
Abreus	6,206	.....	4,157.85	1,354.91	5,492.29	None	None	5	170.00
Calbarén	8,177	.....	8,538.81	2,705.87	11,136.05	None	None	9	274.70
Caja de Pablo	9,723	.....	2,103.62	1,025.63	2,683.83	None	None	2	55.60
Remedios	13,820	.....	11,897.46	10,823.94	23,973.88	25 beds	25 beds	23	645.00
Camajuaní	12,889	.....	8,772.31	8,752.55	10,694.85	240 beds	None	11	400.00
San Antonio de las Vueltas	11,889	.....	5,638.45	8,198.81	11,447.39	None	None	7	250.70
Cifuentes	6,000	.....	1,478.45	5,638.81	5,477.00	None	None	6	227.75
Placetas	9,040	.....	5,293.51	8,920.75	16,085.40	None	None	9	268.00
San Fernando de Camarines	7,048	.....	8,770.54	2,898.92	5,664.26	None	None	9	354.25
Carriama	6,110	.....	5,490.75	1,821.41	8,047.50	None	None	5	204.25
Cruces	7,468	.....	9,640.11	2,010.30	11,659.41	None	None	7	221.60
Rancho Veloz	8,400	.....	6,558.21	1,144.91	12,464.26	12 beds	40 inmates.	4	142.00
Quemado de Gifines	9,440	.....	4,883.07	1,238.50	5,183.21	None	None	5	170.00
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	9,712	.....	5,833.57	2,448.00	9,584.52	None	None	7	230.00
San Juan de las Yeras	4,500	.....	1,150.30	2,297.75	4,268.78	None	None	3	90.00
Esperanza	7,500	.....	1,374.45	5,040.13	5,724.18	None	None	5	155.30
Calabazas	11,880	.....	4,596.13	7,068.49	10,076.49	None	None	16	558.55
Santa Spiritas	23,192	.....	12,866.13	11,943.11	27,151.01	9 beds	25 inmates.	24	863.50

EXHIBIT R.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipalities of the province of Santa Clara for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Municipality.	Average prison-ers.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School at-tendance.		Condi-tion of schools.	Condensed synopses of remarks made by alcaides.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Palmira	None.	2,869	Cen-ta. 30	Cen-ta. 40	Cen-ta. 10	Cen-ta. 5	20	204	Fair	This municipality is in a lamentable state of administrative poverty, owing to the natural depreciation of its country and town property. A general disappearance of sugar estates and other elements contributing to the expenses of the municipality. Work of reconstruction is very slow; lack of railroads is a drawback to the locality. This municipal district was one of the wealthiest in the island of Cuba. Up to the fiscal year 1894-95 it was free of debt. It is now improving, and its fiscal affairs are much better. The municipal district is situated in a rich agricultural zone of privileged and special soil for the cultivation of sugar cane, produced both by plantations and colonies. Owing to the war, this has almost completely disappeared. There are several cane-raising colonies, stock farming, and smaller farms for other cultivation. Communication with Rodas by steamer on River Demini, navigable to the extent of 7 leagues. The state of the municipality has suffered by the difficult economic situation brought on by the war, and it is hoped that when this is improved by the development of trade and agriculture, the municipality will be enabled to attend to its various obligations. Has no communication either by railroad or high road; nearest railroad is 10 leagues distant. There are only common roads communicating with other districts. The jurisdiction is rich in itself, because it has excellent lands for all kinds of tropical cultivation, especially the Buena Vista district, which is especially adapted for coffee. There is much virgin forest which can be utilized with great benefit. This municipality was formed in 1879, and made rapid strides in its development. In addition to natives dedicated to agricultural work, there are a considerable number of Canary Islanders engaged, and such is the profit from personal labor that a good portion of them visit their native country yearly, returning with others of their nationality. This section is largely tobacco, and at the present time \$2,000 are distributed daily for work in the factories. If no unexpected atmospheric disturbances occur, it is almost sure that the next tobacco crop will be a normal one. The present condition of this province is rather prosperous. Service is well attended to, and the obligations for the six months ending June 30, 1899, have all been paid.
San Diego del Valle	None.	1,848	30	30	5	5	8	25	Fair	
Santo Domingo	None.	300	40	30	.....	.....	149	334	Fair	
Rodas	None.	56	30	30	10	10	89	646	Fair	
Abreus	None.	439	40	25	10	5	110	210	Fair	
Calbarián	None.	4,958	30	40	5	5	33	212	Fair	
Ceja de Pablo	None.	None.	30	30	5	5	108	110	Fair	
Remedios	53	None.	40	30	4	3½	137	575	Good	
Camajuaní	None.	3,461	35	25	8	6	73	380	Fair	
San Antonio de las Vu-el-tas.	None.	None.	35	30	5	4	139	174	Bad	

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santa Clara for the six months ending June 30, 1899—Continued.

Municipality.	Average prison-ers.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condi-tion of schools.	Condensed synopsis of remarks made by alcalde.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Cifuentes	None.	None.	Cen- 87	Cen- 35	Cen- 7½	Cen- 7	80	440	Good ...	Values have greatly diminished, and in consequence of unfairness in appraisements, it appears now that the vast majority of farms do not reach the rate of \$5, and are therefore exempted from taxes. At the present time almost all the farms and estates are in ruins and abandoned, because the owners have not the means to reconstruct them. There are a great number of peasants at work in the fields, but with such scarce means it is a hard and little-productive task. It contains 2 magnificent sugar estates, making 80,000 sacks of sugar; 67 stock farms, 147 small farming, and 62 colonies, all of which are in production. The smaller cultivations are carried on in a large scale, and bee culture is an important feature. Out of 324 farms of all kinds the war left only intact a portion of 1 sugar estate. Reconstruction is now under way, but is retarded for want of oxen. This district is in fair condition, being the center of a large sugar-cane country. Sanitary work has been attended to, and mortality has greatly decreased. On June 17 the town was reported as com-pletely clean. The municipality will be self-supporting when the resources of the locality are reconstructed. It contains 7 sugar estates which are producing. The lands are of good quality for the cultivation of sugar cane, tobacco, and small productions. Since January 1 the municipality has improved generally, although it is still in a state of poverty due to the loss of its former wealth. It is purely an agricultural locality. Public health is improving, although slowly. Owing to want of means, indispensable sanitary work has not been undertaken. Mortality has nevertheless decreased. Malaria exists, but it does not present alarming features. The condition is rather satisfactory. There are great preparations being made for the next sugar and tobacco crop, the majority of the estates being now reconstructed. It is believed that the ingress for the coming year will be sufficient to meet the obligations. The families concentrated in the town during the war have all re-turned to their respective country homes, but there are a consid-erable number of farms uninhabited. Sanitation has been carried on so that the hygienic conditions have notably improved; only a few cases of malaria. Communication between the different "barrios" is difficult, owing to the absence of roads. Nothing special reported of an economic nature. In May and June 7,699 families returned to the country. No state-ment in regard to the agricultural outlook of the district.
Placetas	None.	1,800	35	25	7	44	209	209	Poor....	
San Fernando de Cama-rones.	None.	235	40	25	7	5	110	176	Fair....	
Cartagena	None.	1,400	40	23	5	4	47	95	Good ...	
Cruces.....	None.	2,900	30	20	4	34	190	495	Good ...	
Rancho Veloz	9	688	20	20	10	10	38	192	Good ...	
Quemado de Gtines.....	None.	8,969	35	30	8	5	78	163	Good ...	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.	None.	8,708	30	30	4	3	26	72	Fair....	
San Juan de las Yeras....	None.	500	40	35	5	5	39	162	Fair....	
Esperanza	None.	2,130	27	26	6	5	83	394	Fair....	
Calabazar	None.	None.	25	25	5	5	192	288	Good ...	
Sancti Spiritus	24	30,661	41½	30	3½	3½	511	566	Fair....	

EXHIBIT S.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santiago de Cuba for the six months ending August 31, 1899.

Municipality.	Population.	Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1899.	Receipts.	State aid.	Authorized expense, six months.	Hospital.	Orphan asylum.	Number of police.	Monthly cost.
Bayamo.....	14,000	\$9.87	\$2,180.84	\$784.30	\$4,194.52	8 beds.....	None.....	6	\$188.00
Cobre.....	8,900	.....	567.81	.....	423.00	None.....	None.....	1	17.00
Palma Soriano.....	5,640	.....	1,652.20	.....	1,634.30	None.....	None.....	2	26.00
Campecheuela.....	7,000	.....	3,903.87	50.00	3,691.26	12 beds.....	None.....	5	130.00
Mayari.....	.....	130.00	3,063.14	.....	5,218.91	None.....	None.....	4	105.00
Puerto Padre.....	15,267	.....	8,127.80	.....	8,600.91	74 beds.....	None.....	8	221.00
Manzanillo.....	13,450	.....	30,575.12	.....	June 4,230.48	63 inmates.....	None.....	23	900.00
Baracoa.....	.....	.....	6,133.88	.....	9,674.99	None.....	None.....	5	290.00
Niquero.....	2,756	.....	1,178.46	66.34	1,248.25	None.....	None.....	2	50.00

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.	Cost of flour per pound.	School attendance.	Condition of schools.	Remarks.
	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	
Bayamo.....	7	None.....	Cents. 30	Cents. 25	210	780	No report from the alcalde on the question of agriculture or industry. Reports have been frequently made to the military governor of Santiago de Cuba.
Cobre.....	None	None.....	.....	.....	0	15	Without the protection of the state to cover the deficits, it would be impossible to even think of meeting expenses though reduced to a minimum.
Palma Soriano.....	None	None.....	.....	.....	135	148	Owing to this having been a "barrio" dependent to the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, with difficult means of communication through neglect of Spanish domination in the first place and the result of the war later, constant and close attention are requisite to place it in good condition. One sugar estate and a good many coffee ranches, stock farms, tobacco plantations, and small farms in development.
Campecheuela.....	None	None.....	30	25	6	357	This district is of the creation of November last, having formerly been a "barrio," and apparently in a bad way in regard to improvements and sanitation for want of means.
Mayari.....	9	None.....	25	25	5	50	The income of the municipality exceeds the expenses, and, considering the development and advance in the locality, it is probable that in subsequent months expenses can be met without aid from the treasury of the island.

Recapitulation of the statistical and fiscal condition of the municipality of the province of Santiago de Cuba for the six months ending August 31, 1899—Cont'd.

Municipality.	Average prisoners.	Number of destitute persons rationed.	Cost of beef per pound.		Cost of flour per pound.		School attendance.		Condition of schools.	Remarks.
			Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.	Janu-ary.	June.		
Puerto Padre.....	None	None.....	Cen- ta. 30	Cen- ta. 30	5	5	81	330	Good...	This district has met all its obligations for the past six months and has a small balance in the treasury without assistance from the state. In the next fiscal year, with the improvements going on, it is believed that the municipality will be self-sustaining in all respects. The extensive stock farming, with fine pasturing, like everything else is in need of reconstruction and cattle are needed for them. Commerce has improved lately. Roads are in bad condition. When this municipality is able to get pack animals to handle the produce (coconuts and bananas) it will rapidly improve; it is in no sense of the word an agricultural locality. Oranges will be found by prospectors. It has a good harbor—one of the best on the north coast; it needs badly a new wharf, which would pay for itself before long by being placed in charge of the collector of customs. The district is naturally rich in soil, but is to-day almost unexploited; only one sugar mill in bad shape. Forest products abundant and of superior kind and quality. Public order can not be better; no cases of robbery have been recorded. There is no record in this municipality regarding rural nor urban property. Valuation and assessments will be made in accordance with land.
Manzanillo.....	22	None.....	14	17	5	5	1,828	1,192	Fair....	
Baracoa.....	14	None.....	25	25	4	4	987	987	Fair....	
Niquero.....	None	None.....	.....	20	.....	5	None	123	Fair....	

**REPORT OF MAJ. HDGAR S. DUDLEY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE, U. S. V.,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE DIVISION OF CUBA.**

**HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
Habana, Cuba, September 30, 1899.**

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DIVISION OF CUBA.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this office in connection with civil affairs since January 1, 1899:

Matters connected with civil administration of the island have, from the beginning, occupied the attention of this office, the military work being but small in comparison with it.

On the 1st day of January, 1899, when the military governor assumed control of the government of the island, acting under the authority of the President of the United States, I received, by his order, and assumed charge of the following departments:

1. That of the secretary of the general government;
2. The office of the presidency of the council of secretaries;
3. The department of grace, justice, and government;

The duties of the two former were most closely allied to former methods of administration, being intimately and directly connected with the governing power. Upon the assumption of control of government by the military governor the duties of these two departments became, therefore, very small, and they were merged into the newly organized department of state and government, and subsequently abolished in the reorganization of that department February 24, 1899.

In the department of grace, justice, and government there were matters requiring immediate action, and which could not be delayed; such as release of prisoners, pardons, designation of place of imprisonment of convicts, etc., but all matters not of immediate necessity were held until the duly appointed secretary could take charge. The appointment of José Antonio González Lanuza as secretary of this department was made January 12, 1899, but on account of his absence he did not take the oath of office until January 31, 1899.

The former departments of government were, on January 11, 1899, consolidated into four, viz:

1. The department of state and government;
2. The department of finance;
3. The department of justice and public instruction;
4. The department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.

The oath of office to all the secretaries of the above departments was administered by me on January 16, 1899 (except the secretary of justice, to whom I administered it later, as above), in the presence of the military governor, members of his staff, and others.

CONDITION OF LAWS, ETC.

It became at once necessary to examine into and understand the form of government which the military government was supplanting; its methods of administration; organization and methods of procedure of the courts; the nature of the laws and modifications most immediately needed to suit the changed condition of affairs.

The government of the island was that of monarchical Spain, ostensibly, but not actually, modified by the so-called government of autonomy, which had been in existence for about a year, and which was a concession to the protests of the United States against the system of oppression of the Cuban people, formerly pursued by the Spanish rulers. This government of autonomy was one in name rather than in fact, for the Spanish Governor-General of the island still retained supreme power and control, laws passed being subject to his sanction before promulgation.

The laws existing were those of the Latin-speaking races of people generally, existing under a monarchical form of government.

While the laws themselves provided in most instances proper remedies, the law of procedure and the administration of the laws were entirely antagonistic to our modern methods of practice and recognition of the personal rights of men. The courts were said, and appeared from satisfactory indications, to be corrupt, largely due to the methods pursued in criminal cases.

In the prisons men were found who had been imprisoned for months for minor offenses without being brought to trial; and the trials in some similar cases had dragged through years, even, without being brought to conclusion. So manifestly unjust were some of these cases of imprisonment that in different provinces the military commanders set prisoners free without due process of law, and complaint thereof being made by judges and audiencias, the matter was only remedied by the necessary action of the military governor in the exercise of his high powers.

These conditions of the laws and of methods of procedure were so contrary to American law and customs that immediate changes seemed necessary to insure justice to the people. But upon examination it was found that the entire system ought to be revised and altered, a work requiring much time and careful consideration, since the people had been born and bred to the existing methods, customs, and administration of law, and were averse to changes until they understood the full meaning of the change. Such was the condition as to the laws when the military government began its operations.

By his proclamation of January 1, 1899, the military governor stated that the laws which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty would continue in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

Customs affairs of the island were placed under the charge of an American officer appointed by the President, on the staff of the division commander, and designated by the military governor as "chief of customs service," and charge taken of said duties January 1, 1899.

The duties formerly belonging to the "cuerpo de comunicaciones," consisting in the control of telegraph and telephone lines and postal service, hitherto under the charge of the secretary of public works and communications, were turned over to the American officials, the postal service to a civilian appointed by the President to be director of posts, and the telephone and telegraph lines to the chief signal officer of the division commander's staff. Those duties still devolve upon these officers.

Modifications of the law were found necessary, and were made as rapidly as practicable, to carry out the purposes of the administration of affairs by the military governor for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island, as stated by him in his proclamation. Oppressive taxes were remitted; restrictions upon personal liberty removed; provision made for relief of debtors, to the future benefit of both debtor and creditor; property restored to its owners, and in many ways the laws modified to the material benefit of all inhabitants.

Radical changes in the law which might be made in territory wholly subject to the United States, with a view to the introduction of American systems of law or procedure, can not well be made in a country which we are holding, as a friendly territory, under belligerent rights acquired through our war with Spain, with the object of enabling a stable government to be established. It is necessary to consult the views of the representatives of the people who are to form the new government as to such changes, and to act in accordance with what will be for the best interest of their future, setting aside our own personal views; for they have grown up under an entirely different system of government from our own, are accustomed to their own laws and methods of procedure, and it is not easy to change the entire customs of a people, even for the better, until they are educated to the necessity thereof and the wisdom of doing it. It is necessary also, before such changes are made, to consider the effect upon the entire system of laws, as some proposed changes, if many in number, would result in the necessity for a complete change of the system, and for that the people are not yet prepared.

We must have regard to the race of men, their education, customs, conditions under which they were born and have lived, and the ideas with which they are imbued. Thus it will be seen that in Cuba it is better to "make haste slowly" than to enforce laws antagonistic to the people, and which they will not appreciate until educated to it.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The judicial system of the island, beginning with the lowest court, consisted of the municipal courts, the jurisdiction of whose judges was local, for minor criminal offenses; the courts of first instance and instruction, which formed the lower branch of the judicial organization of the state; the audiencias, or provincial courts, one for each province, but only three of which (those at Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago) had both civil and criminal jurisdiction; the other three had criminal jurisdiction only, the civil cases in the province of Pinar del Rio coming before the audiencia at Habana, those of the province of Santa Clara going to Matanzas, and those of Puerto Principe to Santiago. The supreme court (tribunal supremo) was at Madrid.

REORGANIZATION OF COURTS.

Upon the transfer of sovereignty the jurisdiction of the supreme court at Madrid over new cases arising in the island ceased, and it became necessary to replace it

by a court in the island. This was done by the organization of a supreme court for the island, by order of the military governor, April 14, 1899, and its methods of procedure prescribed July 21, 1899.

The audiencias were also reorganized by him July 15, 1899, one being established in each province, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Experience has shown that the evils formerly complained of in obtaining justice and early action in the courts were due rather to the personnel of the courts and their methods of procedure than to the laws governing the cases. The law of procedure, especially in criminal cases, was not based upon any consideration of the rights of men, but rather appears to have been a relic of the dark ages, with a slight touch of the inquisition, in the powers held by judges, under the "incomunicado" system which existed. Much injustice and many hardships have been due to the absence of those remedial writs which give to the Anglo-Saxon legal assurance of proper regard for his personal rights of liberty and to property.

Much of the corruption which existed in the courts under the Spanish régime was due to the system of payment of municipal judges, and the subordinate clerks or employees of all courts, especially in criminal cases, by fees instead of salaries. The demand for fees outside of the legitimate allowances was so habitual that it became a "custom of the country," and in important matters payment thereof was necessary to secure prompt transaction of business. The methods of collection of such illegal fees had, through long years of use, attained the highest point of perfection, and it was difficult to say what official was free from it. It was so customary that the thought of moral wrong does not seem to have attached to it, and it will probably only disappear under new methods of procedure and education as to moral principles of right and wrong in money matters.

The system of government at a distance by Spain, through officials who apparently used their offices for personal purposes and to attain private wealth, has left its effect upon these people who have for centuries lived under it, and it will probably take some years to completely change the wrong ideas with which many office-holders seem to have become imbued.

Changes in the law of procedure have already been made, the "incomunicado" system abolished, and the judges, clerks, and employees of the supreme court and of the audiencias, and the judges of first instance and instruction now receive regular stated salaries. Steps are being taken to provide salaries for the municipal judges and all clerks and employees of courts not now salaried.

These reforms, with needed changes in the law of procedure, and the appointment of new judges, clerks, etc., will, it is hoped, procure the honest administration of justice, free and untrammelled, and rid the island of many of the corrupting influences which heretofore existed under Spanish rule.

An incorruptible judiciary is indispensable to the welfare and even to the existence of a nation.

The modifications made in the laws, the abolishment of the "incomunicado" system, the proposed introduction of remedial writs, which it is hoped may be found available in connection with the existing system of laws, and the payment of salaries instead of fees, with the change in personnel of the court, will introduce a new era of justice and a recognition of personal rights not heretofore enjoyed.

QUESTIONS CONSIDERED.

Not only have matters affecting proposed changes in the form of government of the island, of provinces, and of municipalities, and also in the laws, constitution of courts, etc., been considered in this office, but questions of relationship to foreign countries and to the United States; questions arising under the protocol and treaty of peace with Spain; construction of laws, not only Spanish and American, but constitutional and international law, with questions relating to all sorts and kinds of claims, petitions, appeals, protests, reports, etc., with which the office of the military governor has been overburdened from the beginning of his administration; and innumerable questions as to taxes, lands, mortgages and conditional sales, and almost everything conceivable that could properly, or improperly, be brought before the military governor, have been acted upon.

GRANTS AND CONCESSIONS.

Among the most important matters, which from the beginning of the military government began to appear, were those relating to grants, concessions, and claims, including requests for approval of the military governor thereto. Many of these were claimed to be completed concessions by act of the Spanish authorities, and all that was necessary was the permission of the military governor to proceed with the work. Some of them involved millions of dollars; one alone, the so-called "Dady concession," involving about \$14,000,000; and there were also extensive concessions for tramways and railways claimed.

Upon examination of these various claims, it was found that in most instances the concessions were incomplete, some lacking the final approval of the authorities of the island, or in Madrid, while rights to others were in dispute, and the title thereto, and questions involved, ought to be decided in the courts rather than by the executive.

Some concessions granted by the Spanish Government appeared to be contrary to public policy and the interests of the people, as giving to the concessionaries rights which were an incumbrance upon the community and inconsistent with modern systems of government. One of these was what is known as the "O'Reilly concession," or hereditary right, originally granted in 1704, to perform certain duties in connection with the slaughterhouse of the city of Habana, and to collect certain sums therefor. This was abolished by order of August 10, 1899.

Several grants were made by the Spanish Governor-General of the island after the signing of the protocol, and some of them of such character that they appeared as if purposely secured in anticipation of the change of government in order to have some claim to present to the new government.

These were carefully scrutinized, and the ground taken by this office in all cases where grants had been made by the Spanish Captain-General after the signing of the protocol, which would give the parties rights, extending through a series of years, in some instances, into the future, that this authority had no right to bind the future government of the island by any act of his, done after he knew his own Government was to lose control, and that such concessions were to be looked upon with suspicion as an attempt to bind a succeeding government to terms and conditions which that Government itself would not have conceded.

THE "FORAKER AMENDMENT."

The "Foraker amendment" prohibits the granting of any property, franchise, or concession of any kind whatever by any military or other authority whatsoever while Cuba is under occupation by the United States. This has not only prevented attempts upon the part of speculators to secure, in the unsettled condition of affairs, concessions which might be found later it would have been better to have withheld, but it also had the effect to prevent the progress of works, public and private, which would greatly have benefited the island. There is no doubt that the construction of certain railroad lines in the island, if it could have been proceeded with, would not only have benefited the island, but would have given needed work to the people. There are several cases of desired concessions where, if grants could have been given, both the island and people would have been greatly benefited.

CITIZENSHIP, ETC.

Among other questions which have come before this office, and the decision of which will affect the immediate future of the island, has been that of citizenship, or rather of the status of certain Cuban-born persons who during the late war or before, had become naturalized citizens of another country, and now desire to acquire the rights, duties, and privileges of other Cubans who remained subject to Spain.

It was proposed by the secretary of state and government of the island that by renunciation of such foreign allegiance and registration under existing (Spanish) law there would be a restoration to all the rights, etc., enjoyed by other Cubans not naturalized in foreign countries. But it was held by this office that mere renunciation of their foreign allegiance and registration would not give them the rights of citizenship, that something more is necessary; it being held in the United States and in other countries that persons who have formally renounced their allegiance thereto and have assumed the obligation of citizen or subject of another power, in other words, have denationalized or expatriated themselves, are aliens, and "can become citizens only by virtue of the same laws and with the same formalities and by the same process by which other aliens are enabled to become citizens.

This subject seems to be one of immediate importance, for the census of the people is being already taken preparatory to determination as to their future government. There are many native-born Cubans who, through force of circumstances, became citizens of other countries, but whose interests in the future of the island are not less than those who permanently remained here, who are now in the island, working for its recuperation and regeneration.

When a government is about to be formed with whom rests the decision as to who shall participate in the birth and control of this governmental organization? This is an important question and should be met before the time for action comes.

The final decision as to the civil rights and political status of inhabitants of this "relinquished" territory may, as in cases of "ceded" territory under the treaty, rest with Congress. If not acted upon by it, this decision must be made by the President or by the military governor of the island.

FUTURE NEEDS.

One of the most immediate needs of the island appearing to this office is that of the reorganization of the civil government and a complete revision and codification of the laws.

The subject of the government of municipalities and provinces is already under consideration. Their government and that of the country needs to be so organized that the entire island shall be governed by the people thereof through their chosen representatives.

The laws have been so amended by royal orders and decrees that it is difficult to ascertain what the law actually is upon many subjects, or even to find the provisions thereof, scattered as they are through years of published copies of the Official Gazette, complete copies of which are not now obtainable.

If, with this revision, some modern modifications might be introduced into the general system, it would be greatly beneficial. Especially is there needed the introduction of the writ of habeas corpus, which is now under consideration, and the remedial writs of American law, or the substance thereof, as necessary to the rights of a free and self-governing people, such as the Cubans hope to be. The establishment of salaries for judges and court officials, instead of fees, already begun, and the prompt removal of any judge or official guilty of corrupt practices, and punishment therefor, will tend to purify the courts.

One of the greatest needs is the introduction of changes in the present methods of procedure of courts, which are now voluminous, tend to procrastination, delay, and injustice. Especially is this true in such cases as come ordinarily before our police courts. The municipal judges seem unable to dispose of cases rapidly, as do our police judges, and there is consequent long delay in trial, with unreasonable imprisonment and injustice. One single American, as has been proven by the police court held by an American army officer in this city, can dispose of more cases and do better justice to the parties in one day than the municipal judges have ever hitherto disposed of in a week, and, perhaps, even in a month. They need to learn this system of disposition of minor criminal cases, and that immediate daily action will conduce to justice and keep their dockets clear.

That there are other remedies needed is not to be questioned, but the necessities are met by the military governor as they develop. So much has already been accomplished that the future is hopeful. The "mañana" of the Spanish race is giving way somewhat before the activity of the Anglo-Saxon, and with the inevitable introduction of American blood into the island, working in unison with the experience, vivacity, and intelligence of the educated Cuban people, the future is full of hope.

A brief synopsis of the different orders relative to civil matters affecting the government or the laws issued by the military governor since January 1, 1899, is forwarded herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,

Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. V., Judge-Advocate.

LIST OF CIVIL ORDERS ISSUED BY MILITARY GOVERNOR AFFECTING FORM OF GOVERNMENT, OR FORMERLY EXISTING LAWS, OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, SINCE JANUARY 1, 1899.

The following is a list of the civil orders which have been issued, affecting the form of government, or the formerly existing laws of the island, all of which are published and promulgated in both the English and Spanish languages, viz:

PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of the military governor, stating the object of the present government to be "to give protection to the people, security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights," and that these objects would be carried out "through the channels of civil administration, although under military control for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island."

This order also stated that "the civil and criminal code which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government."

All the people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliation, were invited and urged to cooperate in the above objects, and all who desired to consult with the military governor on matters of public interest were invited to do so.—*January 1, 1899.*

ORDERS.

1. Decrees relative to passports in force January 1, 1899, were rescinded, and such passports no longer required.—*January 5, 1899.*

2. Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance, Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of customs, was directed to perform the duties of said secretary.—*January 7, 1899.*

3. To secure better organization of the civil service in the island of Cuba it was ordered that the civil government shall be administered by four departments, each under charge of its appropriate secretary, viz: The department of state and government; the department of finance; the department of justice and public instruction; the department of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works.—*January 11, 1899.*

4. The appointment of the following secretaries of departments, viz: Domingo Mendez Capote, to be secretary of state and government; Pablo Desvernine, to be secretary of finance; Jose Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, to be secretary of justice and public instruction; Adolfo Saenz Yanez, to be secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.—*January 12, 1899.*

8. Civil officials in office before the military occupation of Cuba, and still holding said offices by appointment of the Governor-General or his authority, and those holding such offices in the several provinces and municipalities by continuance therein under authority of commanding generals of departments, were confirmed in their offices to date from January 1, 1899.

Civil officials appointed since that date by said commanding generals are confirmed from the date of their entrance upon the duties of their respective offices. Such offices to be hereafter filled by the military governor, recommendations of the department commanders being considered.—*February 1, 1899.*

9. All taxes due under Spanish laws in force in the island and unpaid January 1, 1899, remitted. Taxes collected on railway passengers and freight prior to that date to be passed into the treasury at once.—*February 10, 1899.*

13. Provincial deputations abolished. Matters of business under their jurisdiction to be submitted to and acted upon by civil governors.—*February 24, 1899.*

14. The office of the president of the council of secretaries, and the department of general government, abolished, and the department of state and government reorganized and divided into three sections: (1) Section of state, with charge of matters relating to consular and diplomatic service and foreign affairs; (2) section of government, in charge of matters relating to municipal affairs, sanitation, cemeteries, statistics, penal establishments, and charitable institutions; (3) section of general government, in charge of correspondence, preparations of such matters as require the approval of the executive, officers and employees of the provinces, matters relating to newspapers, censorship of theatrical performances, public libraries, archives, elections, and miscellaneous matters.—*February 24, 1899.*

17. Decree of Captain-General Blanco of July 19, 1898, as to audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Principe revoked, and the jurisdiction of those audiencias limited to what, under the law, was appropriate to each prior to said decree.—*March 4, 1899.*

18. The capitation tax at all Cuban ports abolished, to take effect March 1, 1899.—*March 4, 1899.*

21. Establishes rules and regulations for auditor of the island of Cuba.—*March 14, 1899.*

23. Auditor appointed for the island of Cuba.—*March 18, 1899.*

24. Prosecutions of claims against municipalities or provincial deputations suspended until method of adjustment can be determined, after reorganization of said corporations.—*March 21, 1899.*

25. All fines governmental or municipal in character to be hereafter paid in cash, receipts given and record kept.—*March 21, 1899.*

26. Courts directed not to take cognizance of prosecutions having for their object punishment of criminal acts committed by troops in active military service during the past war, or by any person connected therewith, whether belonging to Cuban or Spanish forces, including all individuals invested with civil authority.—*March 23, 1899.*

27. Municipal assessment known as "repartimiento" abolished, and outstanding quotas unpaid and due in second half of fiscal year remitted.

Tax on beef cattle abolished, to take effect April 1, 1899.

Taxes and imports on articles of prime necessity, such as food, fuel, etc., abolished, except those on alcoholic liquors.

Municipalities not allowed to tax importation or exportation of merchandise and cattle, and municipal taxes now affecting them abolished.

Certain taxes on urban and real property and industry and commerce turned over to the municipalities for payment of local necessities.

Payment of taxes to be in United States money, or its equivalent.

Internal excise tax on wholesale and retail sale of alcoholic spirits and liquors provisionally turned over to municipalities.

Taxes collected from telephone companies, services of which are rendered wholly within bounds of municipality, assigned to such municipality.—*March 25, 1899.*

30. Operation of the decree of Captain-General Blanco, dated March 5, 1898, extending provisions of previous decrees with regard to the collection of debts upon city and country properties, extended to April 30, 1899.—*March 29, 1899.*

31. Dues heretofore paid to the Government for issuing academic and professional degrees abolished, and in future to be issued free of cost to persons entitled to them.—*March 29, 1899.*

31a. The *Gaceta de la Habana* announced as the Official Gazette of the military government of Cuba.—*March 31, 1899.*

33. The "tribunal local contencioso administrativo" abolished. Suits formerly under its jurisdiction transferred to the "sala de lo civil" of the *audiencia* of Habana.—*April 1, 1899.*

34. Courts of justice directed to execute fully the decrees of pardon granted members of the late corps of volunteers December 16 and 27, 1898, by General Castellanos, under conditions expressed in said decrees, as modified by this order.—*March 30, 1899.*

36. Time for registration of births not registered within period prescribed by law extended one hundred and twenty days from date, and to be made upon taking prescribed oath by proper party, as designated by law.—*April 4, 1899.*

38. Administration of cemeteries constructed with municipal or other analogous funds, not proceeding from the church, to pertain to municipalities. Also those partly belonging to church and partly to municipality, administration to pertain to latter, the church receiving proportionate share of the receipts. Administration of cemeteries constructed exclusively with ecclesiastical funds to pertain to church, but questions of police and hygiene to civil authority.—*April 12, 1899.*

39. "Institutos de segunda enseñanza," formerly depending upon provincial deputations, to be hereafter under charge of the State; and dues for matriculation, examination, and other similar charges to be paid to the state. Fees paid for degrees issued by the institutos abolished.—*April 13, 1899.*

40. Royal decrees, creating and establishing rules for the government of a bureau of pensions, and retired pay for primary teachers, revoked, and decree of autonomist government, of May 24, 1898, organizing a board to take charge of said pension matters, also revoked. Duties of said board placed under director of public instruction. No deduction to be made from salaries of teachers after April 1, 1899, on account of pensions or retired pay, nor from the amount assigned any school for material.—*April 13, 1899.*

41. Organization of the supreme court for the island of Cuba. Constitution and attributes, officers, employees, etc., salaries, etc.—*April 14, 1899.*

44. Regulations governing administration and collection of taxes on real estate securities published in the *Gaceta de la Habana*, August 17, 18, 19, 20, 1892, modified and changed.—*April 19, 1899.*

46. Extension of two years, terminating May 1, 1901, granted to debtors who have given obligations secured upon real estate in Cuba which have already matured or may mature before said date. The same rule to apply as to sale of lands for obligations not secured by mortgage in Cuba.—*April 24, 1899.*

47. Announcement of ratification of treaty of Paris, terminating war between the United States of America and Spain, April 11, 1899.—*April 24, 1899.*

49. Appointment of the chief justice, associate justices, fiscal and assistant fiscals, chief clerk and deputy clerks of the supreme court.—*May 4, 1899.*

50. Royal decree of June 1, 1897, extending jurisdiction of province of Santa Clara over the towns of Ciego de Avila, Moron, and Jucaro revoked.—*May 4, 1899.*

51. Municipal court at Pepe Antonio provisionally sitting at Guanabacoa transferred to the town of Campo Florido, in the same municipal district.—*May 5, 1899.*

53. Articles of agreement with General Maximo Gomez to effect distribution of \$3,000,000 to soldiers of Cuban army and rules therefor.—*May 9, 1899.*

57. Civil courts given exclusive jurisdiction in all suits of divorce or for nullification of marriage.—*May 12, 1899.*

59. Copies of all charters, concessions, or grants, and of amendments thereto, relating to railway or other corporations under Spanish Government or governor-general of the island, and of those hereafter given, to be filed with the secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.—*May 16, 1899.*

61. Officers designated for disbursement of the \$3,000,000 allotted by the President of the United States for the Cuban army.—*May 16, 1899.*

62. Stocks or other securities given as bond by public officials, employees, or contractors for performance of duties or services to the state, a province, or municipi-

pality, to be surrendered and turned over to owners if obligations so guaranteed shall not have continued beyond December 31, 1898, and no judicial proceedings pending involving said securities; also, in like cases, all liens, incumbrances, or mortgages held on real property to be released and canceled.—*May 25, 1899.*

63. Votos reservados of justices of a court who do not agree with a majority decision to be public and recorded, such dissenting opinion to be signed by dissenting justices and to be known as votos particulares, and to be entered in the original records.—*May 25, 1899.*

64. Municipal court of Quiebra Hacha, district of Mariel, province of Pinar del Río, abolished, and jurisdiction of municipal court of Mariel extended to that embraced by court of Quiebra Hacha.—*May 26, 1899.*

66. Civil marriages only shall be legally valid. Marriages heretofore solemnized and consummated with full belief of the parties so married, or either of them, to be deemed and adjudged valid, provided said marriage is recorded within one year from date of this order. Such marriage to be proved on presentation of documentary evidence, the declaration of the functionary performing the ceremony and of the witnesses thereto, or by such other proof as the law allows. Fee for performing ceremony of marriage limited to \$1 in United States money.—*May 31, 1899.*

67. Provisions of decree of July 20, 1882, extending provisions of Article XIV, Penal Code of Cuba, made to apply to all crimes and misdemeanors committed by means of printing, engraving, or other mechanical means of publication. Directors and editors of all periodicals, as well as printers thereof, to be civilly and criminally responsible for everything published in such periodicals.—*June 1, 1899.*

68. Total pardon granted all persons convicted of crimes punishable under Military Code of Spain and Penal Code of Spanish Navy committed prior to January 1, 1899.—*June 1, 1899.*

69. Order of April 24, 1899, granting an extension of two years, terminating May 1, 1901, for collection and enforcement of obligations, modified, and methods of procedure under it explained fully.—*June 3, 1899.*

70. Ayuntamientos charged with the execution of regulations of May 30, 1882, to give effect to law of weights and measures of July 19, 1849, and collection of fines. Metric system to be the standard, but use of weights and measures of other countries allowed, provided corresponding equivalents be expressed.—*June 6, 1899.*

72. Special commissioner for Cuba in the United States authorized and appointed.—*June 7, 1899.*

73. Taxes on slaughter of cattle and on slaughterhouses to be regulated and collected on the number of cattle killed. Rates which are not to be exceeded are given. Taxes payable in United States currency. Private persons, associations, or companies allowed to exercise the trade of butcher and vender of meats under prescribed regulations. Rates of tax fixed, etc.—*June 9, 1899.*

77. Order of February 10, 1899, remitting taxes due before January 1, 1899, extended to cover all taxes, for collection of which the state or a municipality may hold property; and such property not already sold and title passed may be returned to owners or heirs.—*June 14, 1899.*

78. Collectors of all ports of Cuba, except Habana, to perform the duties of captain of the port.—*June 14, 1899.*

80. Organization of audiencias of the island, constituting one in each province, with both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and extending jurisdiction of the audiencia of Habana to administrative matters (contencioso administrativo), methods of procedure, etc. Rules governing organization of audiencias, their constitution and attributes, judges and court officials, subordinate employees, salaries, etc.—*June 15, 1899.*

82. Persons holding positions as teachers in the public schools, and absent from their duties by jubilación, discharged, and jubilación abolished. Teachers or professors absent with leave granted prior to January 1, 1899, to obtain approval thereof within one month.—*June 20, 1899.*

83. Provision made for sworn guards on private plantations or estates under rules and regulations prescribed herein.—*June 19, 1899.*

85. The fiscal year designated to end June 30. Regulations as to accountability and returns to be made for insular funds.—*June 20, 1899.*

87. Horses taken by officers or soldiers of the Cuban army during the late war against Spain to be inscribed in the "registro pecuario" as property of said officer or soldier, provided fact of their possession prior to August 12, 1898, is established by two reputable witnesses.—*June 20, 1899.*

88. The plantation known as "Santisima Trinidad," and the estate known as "Santa Susana," separated from municipal district of Santo Domingo and incorporated with that of Santa Isabel de las Lajas.—*June 21, 1899.*

90. Rules and regulations governing admission to practice in the professions of graduates of foreign institutions.—*June 23, 1899.*

92. Rules and regulations governing appeals and methods of procedure before the supreme court.—*June 26, 1899.*

93. Rules governing use of military telegraph for public business in the island of Cuba.—*June 26, 1899.*

96. Prescribes the only recourse that shall hereafter be had against the rulings, decrees, or judgments pronounced by the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana and of the supreme court.—*June 29, 1899.*

97. Requires security, which under existing law must be given by foreign insurance or surety companies, to be submitted for approval of secretary of finance, and after acceptance to be deposited in the treasury of the island, and makes provision for acceptance of such companies as sureties.—*June 30, 1899.*

102. Rules and regulations concerning sponge fishing.—*July 8, 1899.*

104. Order relative to inscription in registro pecuario of horses possessed by members of Cuban army amended.—*July 10, 1899.*

106. The tax known as industrial tax to be paid to State and not to municipalities.—*July 11, 1899.*

107. The requirements to be stated in document to be drawn up before alcalde in case of Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, who desire to retain their Spanish nationality, etc., published.—*July 11, 1899.*

108. Postal regulations for the island of Cuba published.—*July 12, 1899.*

109. The "incomunicación" of persons arrested or undergoing trials abolished.—*July 13, 1899.*

111. Order organizing supreme court modified as to qualifications of subordinate employees, and also applied to "audiencias."—*July 20, 1899.*

112. Penal code is amended so that in case of officials receiving bribes the party from whom it is demanded shall be exempt from punishment for giving same, provided he furnish information and evidence of the bribery before the proper authorities to convict such official.—*July 20, 1899.*

114. The order prescribing methods of procedure before the supreme court declared to be of force from date of publication.—*July 21, 1899.*

115. Postal code of the island published and former laws revoked.—*July 21, 1899.*

116. The incorporation of municipal districts or parts thereof with others adjacent thereto, or changes in names, to be effectual only under authority and direction of the military governor.—*July 21, 1899.*

117. Supervisors of census are appointed.—*July 22, 1899.*

118. Penal code is modified to prevent gambling, lotteries, etc.—*July 24, 1899.*

119. The provisions of the order establishing audiencias, their jurisdiction, etc., not to take effect until announced after appointment of personnel thereof. The present audiencias to continue in the meantime to exercise the same jurisdiction and perform the duties which pertain to them according to former law.—*July 25, 1899.*

120. Municipal districts of San Antonio del Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa abolished August 15, 1899, and the two united in the municipal district of Santa Cruz del Norte.—*July 25, 1899.*

122. Official transportation requests to be used for travel on public business.—*July 28, 1899.*

123. Circulars No. 2 of Division Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, January 4, 1899, ordering all customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the island of Cuba to be paid in United States money, etc.

Circular No. 8, January 17, 1899, from same authority, to prevent introduction of epidemic diseases.

Circular No. 15, March 13, 1899, same authority, providing for payment of guaranteed expenses from tonnage taxes.

Circular No. 18, May 8, 1899, same authority, providing for the offices of auditor and assistant auditor of the island; an assistant auditor for auditing the accounts for the department of post-offices and creating the office of treasurer of the island; and also tariff circulars Nos. 77 and 78 published.—*July 28, 1899.*

124. The proceedings known as "contencioso administrativo" pending before the sala de lo civil of the audiencia of Habana established against decisions rendered prior to January 1, 1899, by authorities under Spanish Government, suspended and cases closed and proceedings to be forwarded to department of justice and public instruction; parties interested given right to appear before the military government by petition filed with the department of justice and public instruction prior to September 1, 1899.—*July 29, 1899.*

125. Penal code relating to punishment for calumny or libel amended.—*July 31, 1899.*

127. The ownership of animals in the province of Santiago having been settled by decree of the acting civil governor of the province November 26, 1898, and questions as to title having been determined thereunder, that province is excepted from the order of July 10, 1899, on that subject.—*August 1, 1899.*

129. The appointments to the audiencias of the provinces announced.—*August 2, 1899.*

130. States requirements for oaths administered in United States in authentication of legal documents to be used in Cuba.—*August 4, 1899.*

134. The order of June 15, 1899, establishing audiencias, modified as to recently appointed officers of audiencia so that they shall make oath and take possession of office before the president and fiscal of their respective audiencias; and the provisions of the order organizing audiencias to go into effect on publication of this order.—*August 10, 1899.*

135. In every case in which the laws of civil or criminal procedure in force prescribe stated periods of time for appearance before the supreme court the periods are reduced to ten days whenever the audiencias of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara, or other courts of law within said provinces, have cognizance thereof, and to twenty days where those of Puerto Principe or Santiago de Cuba are concerned.—*August 11, 1899.*

137. The rights, duties, and privileges pertaining to or derived from the old alienated office known as alguacil mayor de la Habana (the so-called O'Reilly concession) abolished.—*August 10, 1899.*

140. Provisional clerks authorized during the period of reorganization of courts of primera instancia where there is a vacancy in the position of clerk of the court.—*August 15, 1899.*

141. Primary school vacations extend to include September 15, 1899.—*August 15, 1899.*

142. Tariff circulars 83 and 84, War Department, July 12, 1899, and circular 87, Division of Customs, June 22, 1899, admitting graded bulls and cows free of duty for breeding purposes, and conditions thereof, published.—*August 17, 1899.*

146. Circular 27, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, July 27, 1899, creating the office of assistant auditor for auditing accounts of the department of internal revenue and an assistant treasurer in the office of the treasurer, and circular 29, same authority, for detection of smugglers and prevention of fraude, published.—*August 23, 1899.*

149. The period of time allowed by the decree of April 4, 1899, in order to secure complete record of births, extended one hundred and twenty days from expiration of time authorized in that order.—*August 28, 1899.*

150. Provisions of the decree of June 30, 1899, prescribing period in which foreign insurance or surety companies were required to comply with requirements of law, extended thirty days from date of expiration of the sixty days granted in that order.—*August 28, 1899.*

151. Judges of "primera instancia" appointed.—*August 30, 1899.*

152. The proclamation of the President directing census to be taken, published.—*August 30, 1899.*

154. Regulations for taking census published.—*August 31, 1899.*

156. Order of War Department appointing disbursing officers of the census published.—*September 1, 1899.*

157. In all cases where law of civil or criminal procedure reserves the decision in any case to the "court in full" (tribunal en pleno), from the date of this order decision shall be made by the section of the court having cognizance thereof, and in case of no legal quorum provision made therefor.—*September 5, 1899.*

159. Circular No. 31, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, August 24, relating to fraudulent customs entries, etc., and punishment therefor, and giving criminal courts jurisdiction in the cases therein set forth, and amending existing laws accordingly, published.—*September 7, 1899.*

160. Directs that transportation requests and telegraph blanks especially prepared for use of officers and employees in taking census be received by railroad, steamship, or other public carriers, and all telegraph and cable lines, public and private, in lieu of money, and gives method for securing payment of same.—*September 9, 1899.*

162. Offenders in cases of electoral offenses punishable by penal part of various electoral laws in force in Cuba till January 1, 1899, included in decree granting pardons, dated June 1, 1899.—*September 9, 1899.*

165. The foundation of the asylum for children (Children's Home), under the patronage of the "trustees of the Cuban orphan funds," established in San Juan de los Remedios, approved.—*September 12, 1899.*

167. The office of director and custodian of archives created.—*September 14, 1899.*

169. Circular No. 30, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, August 24, 1899, stating that "All certificates and other documents issued under the seals of the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, for use in Cuba, will be authenticated by the Secretary of the United States," and tariff circular No. 23, relating to coffee imported from Puerto Rico, published.—*September 16, 1899.*

171. Ayuntamientos authorized to decide in matters pertaining to the removal of temporary military works constructed in their respective districts during the recent war.—*September 19, 1899.*

173. The ward of Puentes Grandes transferred from municipal district of Habana to municipal district of Mariano.—*September 20, 1899.*

174. Duties of captain of the port of Habana prescribed.—*September 20, 1899.*

176. Fixes thereafter for legal purposes Sundays, New Year's Day, Holy Thursday, Good Friday, and Christmas as holidays, and provides for suspension of business of tribunals and courts from December 25 to January 2 following, except proceedings which refer to misdemeanors suits, summary instructions, cases relating to the release of accused persons, and to civil register.—*September 21, 1899.*

177. Adds port of Santa Cruz del Sur, province of Puerto Principe, to list of ports at which graded bulls and cows may be entered for breeding purposes free of duty.—*September 23, 1899.*

181. For the purposes of security, which according to the existing law they have to give, insurance companies, either foreign or domestic, as are classified and regulations as to security offered, amount thereof, etc., made.—*September 27, 1899.*

182. Functions, powers, and duties of the "cuerpo de comunicaciones" of the island of Cuba transferred to, and to be exercised by, Signal Corps, United States Army, except such part as relates to postal service.—*September 28, 1899.*

The omitted orders relate principally to appointments to office and to minor affairs. Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR S. DUDLEY,

Major and Judge-Advocate, U. S. V., Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, Cuba, October 3, 1899.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

HABANA, September 16, 1899.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: You will please find attached hereto a number of appendices and schedules containing the report that you requested of this department on August last, drawn up in a succinct form and as minute and exact as it has been possible to do it.

In order that you may better understand these schedules, I deem proper to make a few explanatory remarks; but, before doing so, I beg to state that the work, as presented, does not meet with my wishes and ideas, owing to the fact that affairs in my department are in process of reorganization. Even at this late date, some of the important information and data asked for has not reached this office, and some of what has been sent us is not so complete and pertinent as would be desired, although the omissions incurred in are not to be charged to lack of diligence on the part of my subordinates.

By the order of February 24, 1899, the department of state and government was divided into three sections, viz, section of state, section of general government, and section of government. All matters that formerly belonged to the presidency of the council of secretaries, to the secretary of the general government, and to the government section of the department of grace and justice and of the interior, were, as far as compatible with the new order of things, merged into the three sections above named.

The section of state has to do with all that refers to consular and diplomatic relations and foreign affairs, when by their nature they do not require direct relations between the State Department at Washington and the foreign nations whose representatives have been duly accredited.

This section is under the management of a chief of a bureau of the first class, and attends to the following affairs or branches:

First. Matters of a general character. A. Private claims regarding citizenship, protection, etc. B. Legalization of documents. C. Issuance of passports.

Second. Foreign affairs. A. Letters rogatory. B. Extradition claims. C. All other business which should have to be referred to Washington.

Third. Consular affairs, embracing everything connected with the consular service.

Fourth. Registration of Spaniards residing in Cuba, same being carried out in conformity with article 9 of the treaty of Paris.

Fifth. Registration of foreigners.

Sixth. Register for the recording and dispatching of documents of this section.

The affairs referred to in divisions first, second, and third are intrusted to an officer of the second class and three amanuenses; those of the fourth division to four amanuenses; those of the fifth to one amanuensis, and those of the sixth to another amanuensis.

Schedule No. 5 is a summary, made by months, of the work accomplished by the section of state. A brief examination thereof shows plainly the progressive increase of said work.

Schedule No. 6 is an account of the foreign consuls recognized as such to date.

Schedule No. 7 represents the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards issued by the section of state, and schedule No. 8 shows the number of such certificates sent from each province to this department.

Schedule No. 9 refers to the letters rogatory that have been sent through this office to be executed out of the island.

Independently of the general supervision of all the sections, the assistant secretary has under his immediate charge the section of general government.

This section comprises the following branches: First. General registry of recording and dispatching of all the documents of this department. Second. General

affairs. Third. A press bureau, a copyright bureau, and a bureau of the personnel of this department and of the six governments of the island. Fourth. Archives and library of this department. Fifth. Translation of languages. Sixth. General archives of the island of Cuba.

Matters included in division first are in charge of an officer of the fifth class and two amanuenses; those of the second division are in charge of an officer of the second class and another of the fifth class; those of the third, in charge of an officer of the fifth class; those of the fourth, in charge of an amanuensis; those of the fifth, in charge of an officer of the second class, and those of the sixth division in charge of two officers of the fourth class and three amanuenses.

At the general registry bureau all documents received or sent by the department, whether definitely forwarded or simply indorsed pending final resolution, or for information of other offices of the state or of subordinate offices, are entered and classified in the order in which they are received.

Schedule No. 1 shows the number of matters which have been received during the month, also those which have given place to any proceedings, recording those that are still pending and those that have been dispatched by the office. Its bare inspection suffices to show how the work has been increasing in proportion as the services of the different offices under the direction of this department have reached a normal state.

The bureau of general affairs takes charge of all affairs not included in the special classifications of the business belonging to this department.

It is concerned with everything pertaining to licenses for carrying weapons, the delivery of the arms that belonged to the Cuban army of liberation, etc.; the property rights in horses; decrees relative to raffles, bazaars, bull and cock fights; transportation of convicts; concessions for the establishment of telephone and telegraph systems when within the province of this department; studies and projects on the reconstruction of the country; reorganization of the civil government; public buildings, if in any way connected with this department; matters referring to the postal service, and any other not expressly specified in the general organization of the department.

The bureau of the personnel of this department and of the civil governments has been merged into the press and copyright bureaus.

The press law now in force provides that all newspapers being published shall be recorded in the registry of this bureau, sending three copies of each issue to this department that it may be kept informed of the public opinion, of important news, of the omissions in the public service, complaints against minor officials, etc.

All theatrical works published in the island are subject to the examination and criticism of this bureau, wherein a register of books, as required by the copyright law, is kept, as a requisite for the enjoyment of the exclusive copyright of these works.

That portion of said bureau which refers to the personnel of the department and of the civil governments attends to the issuance of credentials of appointments and to the removal of employees, keeping a record of appointees and persons discharged, notifying the department of finance to the proper ends.

Schedule No. 3 gives an account of the total number of works that have been examined since January 1; schedule No. 4 shows the number of literary works that have been recorded in the proper registry, and schedule No. 2 contains a list of the personnel of this department and of the six civil governments of the island of Cuba.

The bureau of files of the department (archive) is charged with arranging in due order—according to subjects and with reference to the bureaus or offices from which they originate—all matters that have been entirely finished and that are not to be sent to the general archives; it also collects and keeps all the papers in any proceedings which, though not terminated, it is not necessary to file in the respective bureaus. To this bureau the library of the old council of administration has been incorporated, also the legislative enactments, gazettes, etc.

In the secretary's office of the former general government of the island there was always a bureau for the translation of languages, where all documents that were to be used in the several offices of the island were translated with the official guaranty as to their accuracy. At present there is no necessity of the official translation in all cases, and in the public offices, as a rule, the restrictions formerly in force touching this matter are no longer applied. The officer actually in charge of the translations of this department exercises the functions of interpreter of languages for a moderate compensation paid by the parties soliciting his services.

The care of the general archives of the island of Cuba constitutes one of the most important branches of the section of general government. Most valuable original documents of great historical importance dating as far back as the time of the discovery and colonization of America, which were saved almost miraculously from the cupidity which at various times had despoiled the archives for the benefit of the

Spanish museums and collections, are found within these archives. Valuable papers relating to the conquest and occupation of Hispaniola, Peru, Mexico, and the island of Cuba still remain there, but we are yet to learn of the importance of the documents that during the months of November and December, 1898, were abstracted in 330 cases, despite the efforts made by the American commission of evacuation for their recovery. The number of bundles of documents relating to many subjects which are on the shelves may be estimated at about 100,000, and the personnel employed by the department is at present engaged in their study, assortment, classification and methodical arrangement.

The section of government is under the immediate management of a chief of a bureau of the first class and comprises the following branches: First. The bureau of municipalities, which is in charge of an officer of the second class, one of the third, and one amanuensis. Second. The jails bureau, in charge of two officers of the fourth class. Third. The penitentiary bureau, in charge of an officer of the fifth class and one amanuensis. Fourth. The public order and police bureau, in charge of an officer of the third class. Fifth. The health bureau, in charge of an officer of the fourth class. Sixth. The bureau of charitable institutions, in charge of an officer of the second class, one of the third, and two amanuenses.

The bureau of municipalities is the one which, during the period embraced by this report, has accomplished the most important work. The disorganization in this branch of the public service reached such a point that, at the time this department was created in January last, there were no records of any kind regarding the municipalities; therefore, the task undertaken toward reorganizing that service, with the result of having brought municipal affairs almost to a normal condition, had to commence by an exhaustive investigation, to carry on which adequate means were lacking, such as records, data, antecedents, and the information absolutely necessary for the proper treatment of such a momentous undertaking. On May 17 I had the honor to present to you the result of the endeavors of this department in that direction, and upon such bases new efforts have been made that will shortly give us an exact knowledge of the condition of affairs in all matters pertaining to local affairs throughout the island of Cuba.

According to the general registry contained in schedule No. 1, the matters of which the bureau of municipalities has had cognizance, are divided as follows: Items of new business, 705; business disposed of, 613; proceedings instituted, 526; pending decision, 174.

The affairs belonging to this bureau are, according to the existing laws, the following: First. Electoral matter; organic laws; affairs incidental to both of the above. Second. Matters relating to the abolished provincial chamber of deputies; organization of municipalities; appointments, censure, fines, suspensions, and removals of mayors and councilmen; census of population, and questions relating to all of the above. Third. Decisions on all questions arising from the interpretation of the municipal laws, and all others of a general character affecting the locality; legal remedies against the resolutions of the municipalities, and against those of the civil governors when they refer to appeals from the resolutions of the municipal council and within the province of this department. Fourth. Decisions on the interpretation of the provincial law. Fifth. Territorial division into provinces and municipalities; incorporation, separation, and abolishment of municipal districts; change of capital cities of the provinces and municipalities; names of towns and streets; creation of local revenues; government contracts; municipal budgets and accounting; superintendency of the urban police, and a general supervision of all other matters. Sixth. It also has charge of formulating rules for the execution of the laws and decrees regarding municipal affairs and the mode of procedure in the same.

The following schedules give some idea of the work performed: (A) Statement of the expenditures of the abolished provincial chamber of deputies and of the debts left unpaid by them up to December 31, 1898. (B) Municipal debts of the whole island not paid on December 31, 1898. (C) Economic system of the municipalities; their compulsory expenses; statistics of the population of the island of Cuba. (D) Number of municipalities existing in the island; their wards and districts; towns and hamlets destroyed on account of the war; mayors and members of the municipal corporations; number of inhabitants, by provinces, etc. (E) Schedule showing estimated amounts for the municipalities of the island; expenses connected with the public health, charitable institutions, jails and public instruction. This has been done with the purpose of soliciting the aid of the State to attend to these matters until the municipal treasury shall have been reorganized.

The bureau of jails is charged with the designation of the jails in which all convicts are to serve the sentences imposed by the courts. A personal record of each convict is kept, wherein all incidents relative to his sentence are entered and to which is added a memorandum of his penal history.

This bureau also keeps a record of the employees of the jails, and of the appointments, transfers, and removals of said employees. The wardens are appointed by this

department, choosing him out of three candidates proposed by the civil governor of the cities where the prisons are located after ascertaining their fitness for the place.

The overseeing and final approval of the jails estimates, as well as of the improvements, repairs and alterations made in the buildings, are also within the province of this bureau.

The system which is employed by this department to designate the places where the sentences imposed by the courts have to be served is very simple. The court sentencing sends, through the civil governor, a certified copy of the judgment. This copy is the basis for the proceedings which are drawn up in the bureau. The jail to which the convict is to be sent is then chosen, according to the provisions of the penal code and to the royal decree of April 15, 1886. The civil governor is duly notified of what has been done, that he, in turn, may advise the warden of the jail designated.

All this is done, bearing in mind that the jails of the island are divided into two classes—first, “*cárceles de audiencia*” (jails of a court of appeals district), and, second, “*cárceles de partido judicial*” (jails of a judicial district). The former are situated in the capital cities where the respective court of appeals is located. Their expenses were defrayed out of both the municipal and the provincial funds, share and share alike. The jails for judicial districts are supported exclusively by municipal funds, or, rather, by funds of several municipalities conjointly, and are located in the capital of the judicial district. The place of residence, the nature of the funds applied to their sustenance, and the character and degree of the punishments form the basis for the aforementioned classification; it being worth mentioning that in cities where there is a “*cárcel de audiencia*” there is no jail of judicial district, the former taking the place of both.

The abolishment of the provincial chamber of deputies made it necessary for the state to provide in their stead for the needs of the “*cárceles de audiencia*.”

Schedules Nos. 17 to 21 give an idea of the labors performed by this bureau.

The penitentiary bureau has exactly the same duties and powers regarding penitentiaries as the bureau of jails has in reference to these latter establishments.

The penitentiary of Habana is governed by the laws and regulations dated March 31, 1864. These rules and regulations declare that the penitentiary depends directly on the captain-general, and direct that the management of same shall be in charge of an inspector.

By royal decree of July 20, 1878, it was ordered that the rights and duties of said inspector should devolve upon the governor-general of the island, who has since intervened in the management of the penitentiary, because of the general character of the institution.

The bureau of public order and police is charged with the daily recording of all important events that take place in the whole island and which are reported by the civil governors. These reports are transmitted to you whenever they contain anything worthy of notice.

It keeps a detailed account of the rural municipal government and private police now existing in the island of Cuba, and will keep that of the new police which may be created, modified, or reorganized in the future. It is now working on the preparation of a complete plan for policing the whole island.

The superior inspection and direction of such an important service is exercised by means of this bureau, and all efforts are directed toward having a picked body of police, familiar with the locality and not in excess of actual requirements, to be managed with as much decentralization as possible, constituting a guaranty of public peace and good order and deserving the confidence of all the Cuban people.

Schedules Nos. 24 to 27 show the actual conditions of the municipal police, which is in process of reorganization in all the island; of the special police of Habana; of the government police, and of the municipal secret service.

The bureau of public health is intrusted by the legislation in force with extensive and varied functions, it being the means through which the general government exercises its own functions in the matter of public health on land, as it ought to exercise jurisdiction over the marine hospital service.

This bureau is in charge of all that concerns the appointment and removal of surgeons for watering stations and cemeteries; of the appointment and removal of the inspectors of medicine, pharmacy, and veterinary of the judicial districts of the whole island; of the health inspectors, and of the committees for special studies in hygiene and health matters in cases of epidemics. It has also among its duties to authorize the creation of cemeteries, to supervise them, to intervene in matters concerning their management, disinterments, and transfers of cadavers; besides, it has under its charge everything pertaining to the vaccination dispensaries, keeping a record of the persons that have been vaccinated and revaccinated, statistics of births, tables of vital statistics, etc.

The department of state is also in charge, through the bureau in question, and

by virtue of laws still in force, of all matters relative to the marine-hospital service, which is at present out of its province.

Among the different ends accomplished by this bureau worthy of special mention is the work done in connection with the administration of cemeteries, the compiling of statistics of births and deaths registered in the island of Cuba from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1899, and the project of a general center of vaccination.

Statements Nos. 23-25 make reference to matters of greater importance.

The bureau of charities has charge of matters that can be divided into two parts; first, all that refers to the management of the charitable institutions, and, second, what pertains to the keeping of their accounts.

The first part embraces all the faculties attached to the supervision that the government has on all charitable institutions, according to the law on the subject; the second, the faculties inherent to the right of inspection vested in said government.

As to the first, it rests with this bureau to determine upon: First. The creation of provincial and municipal boards of charities. Second. The organization of the board of trustees of those institutions whose supervision belongs to the government, and the appointment of the trustees of those institutions which have a smaller number than prescribed by the founder. Third. The appointment and removal of counsells for charitable institutions. Fourth. The examination and approval of the rules, statutes, and regulations of charitable institutions. Fifth. The appointment and removal of the head surgeons, superintendents, and high officials thereof. Sixth. The following duties which, in the private institutions, the government exercises by means of this bureau: (A) To see that the will of the founders is carried out; (B) to enforce the rendering of accounts and, in those cases where this duty is dispensed with by direction of the founder, obtain the sworn statement of the parties in charge as to their having complied with the founder's will; (C) to see that the moral laws are enforced and the health requirements complied with. Seventh. To make a search for and to claim the property belonging to charitable institutions which is unlawfully held by other parties. Eighth. To create charitable institutions; to modify and abolish those already existing when such arbitrary action is not limited by restrictions imposed by the founder. Ninth. To give the necessary power to perform the acts relating to the administration or to the property of charitable institutions.

In reference to the right of inspection, the following matters come within the province of this bureau: First. To examine, reform, and approve the budgets of the institutions that are under the protection of the government. Second. To examine, reform, and approve the accounts rendered by the managers of the institutions which are required to do so. Third. To supervise and, whenever it is found to be necessary, modify the method of accounts employed by the charitable institutions.

This bureau is now preferably engaged in collecting the necessary data for establishing a special investigating office for the search of property belonging to charitable institutions, and also in preparing reliable and complete statistics embracing all the charitable institutions of the island.

To this end a laborious and exhaustive investigation has been made in connection with the legislative and economic history of charities in this country.

Schedule No. 28, which contains the first attempt ever made in this island on the subject, gives a clear idea of the work accomplished, and serves as an indication of the success with which the endeavors in this connection may be crowned.

The importance of the subjects corresponding to the department of charities, their scope and nature, the need of special knowledge to handle them properly, and the display of good will which they demand compelled the subscribing secretary to appoint a consulting board of charities that would help him in his labors, same being composed of highly honorable persons who, with no other remuneration than the satisfaction derived from fulfilling a duty, give daily proofs of their ability, solicitude, efficiency, and disinterestedness in the numerous acts which, as intelligent counsellors of the department, they are wont to perform.

The foregoing relation affords proof of how many important matters are dispatched by the military governor through this department. Some of them are under its immediate and direct control; others are considered and resolved upon on appeals filed against the resolutions of subordinate officials; and, in the rest, a general supervision is exercised. But in one form or another there is hardly an item concerning social, governmental, or political relations on the island of Cuba to which the action of the authority in whom the supreme power is vested does not reach within a certain compass.

This explains in itself the obstacles that had to be surmounted during the first period of the military occupation. The centralization, which was the characteristic of the system under which the island was ruled, was the cause that, on the evacuation of the Spanish authorities, the bond of union which existed among the different administrative organizations was severed. As a consequence of this, public affairs

were thrown into a turmoil, highly increased by the gradual form in which the occupation of the territory was effected, as well as by the divers measures and resolutions which, with the best intention but without a prearranged agreement, were adopted by chiefs and officers of the army of occupation. The necessity of restoring order in governmental matters and bringing public affairs to a normal condition was felt, so that the complete transformation of all the service, and the reorganization of the institutions that intervened and should intervene in the government and direction of the country could be carried out gradually, cautiously, but at the same time with firmness and progressively. This paramount necessity was attended to by appointing a governor-general for all the island, whose purposes were defined in the proclamation of January 1, and whose essential powers were made public by the order of February 1 of this year. The order of January 11 (creating the four secretariats) and that of the 24th of same month (organizing this department) completed, in regard to the latter, the plan announced in the proclamation alluded to. Article 5 of this latter order provides that the department of state and government shall be governed by the laws that were in force on December 31 last, in so much as they be consistent with the present régime and until they shall be modified by the proper authorities. This declaration gave us a point from which to start; it established a legal status which, although antiquated in many ways, obscure in others, absurd and deficient in most, was after all a legal order which served to counteract the confusion and disorganization which was spreading all over the island.

Shortly afterwards the civil governments for the six provinces of the island were created, and the governors gradually assumed the functions that belonged to them as per laws declared to be in force (in so much as they did not conflict with the military occupation), by virtue of the circular-order of February 21, regulating the military control and establishing the form in which the military commanders were to exercise the right of supervision in civil affairs within their respective spheres and so long as they were not specifically exempted from their jurisdiction.

Before this department bent its main efforts toward the organization of municipal affairs which demanded careful consideration and immediate attention, it proposed to you (with the idea of removing difficulties) the abolishment of the presidency of the council of secretaries of the old general government, the abolishment also of the provincial chamber of deputies and of provincial boards of health, charitable institutions, and public instruction, which was resolved upon accordingly on February 24 and March 9. None of these bodies met the live necessities of the situation, it being unnecessary for me to dilate on matters of which you are already cognizant and in regard to which you have been presented with an exhaustive report prepared by my learned colleague, the secretary of finance, a report that leaves no room for further explanations and reasonings in regard to the origin and reaching effects of the several resolutions and orders already quoted, and of those I may be called upon to quote hereafter.

In my communications of February 20, 21, and 24 I informed you of the most feasible plan which, in my judgment, should be adopted in order to accomplish in a gradual manner, step by step, the complete reorganization of the public service, the restoration of administrative affairs, and the establishment of the stable, definite, and independent government which was proclaimed for the island of Cuba in the joint resolution of April 19, 1898. The first steps had, necessarily, to be given toward the reorganization of the municipal affairs which must form the basis for the future constitution of the country.

The municipalities of Cuba were passing through a most trying financial crisis, partly due to the imperfections of the system then employed, partly to the vices inherent to Spanish administration throughout, and due also, in no small measure, to the natural consequences of the war. The department of finance directed its efforts to the economic side of the problem, to which this department lent its help. The order of February 25 established new fundamental bases for the economic affairs of municipalities in Cuba, and in order to carry its provisions into practice—studying at the same time the scope of their effectiveness—a careful examination of the financial condition of the municipalities in Cuba was imperative. But prior to all this it became indispensable to remove the constant danger which threatened their economic existence by suspending all kinds of claims that might be instituted against them on account of obligations that had matured before December 31, 1898, until the municipal corporations were organized, at which time a solution would be arrived at in reference to said obligations.

The study now being made by this department of the amount, character, and kind of all the municipal debts and, besides, of their actual receipts, extent of their expenditures, and a comparative examination of the old and the new system of taxation, serve as a complement to these resolutions.

The municipal deficits being temporarily covered, it becomes feasible for this department, working in conjunction with the finance department, to prepare a sys-

tem of taxes and accounting by which the difficulties at present surrounding the municipalities would be effectually surmounted, laying the foundation for their final economic-legal status, and, as the crowning effort of all these labors, this department has prepared a project for the reform of the municipal law now in force, and which is now being considered by my confreres. As soon as said project of municipal law is finished and approved, the one referring to the organization of the services entrusted at present to the provincial administration—announced in the order of February 24, already mentioned—shall be submitted to you for your consideration.

Both these works aim at simplifying the administration, improving the service when necessary, and reinstating the institutions and local bodies in their several rights by means of an ample and rational descentralización.

After making the efforts implied in the investigation of everything pertaining to the municipal affairs, in the construction of almost all the municipal councils which the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty called for, inasmuch as life in its normal condition was paralyzed in most (a task that was rendered possible and, in a measure, feasible by the fact that the municipal corporations which we found were not of elective character, but creatures of the will of the superior governmental authorities), after studying and preparing, in short, the projects which are to be the culmination of all that has so far been accomplished, this department was considerably relieved, and found it possible to devote its attention advantageously to the many important subjects relative to public charity.

For months past a careful examination has been carried on in regard to the financial situation of the charitable institutions, and the facts so far obtained offer a vast field for governmental action in behalf of said institutions, and bear proof of what may be accomplished in Cuba in favor of the needy.

It was necessary, first of all, to provide for the immediate support of many establishments which lack at present means of their own; then to complete in some, and to change in others, the personnel on whom the management thereof devolved.

This department is at this moment engaged in two works of the utmost importance. The first one is the study and modification of the charity laws now in force with the purpose of doing away with defects which experience has revealed to exist in them and of shaping them after the pattern set by modern science, and as practiced in the most enlightened countries. The second is to regulate and carry into execution a conscientious search of all the property rightfully belonging to charitable institutions and which is withheld from them at present.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into further explanations with regard to the other topics embraced in the first part of this report. I beg, however, to be allowed to make a special, though succinct, mention of some of them.

The system according to which the Spanish police was organized and the manner in which the evacuation of the Spanish troops and the present military occupation took place were responsible for the truly hazardous situation that during the first months of this year was created in what referred to public order and personal safety. Many towns were left entirely without police protection and even without officials with enough prestige and means to make themselves respected. Luckily, the detachments of Cuban forces, ably distributed of their own accord over the whole territory as mere auxiliaries of the powers that were, aided by the good sense which, as a rule, predominates in the Cuban people, afforded the means to promptly give the assistance required for such pressing needs.

The organization of the rural police in Santiago, Puerto Principe, and Santa Clara provinces, the municipal police afterwards created in the whole island, and the permits granted to keep private (or sworn) police, has restored to the country the peace which, for a moment, was thought endangered by frequent acts of pilfering, and has reestablished the normal conditions which such radical changes in public affairs had either shaken or destroyed.

It is the purpose of this department to suggest to you such final measures as will complete the establishment of the local police all over the island in such a manner that those primarily interested in maintaining order in their respective districts may be charged with the duty of preserving same.

The problem concerning the management of the cemeteries was a most delicate one, because of the traditional customs of the country. This service must be eminently civil in a country that recognizes no religion as official. But a series of events—the enumeration of which would be very tedious and of no purpose to our object—brought about that the control of the cemeteries was placed in the hands of the Catholic Church, having no right therefor in most cases. Once the municipalities found themselves freed from the onerous and ancient tyranny which about this matter was exercised through influences and pressure which no longer exist, and empowered in some cases by American chiefs and officers, they took possession in many places—on their own account—of the cemeteries to which they believed themselves entitled, dispensing with the usual formalities.

At the suggestion of this department you saw fit to issue the order of April 12,

which, mindful of the rights entitled to protection, arrived at a general decision on the matter, turning over to the secular authorities the management of the cemeteries—as far as practicable—and establishing the manner in which the claims of the church and of the municipalities could be speedily settled, leaving untouched the question about ownership, which is to be settled by the courts.

Schedule No. 23, annexed hereto, gives a clear idea of how the church had taken hold of the management of the cemeteries, and how a problem—which always was in this country a very annoying one and considered practically without solution—is being now solved without difficulty.

Another delicate subject, and one attended with great difficulties, was the consular relations, which were virtually severed on the relinquishment of the Spanish authorities. The well-directed efforts of this department, realized in the prudent manner in which these matters can alone be handled, bore the result indicated in schedule No. 6, by which it is seen that the greater number of established nations have recognized the present condition of affairs and maintain their representatives in this country amidst the most perfect cordiality.

The establishment of the general consulate of Spain, of the consulates, vice-consulates, and honorary consulates throughout the island marks the most important event that has taken place in connection with this matter, and in compliance with what is provided in the treaty of Paris.

In accordance with said treaty, the special register for the Spaniards who wished to retain their nationality was created as per order of July 11 last, affording the greatest facilities, free of all cost, for the fulfillment of this indispensable requisite within the period fixed in Article IX of the treaty of Paris above mentioned.

The monthly statements which I have had the honor to send you, and schedules Nos. 7, 8, and 13 attached hereto, clearly show the unhampered manner in which this matter is being attended to.

The fear that this report might be too lengthy restrains me from going into the examination of all or the greater number of the regulations, measures, and orders issued at the request of this department, and of the questions that have been resolved upon by same. Schedule No. 1 shows the extent of the work accomplished; the enumeration at the beginning of this report completes that exposition; the report of the secretary of finance, to which I have previously referred, serves to form a high idea of the whole, and the remarks herein contained complete the examination of what may be deemed most important.

I can not close this report without calling your attention to the extraordinary work done by the employees under my charge, which can only be appreciated when one thinks of the disorder, confusion, lack of fixed standards and the want of sufficient means with which they have had to contend in the development of their ideas and in performing their tasks, bringing matters at the same time to an orderly basis. By the great number of affairs intrusted to the care of this department you will be able to estimate that the personnel of this office is very inadequate, and their salaries do not appear to be proportionate to the labors required of them. I have thought it my duty to acquaint you with these facts, that you may resolve as you deem best.

The writer is expecting more valuable information with which to complete the data contained in the attached schedules, and, as soon as it is received, you will be furnished with additional statements in reference to those subjects that require it.

Respectfully,

DR. DÓMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.

ADDENDA.

Laws, decrees, regulations, etc., that are in force and are of the direct concern of the department of government.

1. Powers of the Governor-General, as per royal decree of June 9, 1878.
2. Powers of the civil governors, as per royal decree of July 9, 1878.
3. Provincial law and municipal provisional law.
4. Charity law, as per instructions of April 27, 1875, extended to Cuba by order of January 14, and modified in part by that of July 28, 1881.
5. Electoral laws of November 25, 1897, and regulations of March 3, 1898.
6. Census law of July 12, 1887, and bases for of even date.
7. Water law, instructions on same in *Gacetas* of February 25 and 26, 1891.
8. Contracts for public service, royal decree of January 4, 1883, extended to Cuba by royal order of July 31.
9. Theatricals and public shows; decree of Governor-General of January 30, 1891, reorganizing this matter.

10. Association law of June 13, 1888.
11. Public-meetings law of August 15, 1880, and royal order of March 23, 1898.
12. Cattle-ownership rights; decree of the Governor-General of August 13, 1880.
13. Jails; regulations of December 23, 1852.
14. Accounting (in the administration); decree of September 12, 1870, and instructions of October 4, of the same year, and those of May 27, 1881, as published in *La Gaceta* of June 7.
15. Insanes; royal decrees of May 19, 1895, setting the form of admission into asylums.
16. Municipal regulations; those of Habana approved on April 9, 1881; those of Pinar del Rio, on April 19, 1894.
- 17, 18. Private guards, and private police for country places; royal order, February 17, 1884; decree of military governor, June 19, 1899.
19. Building regulations; decree of the Governor-General of April 30, 1861 (for Habana); at Bauta the regulations in force are those of June 5, 1894.
20. Railroads law; the regulations of May 20, 1893, set down for the interpretation and execution of the police law referring to same. (*Gaceta* of March 28, 1893.)
21. Press law; November 11, 1886.
22. Administrative procedure; September 22, 1888.
23. Jurisdiction law; July 4, 1861.
24. Cemeteries; royal order of April 28, 1866; decree of the Governor-General of February 25, 1888, and decree of the military governor of April 12, 1899.
25. Organic law of the department of state and government; decree of the military governor of February 24, 1899.
26. Municipal economic system; as per decree of March 25, 1899.
27. Maritime sanitation; royal order of March 3, 1893.
27. Mineral and medicinal water stations; regulations approved on March 4, 1890.
28. Copyright law; January 10, 1879.

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, showing work attended to by each bureau and what is pending.*

Bureaus.	February.					March.				
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.
Section of government:										
Sanitation	12	28	12	8	4	13	14	2	1	1
Charitable institutions	24	14	18	9	9	38	45	19	10	9
Penal establishments	46	36	37	37	.....	108	134	65	65	.....
Municipalities	16	31	16	14	2	105	65	65	46	19
Section of general government:										
Personnel and censorship	8	67	68	68	.....	23	27	9	9	.....
General affairs	9	16	4	4	.....	16	44	5	5	.....
Section of state:										
State	9	28	28	28	.....	4	21	21	21	.....
Total	124	220	183	168	15	305	350	186	157	29

Bureaus.	April.					May.				
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.
Section of government:										
Sanitation	14	32	7	6	1	44	37	6	7	.....
Charitable institutions	69	42	21	13	8	79	45	23	11	12
Penal establishments	143	87	51	51	.....	241	213	121	119	2
Municipalities	131	122	112	76	36	188	167	128	78	45
Section of general government:										
Personnel and censorship	31	8	18	18	.....	37	29	23	22	1
General affairs	32	53	6	6	.....	49	60	10	8	2
Section of state:										
State .....	.....	34	34	34	.....	14	45	45	45	.....
Total	420	378	249	204	45	652	596	351	290	62

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, etc.*—Continued.

Bureau.	June.					July.					Remarks.
	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	
Section of government:											
Sanitation	77	28	6	6	....	38	20	1	1	....	Besides, we are terminating the statistics births and deaths from 1896 to 1899.
Charitable institutions.	125	59	24	7	17	104	32	21	8	13	Besides a synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with detailed analysis of its financial status, according to the records of public charities bureau.
Penal establishments.	366	207	108	110	....	349	145	120	104	16	Besides, a map showing the political prisoners in Spain has been made; an important reform has been introduced in the manner of recording the prisoners; a general statement is being prepared which will show the age, profession, nationality, etc., of the prisoners in all the penal establishments of the island.
Municipalities	158	185	106	69	37	107	98	104	69	35	Besides, the bureau has made maps showing the financial situation of all the municipalities of the island, their inhabitants, the towns and villages destroyed, etc.
Section of general government:											
Personnel and censorship.	9	34	6	6	....	28	28	5	5	....	79 works have been censured and authorized.
General affairs.	68	57	18	13	5	51	50	14	10	4	There is just finishing a general statement of all the police force in the island, showing class of police, number of men, salaries in each municipality.
Public order and police.	57	20	6	6	....	102	30	16	15	1	
Section of state:											
State.	9	23	23	23	....	170	219	955	955	....	Besides the Spaniards that have inscribed in this city, 291 certificates of inscription have been received already from other places.
Total	869	653	297	240	59	949	607	1,236	1,167	69	

No. 1.—*Synopsis of business transacted by the department of state and government from the date of its organization, February 1, 1899, to July 31, 1899, etc.—Continued.*

SEMIANNUAL RECAPITULATION.

Bureaus.	Received.	Dispatched.	Proceedings instituted.	Proceedings resolved.	Proceedings pending.	Remarks.
Section of government:						
Sanitation	198	159	34	29	5	Of the pending proceedings, 2 are waiting for decisions from headquarters and 2 for reports from the department of justice.
Charitable institutions.	487	237	126	58	68	
Penal establishments.	1,253	822	502	486	16	18 of the pending proceedings are waiting for reports from the civil governors.
Municipalities.....	706	613	526	352	174	160 of the pending proceedings are waiting for reports from the civil governors.
Section of general government:						
Personnel and censorship.	136	193	129	128	1	The only proceeding not dispatched has not yet returned from headquarters.
General affairs	225	280	57	46	11	Of the pending proceedings, 2 are waiting for reports from headquarters, 4 from the departments of justice and public works, and 2 from other sources.
Public order and police.	159	40	22	21	1	1 pending waiting for the secretary's resolution.
Section of State:						
State.....	206	870	1,106	1,106	.....	In the proceedings corresponding to this bureau are included the certificates of registration delivered to Spaniards claiming their nationality.
Grand total.....	3,819	2,714	2,502	2,226	276	The difference that appears between the received and dispatched is due to the fact that sometimes sundry communications are answered by only 1.

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 secretario.....	\$583.33	\$7,000
1 subsecretario.....	333.33	4,000
2 jefes de negociado de 1ª, á \$2,400.....	400.00	4,800
5 oficiales de 2ª, á \$1,200.....	500.00	6,000
8 oficiales de 3ª, á \$1,000.....	249.99	3,000
6 oficiales de 4ª, á \$800.....	399.96	4,800
4 oficiales de 5ª, á \$680.....	226.64	2,720
9 escribientes de 1ª, á \$600.....	450.00	5,400
14 escribientes de 2ª, á \$500.....	583.24	7,000
1 portero de 1ª, á \$600.....	50.00	600
5 porteros de 2ª, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
Para material.....	208.33	2,500
Suma.....	4,198.08	50,320

PINAR DEL RIO.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	133.33	1,600
1 oficial, 3ª.....	83.33	1,000
1 oficial, 4ª.....	66.66	800
1 oficial, 5ª.....	56.66	680
5 escribientes, 2ª, á \$500.....	208.30	2,500
2 ordenanzas á \$300.....	50.00	600
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	200.00	2,400
1 portero.....	83.33	400
Suma.....	1,164.94	13,980

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries—Continued.*

HABANA.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 gobernador.....	\$500.00	\$6,000
1 secretario.....	250.00	3,000
1 secretario particular.....	100.00	1,200
4 jefes de sección, á \$1,500.....	500.00	6,000
4 oficiales, á \$1,000.....	333.32	4,000
8 escribientes, á \$720.....	480.00	5,760
1 traductor.....	100.00	1,200
1 conserje.....	40.00	480
1 cochero.....	40.00	480
1 portero.....	25.00	300
4 ordenanzas, á \$300.....	100.00	1,200
1 inspector de policía.....	150.00	1,800
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	800.00	8,600
Suma.....	2,918.32	35,020

MATANZAS.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	166.66	2,000
1 oficial, 2°.....	100.00	1,200
2 oficiales, 4°, á \$800.....	133.32	1,600
1 oficial, 5°.....	55.66	668
1 escribiente, 1°.....	50.00	600
4 escribientes, 2°, á \$500.....	166.64	2,000
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$240.....	40.00	480
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma.....	1,829.94	15,960

SANTA CLARA.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	166.66	2,000
1 oficial, 2°.....	100.00	1,200
8 oficiales, 3°, á \$1,000.....	249.99	3,000
4 escribientes, 1°, á \$300.....	200.00	2,400
5 escribientes, 2°, á \$500.....	208.80	2,500
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$250.....	41.66	500
Gratificación al intérprete.....	33.33	400
Material.....	169.00	2,028
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma.....	1,785.60	21,428

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

1 gobernador.....	\$333.33	\$4,000
1 secretario.....	133.33	1,600
1 oficial, 3°.....	83.33	1,000
1 oficial, 4°.....	66.66	800
1 oficial, 5°.....	55.66	680
5 escribientes, 2°, á \$500.....	208.80	2,500
1 portero.....	33.33	400
2 ordenanzas, á \$240.....	40.00	480
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	150.00	1,800
Suma.....	1,104.94	13,260

No. 2.—*Statement of the offices in the department of state and government and in the civil governments of the island, with their respective salaries—Continued.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Positions.	Monthly.	Annually.
1 gobernador.....	\$416.66	\$5,000
1 secretario.....	208.33	2,500
1 oficial, 1 ^o	200.00	2,400
1 oficial, 2 ^o	125.00	1,500
1 oficial, 3 ^o	100.00	1,200
1 oficial, 4 ^o	75.00	900
1 oficial, 5 ^o	50.00	600
1 escribiente, 1 ^o	60.00	720
1 escribiente, 2 ^o	50.00	600
1 escribiente, 2 ^o . (Vacants.).....	.....	.....
1 escribiente, 2 ^o	40.00	480
4 escribiente, a \$360.....	120.00	1,440
1 portero.....	80.00	960
Gastos de viaje del gobernador.....	250.00	3,000
Suma.....	1,724.99	20,700

RESUMEN (RECAPITULATION).

Secretaría de estado y gobernación.....	\$4,198.08	\$50,320
Gobierno civil de Pinar del Río.....	1,164.94	13,980
Gobierno civil de la Habana.....	2,918.32	35,020
Gobierno civil de Matanzas.....	1,329.94	15,960
Gobierno civil de Santa Clara.....	1,785.60	21,422
Gobierno civil de Puerto Principe.....	1,104.94	13,260
Gobierno civil de Santiago de Cuba.....	1,724.99	20,700
Suma total.....	14,221.81	170,668

No. 3.—*Statement of the theatrical works approved, their titles, kind, name of the author, and date of the approval.*

BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL WORKS.

No.	Title.	Kind.	Name of author.	Date of approval.
1	El diez de Octubre.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 16 de 1899
2	Abajo el tirano.....	Juguete cómico.....	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Febrero 17 de 1899
3	La Dolores.....	Drama.....	Felid y Codina.....	Febrero 19 de 1899
4	Por tener á la Madre fuera.....	Juguete cómico.....	Tomás López.....	Febrero 20 de 1899
5	El grito de Baire.....	Sainete.....	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Febrero 21 de 1899
6	Los Guerrilleros.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 23 de 1899
7	El santo de la Mulata.....	Sainete.....	Federico Villoch.....	Febrero 27 de 1899
8	Paz y Concordia.....	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Febrero 28 de 1899
9	Fé y Esperanza.....	Comedia.....	Sra. Sofía Estévez.....	Febrero 28 de 1899
10	El Revoltoso.....	Sainete.....	José R. Barreiro.....	Marzo 6 de 1899
11	Los tres Millones.....	.....	Jackson Veyan.....	Marzo 10 de 1899
12	A Ceuta y á Chafarinas.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 10 de 1899
13	Se acabaron los guapos.....	Sainete.....	Vicente Pardo.....	Marzo 15 de 1899
14	Después del baile.....	Juguete cómico.....	José R. Barreiro.....	Marzo 18 de 1899
15	Al templo de la Gloria.....	Zarzuela.....	Raul del Monte.....	Marzo 20 de 1899
16	El sueño de Simancas.....	Sainete.....	Varona y Piloto.....	Marzo 23 de 1899
17	La manta de burato.....	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 24 de 1899
18	English spoken.....	Juguete cómico.....	Federico Villoch.....	Marzo 24 de 1899
19	La guerra civil.....	Sainete.....	Juan Delanes.....	Marzo 25 de 1899
20	Estatas de movimiento.....	Juguete cómico.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Marzo 28 de 1899
21	El proceso de Welelea.....	Sainete.....	Joaquín Robreño.....	Abril 1 ^o de 1899
22	A casarse ó á morir.....	Juguete cómico.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 8 de 1899
23	Figuritas de cartón.....	idem.....	Alejandro del Pozo.....	Abril 5 de 1899
24	De Guanabacoa á la Habana.....	Sainete.....	Manuel Saladrigas.....	Abril 6 de 1899
25	Política Doméstica.....	idem.....	Juan Delanes.....	Abril 6 de 1899
26	El Novicio.....	Juguete cómico.....	Federico Villoch.....	Abril 7 de 1899
27	La Fiesta de San Lázaro.....	Sainete.....	José R. Barreiro.....	Abril 7 de 1899
28	Amor engendra desdicha.....	Juguete cómico.....	Ricardo de la Vega.....	Abril 8 de 1899
29	El mantón de Manila.....	idem.....	Fiaco Irayoz.....	Abril 8 de 1899
30	Farruco y Pachín.....	idem.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 11 de 1899
31	La cabeza del guajano.....	idem.....	S. Piloto.....	Abril 12 de 1899
32	La siembra del tabaco.....	Zarzuela.....	Olallo Díaz.....	Abril 17 de 1899
33	El danzón de los tres golpes.....	Sainete.....	José R. Barreiro.....	Abril 24 de 1899
34	El hijo de Santiago de las Vegas.....	Juguete cómico.....	Alberto Hernández.....	Abril 25 de 1899

No. 3.—*Statement of the theatrical works approved, their titles, kind, name of the author, and date of the approval*—Continued.

BUREAU OF CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL WORKS—Continued.

No.	Title.	Kind.	Name of author.	Date of approval.	
35	Ni con muñeco	Juguete cómico ..	Laureano Guerrero ..	Abril	25 de 1899
36	La Independencia	Idem	Federico Villoch	Abril	29 de 1899
37	Nemesio el bravucón	Sainete	Joaquín Robreño	Mayo	1 de 1899
38	De la Habana al campo	Idem	Julio Echarte	Mayo	2 de 1899
39	El baul elástico	Idem	Joaquín Robreño	Mayo	3 de 1899
40	Mujeres fin de Siglo	Zarzuela	Leopoldo Valdés	Mayo	8 de 1899
41	Recuerdo del pasado	Sainete	José G. Niza	Mayo	9 de 1899
42	Sublevación femenina	Juguete cómico ..	José R. Barreiro	Mayo	10 de 1899
43	La evacuación de Bomba	Sainete	Laureano del Monte	Mayo	16 de 1899
44	Las Minas de Manganeseo	Juguete cómico ..	Elias del Río	Mayo	18 de 1899
45	El cierre de puertas	Sainete	A. del Pozo y R. Morales	Mayo	22 de 1899
46	Los baños de San Rafael	Zarzuela	José R. Barreiro	Mayo	22 de 1899
47	Room To-let	Juguete cómico ..	José R. Méndez	Mayo	24 de 1899
48	Trust amcarero	Idem	José R. Barreiro	Mayo	30 de 1899
49	El asistente del Coronel	Juguete cómico ..	Gonzalo Cantó	Mayo	31 de 1899
50	Los centenes	Idem	Federico Villoch	Junio	1 de 1899
51	La evacuación de Bayamo	Sainete	Raul del Monte	Junio	2 de 1899
52	Huyendo del bloqueo	Idem	Gustavo Robreño	Junio	8 de 1899
53	El proceso Dreyfus	Drama	Federico Villoch	Junio	9 de 1899
54	Un duelo	Zarzuela	José R. Barreiro	Junio	9 de 1899
55	El Sinsonte Cubano	Sainete	Alfredo Piloto	Junio	10 de 1899
56	Los borrachos	Juguete cómico ..	Serafin y Joaquín Alvarez	Junio	12 de 1899
57	El Dr. Gómes	Idem	Federico Villoch	Junio	12 de 1899
58	Mari-Juana	Idem	José Jackson	Junio	12 de 1899
59	Romeo y Julieta	Zarzuela	Vicente Pardo	Junio	12 de 1899
60	En plena luna	Juguete cómico ..	Manuel Saladrigas	Junio	13 de 1899
61	Mr. Grossini	Idem	Federico Villoch	Junio	16 de 1899
62	Un juramento en San Isidro	Sainete	Manuel Saladrigas	Junio	20 de 1899
63	El querer de la Pepe	Juguete cómico ..	Alejandro Larribiera	Junio	21 de 1899
64	El 6 mandamiento	Idem	Federico Villoch	Junio	26 de 1899
65	El pan del pobre	Drama	Félix González Llana	Junio	27 de 1899
66	La cabeza misteriosa	Sainete	S. Piloto	Junio	27 de 1899
67	La moza del Cura	Juguete cómico ..	Un Sr. Presbitero	Junio	28 de 1899
68	El two Step	Idem	Joaquín Robreño	Junio	28 de 1899
69	La rueda de la fortuna	Sainete	Alfredo Piloto	Junio	30 de 1899
70	El Angel caldo	Juguete cómico ..	Federico Jaque	Julio	3 de 1899
71	Millonario	Idem	Leopoldo Valdés Codina	Julio	3 de 1899
72	Por una conspiración	Idem	Manuel Saladrigas	Julio	3 de 1899
73	El trabuco	Idem	Emilio S. Pastor	Julio	3 de 1899
74	Adelfa	Drama	Srta. Maria Rencurrer	Julio	5 de 1899
75	La pelota	Juguete cómico ..	Carlos Sarzo	Julio	6 de 1899
76	La fca diputada	Idem	Federico Villoch	Julio	10 de 1899
77	Del Parque al Vivac	Sainete	Manuel Saladrigas	Julio	10 de 1899
78	Una noche de perros	Juguete cómico ..	Joaquín Robreño	Julio	12 de 1899
79	Camare por sorpresa	Idem	Gustavo Robreño	Julio	18 de 1899
80	Sentimiento y razón	Drama	José Maria Tatay	Julio	19 de 1899
81	Venganza de amor	Juguete cómico ..	Julio Echarte	Julio	22 de 1899
82	El caballo de Santiago	Idem	Laureano del Monte	Julio	25 de 1899
83	Los guarapetas	Sainete	Federico Villoch	Julio	31 de 1899
84	Se salvó el Gallego	Juguete cómico ..	Manuel Saladrigas	Agosto	2 de 1899
85	Bettina	Idem	Guillermo Ferrin	Agosto	7 de 1899
86	El Cid Campeador	Idem	Federico Villoch	Agosto	8 de 1899
87	Exhibición reservada	Idem	Joaquín Robreño	Agosto	14 de 1899
88	Un lance de honor	Idem	José R. Ortiz	Agosto	17 de 1899
89	Los dos gallegos	Idem	Federico Villoch	Agosto	21 de 1899
90	El Sultán de Marrueco	Idem	José R. Barreiro	Agosto	22 de 1899
91	Los matrimonios del Diabolo	Idem	Laureano del Monte	Agosto	23 de 1899
92	Los Armastrós	Idem	José Jackson	Agosto	23 de 1899
93	Los Panaderos	Idem	Manuel Saladrigas	Agosto	30 de 1899
94	Alta mar	Idem	Enrique García	Septiembre	6 de 1899
95	La Preciosilla	Idem	Diego Jiménez	Septiembre	6 de 1899
96	Los 4 media noche	Idem	Joaquín Robreño	Septiembre	11 de 1899
97	La madre de las tomates	Idem	Gustavo Robreño	Septiembre	13 de 1899
98	La Feria de Sevilla	Idem	Gabriel Merino	Septiembre	18 de 1899
99	Las Buenas Formas	Idem	José Jackson	Septiembre	18 de 1899
100	La Luz Verde	Idem	Fiacro Irayzoz	Septiembre	18 de 1899

No. 4.—*Statement of works copyrighted at the bureau of censorship.*

Title of work.	By whom copyrighted.	Date of registry.			
		At the institute.			
		No.	Day.	Month.	Year.
El Héroe de Paralejo	Julio Martín y Lamy	491	17	Febrero.	1899
La Invasión	Idem	490	17	Febrero.	1899
Plano de la Habana	Andrés Segura	501	5	Mayo ..	1899
La Policía Judicial	Idem	502	5	Mayo ..	1899
El contrato de Seguro de Vida ..	Idem	503	5	Mayo ..	1899
Yumuri	Eduardo Sánchez Fuente ..	499	4	Mayo ..	1899
La Bandera Cubana	José Giral	507	24	Mayo ..	1899
A la muerte de mi madre	Luis González Alvarez	506	16	Mayo ..	1899
La fianza de arraigo	Enrique Hernández	497	26	Abril ..	1899
Proyecto de Banco Urbano Terri-	Francisco Haza	514	28	Junio ..	1899
torial en castellano é inglés.	Idem	515	28	Junio ..	1899
Idem idem en castellano	Ignacio G. Montero	517	12	Agosto ..	1899
Directorio de la Habana y Guía	Luis J. Carballo	520	22	Agosto ..	1899
Comercial de Cuba.					
Diploma conmemorativo de la In-					
dependencia de Cuba.					

Title of work.	Date of registry.								Remarks.
	At the civil government.				At this bureau.				
	No.	Day.	Month.	Year.	No.	Day.	Month.	Year.	
El Héroe de Paralejo	16	25	Febrero.	1899	1	27	Febrero.	1899	Lámina.
La Invasión	17	25	Febrero.	1899	2	27	Febrero.	1899	Id.
Plano de la Habana	19	15	Mayo ...	1899	3	16	Mayo ...	1899	Id.
La Policía Judicial	20	15	Mayo ...	1899	4	17	Mayo ...	1899	Libro.
El contrato de Seguro de Vida...	21	16	Mayo ...	1899	5	17	Mayo ...	1899	Id.
Yumuri	22	16	Mayo ...	1899	6	17	Mayo ...	1899	Pieza musical.
La Bandera Cubana	23	26	Mayo ...	1899	7	29	Mayo ...	1899	Id.
A la muerte de mi madre	27	23	Mayo ...	1899	8	29	Mayo ...	1899	Id.
La fianza de arraigo	18	2	Mayo ...	1899	9	20	Junio ...	1899	Libro.
Proyecto de Banco Urbano Terri-	26	14	Julio ...	1899	10	15	Julio ...	1899	Id.
torial en castellano é inglés.									
Idem idem en castellano	25	14	Julio ...	1899	11	15	Julio ...	1899	Id.
Directorio de la Habana y Guía	27	15	Agosto..	1899	12	19	Agosto..	1899	Id.
Comercial de Cuba									
Diploma conmemorativo de la	28	28	Agosto..	1899	13	30	Agosto..	1899	Lámina.
Independencia de Cuba									

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of the services rendered by the office.*

ENTRIES.

Parties of whom proceedings and communications have been received.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Del gobierno militar	8	2	13	9	9	10	18	9	73
De la secretaría de justicia	2	4	10	11	1	13	24	18	83
De la secretaría de hacienda							1	1	2
De la secretaría de agricultura ..							1		1
De los gobernadores civiles				2	2	6	9	4	23
De las audiencias						2	3		5
De los juzgados	4	2	2	1			2	4	15
De los cónsules	4		1	2	3	18	22	10	60
De varios funcionarios					1			10	11
De los alcaldes						123	457	133	713
De particulares	2	1		12	1	7	5	8	31
Actas de inscripción de Españoles le-									
vantadas en la sección por duplicado.						736	2,894	912	4,542
Total	15	9	26	37	17	915	3,436	1,104	5,559

No. 5.—*Monthly statement of the services rendered by the office—Continued.*

ISSUANCES.

Parties to whom proceedings and communications have been sent.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
Al gobernador militar	8	13	12	15	5	16	14	9	92
A la secretaria de justicia		6	11	9	8	8	19	18	74
A la secretaria de hacienda							6	1	7
A la secretaria de agricultura									
A los gobernadores civiles				3	4	6	2	2	17
A las audiencias									
A los juzgados		1		1			1	1	4
A los cónsules	4		3	6	1	25	21	33	98
A varios funcionarios			5	2	8	4		2	21
A particulares		1		1	1		2	2	7
A los alcaldes						154	590	189	938
Legalizaciones						87	107	39	188
Pasaportes expedidos			6	2	7			3	18
Total	12	21	37	39	29	250	762	299	1,449

No. 6.—*Consuls and vice-consuls recently acknowledged (September 15, 1899).*

Nation.	Name.	Residence.	Date of acknowledgment.	Remarks.
Germany	August von Bruck, consul	Habana	1899. Mar. 21	Julio Falcke is acting as consul since June 27, 1899.
Do.....	Julio Falcke, vice-consul	do	do	
Do.....	Peter Gustav Jansen, vice-consul	Trinidad	June 10	
Do.....	Federico Wilhelm Hunicke, vice-consul	Cienfuegos	Mar. 21	
Do.....	Wilhelm Schuman, consul	Santiago de Cuba	June 21	M. I. Dupas is acting as consul since May 17, 1899.
Belgium	M. C. Remz, consul	Habana	Mar. 25	
China	Chan Yin Fung, consul	do	Mar. 4	
Do.....	R. D. Cay, vice-consul	do	do	
Spain	José F. Sagrario, consul	do	June 27	
Do.....	Juan Potous, vice-consul	do	do	
Do.....	Eduardo Alvarez, consul	Cienfuegos	June 27	
Do.....	José M. Caveró, consul	Matanzas	Aug. 17	
Costa Rica	Samuel Giberger, consul	Habana	June 27	
France	Carlos Martin, consul	do	May 12	
Do.....	M. I. Dupas, vice-consul	do	do	M. Griffith is acting as consul since Apr. 28, 1899.
Mexico	Andrés C. Vázquez, consul	do	Mar. 21	
Do.....	Arturo Palomino, vice-consul	do	do	
Holland	C. Arnoldson, consul	do	Aug. 4	
Portugal	Manuel Gómez de Araujo, consul	do	Sept. 5	
Great Britain	L. Carden, consul	do	Apr. 2	M. Griffith is acting as consul since Apr. 28, 1899.
Do.....	G. W. E. Griffith, vice-consul	do	do	

No. 7.—*Statistics of the natives of the Peninsula who have expressed their desire of preserving their Spanish nationality according to article 9 of the treaty of Paris.*

July 17 to 31.			August 1 to 31.			September 1 to 12.		
Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.	Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.	Date.	Registry number.	Number of certificates issued.
17	1 to 14	14	1	787 to 790	54	1	3681 to 3719 ...	89
18	15 to 108	89	2	791 to 835	45	2	3720 to 3783 ...	64
19	104 to 200	97	3	836 to 914	79	4	3784 to 3868 ...	75
20	201 to 300	100	4	915 to 967	53	5	3869 to 3941 ...	83
21	301 to 370	70	5	968 to 995	28	6	3942 to 4043 ...	102
22	371 to 421	51	7	996 to 1069	74	7	4044 to 4116 ...	73
24	422 to 474	53	8	1070 to 1252	83	8	4117 to 4190 ...	74
25	475 to 574	100	9	1153 to 1229	77	9	4191 to 4252 ...	62
26	575 to 606	82	10	1230 to 1333	104	11	4253 to 4341 ...	89
27	607 to 645	39	11	1334 to 1409	76	12	4342 to 4451 ...	110
28	646 to 668	23	12	1410 to 1483	74			
29	669 to 698	25	14	1484 to 1596	112			
30	694 to 736	43	15	1596 to 1753	157			
			16	1754 to 1960	207			
			17	1961 to 2167	207			
			18	2168 to 2289	122			
			19	2290 to 2386	97			
			21	2387 to 2540	154			
			22	2541 to 2677	137			
			23	2678 to 2814	137			
			24	2815 to 2986	122			
			25	2987 to 3064	128			
			26	3065 to 3169	105			
			28	3170 to 3319	150			
			29	3320 to 3449	130			
			30	3450 to 3537	88			
			31	3538 to 3630	92			
	Total ...	736		Total ...	2, 892		Total ...	821

RECAPITULATION.

From July 17 to 31	736
From August 1 to 31	2, 892
From September 1 to 12	821
Grand total	4, 449

REMARKS.—Certificates number 181, 31, and 22 have not been issued because the two first ones belong to natives of the Canary Islands and the third to a native of the Balearic Island.

Certificate number 56 has been declared void because the interested party was not of age.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year.*

MATANZAS.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	September.	Void.	Total.
Matanzas	39	51	8	.....	98
Santa Ana	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cárdenas	71	121	48	3	243
Cárlos Rojas .....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Martí	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Máximo Gómez .....	.....	11	3	.....	14
Jovellanos .....	.....	82	.....	.....	82
Méndez Capote .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Alacranes .....	.....	1	7	.....	8
Bolondrón .....	.....	25	3	.....	28
Cabezas .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unión de Reyes .....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Sabanilla	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Colón	28	54	5	.....	87
Cuevitas .....	.....	9	3	.....	12
Macagua .....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Macurijes	13	7	.....	.....	20
Palmillas .....	.....	6	2	.....	8
Perico .....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
San José de los Ramos	8	122	.....	.....	130
Jagüey Grande	5	5	.....	1	11
Total general	172	518	87	4	781

No. 8.—Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year—Continued.

HABANA.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	Sep-tember.	Void.	Total.
Habana	1	349	245	4	599
Marianao		10			10
Guanabacoa	1				1
Managua		1			1
Regla		28	1		29
Santa Maria del Rosario		1			1
Aguacate		5			5
San José de las Lajas		18			18
San Antonio de los Baños	6	19	7		32
Ceiba del Agua		1			1
Güira de Melena		4	37	3	44
Bejucal	8	30	1		39
Batabanó		33			33
Santiago de las Vegas		6			6
Isla de Pinos		3	1		4
San Antonio de las Vegas		5			5
Güines	3	17	3		23
La Catalina		7	1		8
Madrugá		8			8
Melena del Sur			5		5
Nueva Paz		14	4	1	19
San Nicolás		7			7
Guara		21			21
Total general	19	582	305	8	914

SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara	6	78	28	3	110
Esperanza		85	6		41
Calabazar		25	6	3	34
San Diego del Valle		1	4		5
San Juan de las Yeras		16			15
Sagua la Grande	27	171	45		243
Caja de Pablo	5	6			11
Ciuentes	1	24	1		26
Quemados de Güines	1	8	5		14
Rancho Veloz	9	12	18		39
Santo Domingo	23	31	11		65
Remedios	2				2
Caibarién		5			5
Camajuaní	10	69	15		94
Placetas	88	15	10		58
Yaguajay	7	20	5		32
Vueltas		2	1		3
Cienfuegos	49	228	42		319
Abreus		34	9		43
Cruces		10	8		18
Palmira		20	6	1	27
Rodas		1			1
San Fernando		1	4		5
Santa Isabel de las Lajas			2		2
Trinidad		14	6		20
Sancti Spiritus		34	12		46
Total general	173	859	239	7	1,278

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Puerto Principe	182			13	195
Morón			2		2
Ciego de Avila		4			4
Total general	182	4	2	13	201

No. 8.—*Statement showing the number of certificates of registration of Spaniards sent to the section of state of this department by the municipalities of the island since July 11 of the current year—Continued.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Municipalities.	July.	August.	September.	Void.	Total.
Santiago de Cuba.....		6	88	6	100
San Luis.....		21	7	.....	21
Guantánamo.....		7	.....	.....	7
Manzanillo.....		12	.....	.....	12
Jiguani.....		1	1	.....	2
Puerto Padre.....			39	.....	39
Gibara.....		16	.....	8	19
Total general.....		63	128	9	200

PINAR DEL RÍO.

Pinar del Río.....	.....	70	14	.....	84
Consolación del Norte.....	.....	86	10	2	48
Consolación del Sur.....	.....	10	3	.....	13
San Juan y Martínez.....	.....	46	3	.....	49
Vifiales.....	.....	23	.....	1	24
Guane.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mantua.....	.....	10	.....	1	11
San Cristóbal.....	.....	23	1	.....	29
Candelaria.....	.....	21	1	.....	22
Los Palacios.....	7	2	.....	.....	9
San Diego de los Baños.....	1	5	1	.....	7
Guanahey.....	.....	26	13	2	41
Artemisa.....	4	5	.....	.....	9
Guayabal.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Marí.....	7	10	1	.....	18
Total general.....	19	292	49	6	366

RECAPITULATION.

Province.	Total.	Void.	Issued.
Matanzas.....	781	4	777
Habana.....	914	8	906
Santa Clara.....	1,278	7	1,271
Puerto Principe.....	201	13	188
Santiago de Cuba.....	200	9	191
Pinar del Río.....	366	6	360
Total.....	3,740	47	3,693

No. 9.—*Requisitorial letters sent through the section of state, department of state and government.*

Date sent.	Subject.	Court from which issued.	Court to which addressed.	Date returned.	Remarks.
Febrero 4.....	Intestado de Manuel Miranda Hevia.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Santander.	Setiembre 6.....	Pendiente de devolución.
Febrero 14.....	Intestado de Antonio P. Ramos.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo	.....	Id.
Febrero 16.....	Intestado de Antonio Monteserín	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo	.....	Id.
Marzo 3.....	Intestado de Miguel Irujo.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Pinar del Río.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Arredondo, Santander.	Setiembre 7.....	Id.
Marzo 6.....	Juicio seguido por Casilda Ambot contra los herederos de Mateo Labarrere.	Juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Pau, Francia.	.....	Id.
Marzo 15.....	Diligencias para elevar á escritura pública el testamento de Juan Trujillo Belar.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Cáceres, España.	Setiembre 1ª.....	Id.
Marzo 18.....	Juicio seguido en cobro de pesos por Cristina Cayigal contra el Conde de San Ignacio.	La audiencia	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid	Setiembre 1ª.....	Id.
Marzo 21.....	Fallecimiento de Salvador Soler.	Juez de 1ª instancia de San Cristóbal.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Caramisal, Coruña.	Setiembre 5.....	Id.
Marzo 24.....	Estate denunciada por Rafael García.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid	.....	Id.
Abril 10.....	Intestado de Francisco Gogorza	Juez de 1ª instancia de Pinar del Río.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Huesca	.....	Id.
Abril 10.....	Juicio de menor cuantía promovido por Rafael y José Toca Aguilera contra Manuel López Arnesto y otros sobre nulidad de escrituras.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Belén	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Santander	.....	Id.
Abril 10.....	Examinar á Fidel Yero en causa contra Antonio Cabrera.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Gülnes	Al comandante del presidio de Ceuta.	.....	Id.
Abril 11.....	Juicio de menor cuantía seguido por Antonio Solimide Pérez contra la sucesión de Francisco Sculi.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Belén	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo España.	.....	Id.
Abril 13.....	Causa por hurto de un caballo á José García Agüero.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Gülnes	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid	.....	Id.
Abril 22.....	Infracción de leyes sobre inhumación del cadáver de Nicolás Rodríguez.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Gülnes	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid	.....	Id.
Abril 25.....	Intestado de Eulogio V. Rivero	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Corte de New York.	.....	Id.
Abril 25.....	Intestado de Facundo S. Román	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de Orense, España.	.....	Id.
Abril 28.....	Intestado de Bernardo Agüero	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de Santander.	Setiembre 5.....	Id.
Mayo 6.....	Intestado de Angel Q. Gandarilla	Juez de 1ª instancia de Gülnes	Al juez de Santander.	Setiembre 1ª.....	Id.
Mayo 6.....	Intestado de Manuel Monteserín	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay	Al juez de Oviedo	.....	Id.
Mayo 6.....	Causa contra el moreno Jorge Fusté Bailesteros.	Audiencia de Santa Clara.	A la audiencia de Cádiz	Setiembre 1ª.....	Id.
Mayo 12.....	Juicio seguido por Rita Fernández contra la sucesión de Lino Fernández.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Sancti Spiritus.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Barcelona.	.....	Id.
Mayo 24.....	Estate á Juan Miguel de León por Andrés Sisvilla.	Juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	Al de la corte de New York	.....	Id.

No. 9. — *Requisitorial letters sent through the section of state, department of state and government—Continued.*

Date sent.	Subject.	Court from which issued.	Court to which addressed.	Date returned.	Remarks.
Mayo 26.....	Para que Pedro Maria Bonenont y otros constituyan representación en la pobreza promovida por Vicente La Barrere.	De la sala de lo civil de la audiencia de la Habana.	A la autoridad judicial de Pau Francia.	Setiembre 7.....	Pendiente de devolución.
Junio 14.....	Causa contra José Lubian.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Belén....	Al gobernador de la plaza, Fernando Poo.	.....	Id.
Junio 30.....	Requerimiento á Joaquín Marina en el juicio seguido por Francisco Igualda.	Sala de lo civil de la audiencia de la Habana.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo....	.....	Id.
Julio 5.....	Juicio de menor cuantía seguido por Fernán González contra Luis García Carbonell y otros.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Belén....	Al de 1ª instancia de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 13.....	Juicio en cobro de pesos seguido por Fernán González contra Francisco Vecino.	Del juez municipal de la Catedral....	Al juez municipal de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 13.....	Reclamación certificación de defunción de Miguel Ruiz.	Del juez municipal de Sagua la Grande.	Al juez municipal de Cádiz.....	.....	Id.
Julio 17.....	Intestado de José Boel.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Jesús María.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Madrid....	.....	Id.
Julio 18.....	Intestado de Antonio Monteserin.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guanajay.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Oviedo....	.....	Id.
Julio 18.....	Asesinato de Miss Minnie Rosea.....	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe.	Al juez de 1ª instancia de Tampa....	.....	Id.
Julio 20.....	Juicio verbal establecido por Antonio Fernández á Lorenzo Leite.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Jesús María.	Al de 1ª instancia de Madrid.....	.....	Id.
Julio 31.....	Homicidio de José Gth.	Del juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro....	Al de New York.....	.....	En Setiembre 12 se le dió traslado á Justicia de una comunicación del Secretario de la Guerra de Washington. Pendiente de devolución.
Julio 31.....	Juicio de mayor cuantía seguido por Antonio y Rosa Miret contra el Conde Romero.	Del juez de 1ª instancia del Cerro....	Al de Barcelona.....	.....	.....
Julio 31.....	Nullidad de patente seguido por Decocoffe y Compª contra J. F. Berndes.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Guadalupe	Al de Virginia, Salem, New York....	.....	En Agosto 25 se le dió traslado á Justicia de una comunicación del Secretario de la Guerra de Washington en la que informan que estos documentos deben ir acompañados con sus copias en inglés.
Agosto 1ª.....	Ingreso en el Cuerpo de Inválidos del bombero Martín H. Andren.	Del juez de 1ª instancia de Güines....	Al de 1ª instancia, Madrid.....	.....	Pendiente de devolución.

Agosto 1°.....	Abatezato del Comisario de Guerra José Pittari.	Del juez de 1° instancia de Güines...	Al de 1° instancia, Madrid	Id.
Agosto 15.....	Fallecimiento del tripulante de la goleta "Joven Gerritón."	Del juez de 1° instancia de Guano...	Al de 1° instancia, Barcelona	Id.
Agosto 16.....	Juicio de mayor cuantía seguido por Valentín Arcua contra María Santos de Lamadrid.	Del juez de 1° instancia de Sagua la Grande.	Al de 1° instancia, Santander	Id.
Agosto 17.....	Juicio en cobro de piezas seguido por Ernesto Alonso contra Cecilio Martínez.	Del juez de 1° instancia de la Catedral.	Al de 1° instancia, Madrid	Id.
Agosto 21.....	Intestado de Ignacio Peñaflor	Del juez de 1° instancia de Jesús María.	Al juez decano de París	Id.
Setiembre 4.....	Causa por hurto contra Tomás Font y Liborio Rodríguez.	Del juez de 1° instancia de Guadalupe.	Al de 1° instancia de Vegrulla, Santander.	Id.
Setiembre 4.....	Causa por estufa para que se reciba declaración á Manuel Arraya.	Del juez de 1° instancia de Guadalupe.	A la audiencia de Cádiz	Id.
Setiembre 5.....	Juicio verbal de Fermín González contra Isabel Alarsa.	Jugado municipal de la Catedral....	Al juez municipal de Madrid que corresponda.	Id.
Setiembre 5.....	Causa por falsedad en documento público para que se practique un cargo entre los hermanos Ignacio y Miguel Ortiz.	Jugado de 1° instancia de Guadalupe.	A la audiencia de Santander	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa por robo al Capitán Mr. Jacob E. Bloom pidiendo se tome declaración al representante de la Compañía Bay State Clothing.	Juez de 1° instancia del Cerro	Al de New York	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa criminal contra Andrés Sosa y González.	Juez de 1° instancia de Guadalupe ..	Al de New York y de Madrid	Id.
Setiembre 13.....	Causa criminal por falsedad contra Juan Anastasio Durán.	Juez de 1° instancia de Guantánamo ..	Al jugado decano de París	Id.

No. 10.—*Debts of the municipalities of the island up to December 31, 1898.*

Municipalities.	Deuda.	Municipalities.	Deuda.
PINAR DEL RÍO PROVINCE.		MATANZAS PROVINCE—continued.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Vinales.....	15,147.59	Méndez Capote (antes Lagunillas).....	22,363.12
San Luis.....	12,000.00	Máximo Gómez (antes Guanajayabo).....	42,761.10
Guane.....	27,770.50	Jovellanos.....	59,371.67
Mántua.....	10,104.07	Perico (antes Cervantes).....	12,066.00
San Juan y Martínez.....	58,280.78	Roque.....	23,480.25
San Cristóbal.....	43,664.79	Alacranes (antes Alfonso XII).....	34,418.68
San Diego de Núñez.....	7,080.00	Bolondrón.....	74,156.79
Guanajay.....	80,626.52	Unión de Reyes.....	19,443.17
Maríel.....	23,055.94	Cuevitas.....	24,447.22
San Diego de los Baños.....	12,000.00	Colón.....	32,183.57
Candelaria.....	19,876.78	San José de los Ramos.....	24,119.00
Bahía Honda.....	82,601.85	Palmillas.....	25,000.00
Consolación del Sur.....	9,761.76	Macurijes.....	48,500.00
Consolación del Norte.....	15,549.44		
Pinar del Río.....	329,931.84	Total.....	1,545,686.65
Artemisa.....	47,924.62		
Palacios.....	4,780.74	SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.	
Julían Díaz (antes Paso Real).....	462.00		
Guayabal.....	30,000.00	Esperanza.....	36,914.00
Cabañas.....	10,000.00	Ranchuelo.....	22,563.91
Total.....	790,569.22	San Diego del Valle.....	8,000.00
HABANA PROVINCE.		Santa Clara.....	125,688.86
Habana.....	12,674,071.11	San Juan de las Yeras.....	12,000.00
Batabanó.....	11,609.37	Cifuentes.....	27,368.00
La Salud.....	9,735.91	Ceja de Pablo.....	8,818.84
Nueva Paz.....	40,000.00	Calabazar de Sagua.....	54,397.57
Güira de Melena.....	30,000.00	Quemado de Güines.....	25,245.25
Madrugá.....	43,655.00	Sagua la Grande.....	158,000.00
San Nicolás.....	14,000.00	Rancho Veloz.....	19,700.00
Santiago de las Vegas.....	95,000.00	Caibarién.....	19,739.99
Bejucal.....	27,540.00	San Fernando Camarones.....	7,700.00
Managua.....	14,734.01	Cartagena.....	45,000.00
San Antonio de los Baños.....	47,882.13	Cruces.....	34,887.62
San Pablo de Baines.....	15,000.00	Palmira.....	15,000.00
El Cano.....	14,000.00	Rodas.....	29,500.00
Güines.....	93,000.00	Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	23,000.00
Vereda Nueva.....	7,145.32	Trinidad.....	108,509.04
Santa María del Rosario.....	15,000.00	Camajuaní.....	88,926.84
Mariano.....	17,478.19	Placetas.....	40,744.88
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	10,000.00	San Juan de los Remedios.....	81,472.83
Melena del Sur.....	18,162.56	San Antonio de las Vueltas.....	80,525.35
Guanabacoa.....	179,319.11	Yaguajay.....	19,000.00
Regla.....	43,656.88	Cienfuegos.....	150,000.00
Jaruco.....	59,895.62	Sancti Spiritus.....	229,604.03
La Catalina.....	23,999.07	Abreus.....	8,711.67
Alquízar.....	43,414.63	Total.....	1,876,017.28
San José de las Lajas.....	19,000.00		
Aguacate.....	8,091.06	PUERTO PRÍNCIPE PROVINCE.	
San Felipe.....	18,912.82		
Ceiba del Agua.....	22,804.89	Puerto Príncipe.....	316,643.91
San Antonio de Río Blanco.....	22,576.00	Morón.....	10,789.41
Jibacoa.....	8,086.76	Nuevitas.....	42,693.93
Tapaste.....	29,368.14	Total.....	370,107.25
Isla de Pinos.....	9,083.18		
Total.....	13,581,281.86	SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.	
MATANZAS PROVINCE.			
Matanzas.....	690,317.69	Manzanillo.....	51,883.89
Canasí.....	39,528.14	Bayamo.....	3,681.80
Santa Ana.....	22,174.91	Gibara.....	1,800.75
Sabanilla.....	14,421.00	Guantánamo.....	75,000.00
Cabezas.....	59,970.15	El Cristo.....	36.00
Cárdenas.....	162,179.24	Sagua de Tánamo.....	11,951.13
Marí (antes Guamuta).....	31,710.48	El Cobre.....	182.72
Carlos Rojas (antes Cimarrones).....	23,101.52	Holguín (actual).....	2,897.96
Guamacaro.....	60,022.95	Total.....	146,933.77

RECAPITULATION.

Provincias.	Deuda.	Provincias.	Deuda.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Pinar del Río.....	790,569.22	Puerto Príncipe.....	370,107.25
Habana.....	13,581,231.86	Santiago de Cuba.....	146,933.77
Matanzas.....	1,545,680.65	Total.....	17,810,546.08
Santa Clara.....	1,376,017.28		

No. 11 D—*Resumen general de las seis provincias.*

Provincias.	Municipalities.	Wards.	Districts.	Judicial districts.	Towns and hamlets that have been destroyed.	Mayor, assistant mayors, and aldermen that they should have according to article 35 of the municipal law.		
						Alcaldes.	Teniente al caldes.	Consejales.
Pinar del Rio	25	171	47	4	67	20	55	202
Habana	36	233	58	7	43	35	86	337
Matanzas	24	68	58	5	24	24	67	276
Santa Clara	28	187	48	6	70	28	94	364
Puerto Principe	5	41	5	2	19	5	14	66
Santiago de Cuba	18	186	31	7	59	18	62	232
Totales	136	886	247	31	282	181	378	1,477

Provincias.	Actual population (approximate).	Population in 1887 (last census).	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in the population.	Remarks.
Pinar del Rio	147,800	225,891	−78,091	Only 20 of these 25 municipalities are organized. Those not organized are Alonso Rojas, Baja, Las Mangas, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, and Cayajabos.
Habana	417,010	451,928	−34,918	
Matanzas	231,909	259,578	−45,669	Until August 15 this province had 37 municipalities. From that date the municipal districts of Santa Cruz del Norte was created, incorporating San Antonio del Rio Blanco del Norte and Jibacoa. The municipal districts of Pipian is not organized.
Santa Clara	339,913	354,122	−14,209	
Puerto Principe	72,197	67,789	+4,408	
Santiago de Cuba	226,253	272,379	−46,126	
Totales	1,317,082	1,631,687	−314,605	Palma Soriano, San Luis, and Cristo have been recently created. Puerto Padre was formerly Victoria de las Tunas.

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND.

As has been already shown in previous reports from this office, orders have been given for the taking of a new census for this island, and the work is now in progress, but at this date the results can not be given. The results shown in the following table can not be considered as exact, as they were not derived from any actual census, but may be considered as more or less approximate.

The general opinion is that the population from the beginning of the war until its termination decreased about 400,000. Also, it is the opinion that there was a large increase from 1887 to 1895.

The following table shows the six censuses taken up to 1887, with approximate present population:

No. 12 C.—*Estudio sobre la población de la Isla.*

Census of—						Population (approximate).	Decrease from last census of 1887.
1774.	1792.	1817.	1827.	1877.	1887.		
172,620	272,301	563,028	704,487	1,521,684	1,631,687	1,317,082	314,605

FIXED EXPENSES OF "AYUNTAMIENTOS."

1. Preservation and care of public roads.
2. Urban and rural police.
3. Watchmen.
4. Primary instruction.
5. Support of the poor.
6. Salaries and expenses of its offices.
7. Pensions, annuities, and recognized debts.
8. Care of parks and public works.
9. Prevention of fires.
10. Subscription to Official Bulletin and Gazette of Habana.
11. Unforeseen expenses and public calamities.
12. Contingent jail expenses.

GENERAL RESOURCES WHICH WERE AND ARE UTILIZED BY THE "AYUNTAMIENTOS" OF THE ISLAND.

("NOTE.—Those suppressed are marked with an "S" and those still in operation with an "O.")

RENTS.

O. Revenues and products received from properties or taxes which for any reason pertain to the municipality or to the establishments of charity, instruction, or other analogous properties. (Art. 132 of the municipal law.)

IMPOSTS.

S. Consumers' tax on articles to eat, to drink, and to burn, and which comprises 102 paragraphs. This tax is subject to alterations by public order in the various localities and was totally suspended in Matanzas in 1898. (Arts. 132, 138, and 142, municipal law, law of previous budgets, and royal ordinance of July 27, 1895.)

O. Consumers' tax on alcoholic, spirituous, and fermented liquors.

S. Consumers' tax of 4½ cents per kilo of beef. (Law of June 18, 1890.)

S. Tax on personal cédulas.

DIRECT TAXES.

S. Various titles belonging to industrial taxes which the state ceded to the municipalities.

S. Charges on the quota of the Treasury.

S. The 100 per cent over the rustic liquidation (or 2 per cent of the taxes imposed).

S. The 18 per cent on the quota of the state on urban property (or being the 16 per cent which the state calculates).

S. The 25 per cent of the quota which the state collects from industrial subsidies.

S. The 5 per cent for collecting.

NOTE.—The ayuntamiento of Habana is authorized to collect 5 per cent additional on taxes of all classes.

ASSESSMENTS.

S. Ordinary. This tax consists in collecting 6 per cent of the respective valuations, without regard to classes of property and without any relation to the taxes collected by the state.

S. Extraordinary. This tax consists of a second assessment of 6 per cent with which to cover all deficits if the ordinary assessment is not sufficient. (Royal ordinance of March 4, 1882, and arts. 132 and 135 of the municipal law.)

NOTE.—To demonstrate the amount of these resources, as well as to show the tax placed on salaries of employees who now pay 10 per cent of their salaries to the state, we give in full a copy of paragraphs 6 and 7 of article 135 of the municipal law:

Paragraph 6. Day laborers and in general all who live on eventual salaries shall pay one-third of same, and according to the custom of each locality it shall be collected by the district where he has spent the year.

Paragraph 7. When it is impossible to find out the wealth of any person a valuation may be made, without prejudice to paragraph 3 of article 27 of this law, by taking into account the exterior signs of his wealth, such as the value of his furniture, the rent of his house, and the number of his servants, etc.

PERSONAL LOANS.

O. This contribution consists in personal assistance or work in the building of public work of all classes, and may be redeemed in coin.

FINES.

O. Those fines that may be imposed for infraction of the laws.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

- O. 1. The utilization and providing of water for private use.
- O. 2. Sewers.
- O. 3. Bathing establishments using public water.
- O. 4. Rural guards.
- O. 5. Establishments for higher instruction and private schools.
- O. 6. Licenses for the construction of buildings.
7. Slaughterhouses. (Modified.)
- O. 8. Booths and seats in plazas, streets, feasts, markets, and parks.
9. Rents of weights and measures. (Modified.)
- O. 11. Interments in municipal cemeteries.
- S. 12. Carriages for pleasure and funerals.
- S. 13. Wagons for transportation in the interior.
- O. 14. Certified copies of municipal acts and documents on file.
- O. 15. A portion of the revenue for search warrants, hunting and fishing licenses, navigation licenses, and licenses for river fêtes.
- O. 16. All other matter analogous to above. (Art. 133 of municipal law.)
- O. 17. The transportation of meat.
- O. 18. Licenses to open establishments.
- O. 19. Register of titles.
- S. 20. Announcements and signs.
- S. 21. Municipal seals.
- O. 22. Horses used for pleasure.
- O. 23. Carriages for pleasure.
- S. 24. Firewood and timber.
- O. 25. Municipal stock yard.
- S. 26. Public shows.
- S. 27. Raffles.
- S. 28. Cock fights.
- S. 29. Sellers of lottery tickets.
- O. 30. Exportation of parrots from the Isle of Pines.
- S. 31. Booths in the market.
- O. 32. Saddle horses for hire.
- S. 33. For different diversions.
- S. 34. Marks of carriages.
- O. 35. Use of cart roads.
- S. 36. Cafés and restaurants which remain open to a late hour.
- S. 37. Five per cent of the value of gas consumed by private parties.
- O. 38. Carriages used for the carnival.
- S. 39. Saddle horses used by milkmen in the market.
- S. 40. Surveyors and taxes for laying out lines.
- O. 41. Cleaning streets, plazas, and booths.
- S. 42. Consumption of charcoal.
- S. 43. Exportation and importation of freight.
- S. 44. Registration of branding irons.
- O. 45. Registration of dogs.
- S. 46. Registration of cigars and cigarettes.
- S. 47. Pack horses.
- S. 48. Importation and exportation of cattle.
- S. 49. Live-stock register.
- S. 50. Public writings.
- O. 51. Domino tables.
- S. 52. Peddlers.

NOTE.—Those municipal taxes on importation and exportation, cigars and cigarettes, live-stock register, and others are contrary to the municipal law and to the decree of last March. Those are also illegal which are not expressly determined in the municipal law or other laws, and in general all those which would impede traffic.

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.

O. In urgent cases the alcalde may arbitrarily tax each citizen in a sum not to exceed 30 cents with which to raise one-third part of the budget. (Art. 151 of the municipal law. See art. 142 of the municipal law.)

NOTE.—The ayuntamiento of Matanzas imposed a municipal tax of 1 peseta (20 cents) for each pass given to reconcentrados to go to the country. An equal charge was made to return to the city if they were gone thirty days, and 10 cents if they returned within fifteen days. There was received from this source the sum of \$2,262.91 from September 10, 1896, up to February 6, 1897, inclusive.

During the maritime blockade nearly all of the ayuntamientos were authorized to impose a tax of 10 per cent on all articles of prime necessity which were exported from the municipal districts. The object of this action was to impede the exportation of these articles and to obtain means with which to help the reconcentrados.

DECREE OF MARCH 25, 1899.

By this decree there was conceded to the ayuntamientos the following taxes: City properties, with an annual quota of 8 per cent and 6 per cent, according to the classification of same. Country properties, 2 per cent of the income.

INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIES.

Taxes on telephone companies and liquor privileges.

By decree of June 6, 1899, was ceded the fines for infraction of law of weights and measures, and by the decree of June 9, 1899, the slaughter tax was modified.

DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE,

Secretary of State and Government.

HABANA, *September, 1899.*

No. 13.—*Statistics of the general registry of Spaniards resident in the island of Cuba who preserve their nationality according to article 9 of the Treaty of Paris.*

Regions.	Education.				Total, general.
	Knowing how to read and write.		Not able to read or write.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Andalucía.....	269	6	78	18	371
Aragón.....	54	1	10	.....	65
Asturias.....	1,882	11	29	10	1,432
Castilla la Nueva.....	108	4	10	3	125
Castilla la Vieja.....	517	2	5	3	527
Cataluña.....	224	5	15	1	245
Extremadura.....	27	.....	4	.....	31
Galicia.....	1,872	5	345	22	1,744
León.....	143	2	13	.....	158
Murcia.....	27	.....	5	.....	32
Navarra.....	68	1	10	2	76
P. Vascongadas.....	160	1	5	1	167
Valencia.....	58	1	23	2	79
Total.....	4,399	39	552	62	5,052

Regions.	Social condition.								Total general.
	Single.		Married.		Widows with families.		Widows without families.		
	Men.	Women.	With fam- ily.	Without family.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Andalucía.....	204	7	81	43	10	8	9	9	371
Aragón.....	39	...	14	4	5	...	2	1	65
Asturias.....	972	11	306	84	27	6	21	5	1,432
Castilla la Nueva.....	73	8	29	8	2	2	6	2	125
Castilla la Vieja.....	337	2	100	58	17	1	10	2	527
Cataluña.....	153	4	52	17	11	1	6	1	245
Extremadura.....	20	...	7	3	1	...	...	...	31
Galicia.....	1,160	13	394	108	39	9	16	3	1,744
León.....	105	...	32	12	4	2	3	...	158
Murcia.....	19	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	32
Navarra.....	51	3	15	1	3	...	3	...	76
P. Vascongadas.....	119	1	34	9	2	1	1	...	167
Valencia.....	47	2	16	9	4	1	...	...	79
Total.....	3,299	46	1,090	359	125	31	77	25	5,052

Regions.	Families that are of the same nationality as those registered.			
	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	
Andalucía.....	124	161	136	421
Aragón.....	18	25	28	71
Asturias.....	890	591	548	1,529
Castilla la Nueva.....	37	48	48	133
Castilla la Vieja.....	158	173	176	507
Cataluña.....	69	102	73	244
Extremadura.....	10	10	11	31
Galicia.....	502	547	566	1,615
León.....	44	57	62	163
Murcia.....	13	15	20	48
Navarra.....	16	24	32	72
P. Vascongadas.....	43	61	64	168
Valencia.....	25	28	28	76
Total.....	1,449	1,837	1,792	5,078

Registered between the 17th and 31st of July..... 1,027
 Registered between the 1st and 31st of August..... 5,052

Making a total since opening the register of..... 6,079

No. 14.—*Report of the annual expenses of the suppressed provincial deputations, according to its last budget, and the debts contracted by them before December 31 last.*

Deputations.	Expenses.	Debts.	Observations.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	
Pinar del Río.....	33,951.98	110,161.48	In years prior to the war the expenses were more than \$50,000; for the year 1890-81 the were more than \$70,750.
Habana.....	207,939.66	185,527.79	The income did not exceed \$7,714, leaving a deficit of \$51,735. The civil governor estimates he can reduce this debt \$38,582.57, leaving it \$110,490.61.
Matanzas.....	50,499	95,194.27	
Santa Clara.....	56,889	144,072.18	The budget for 1896-97 was more than \$33,144.56. The civil governor says there are no data for estimating the provincial debt, as the archives of the deputation were sacked in war.
Puerto Principe.....	22,226	62,190.79	
Santiago de Cuba.....	100,793.53	.....	
Total.....	480,799.12	597,146.46	

No. 15.—*Synopsis of powers and attributions corresponding to the military governor, through this department; to the civil governors, to the mayors, and to the city councils.*

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Military governor.—Approval of the regulations, by-laws, budgets accounts, classifications, creation, suppression of all institutions.

To authorize same to litigate; to name and appoint boards of patrons (directors), doctors, managers, stewards, and counsel.

To divide and assign estates without heirs as per article 956 of the civil code.

Civil governor.—Appoints and renews the municipal boards (not councils); approves the regulations and budgets of same not above \$100.

Inspection of the institutions.

Mayor.—Preside over the municipal board and represent by special delegation the civil governors.

City council.—The sustenance of the municipal institutions under the inspection and surveillance of the civil governors.

SANITATION OR PUBLIC HEALTH.

Military governor.—Inspection of all kinds of service annexed to this branch. Appointment of directors of all watering stations, and of the doctors of ports.

Authorize the creation of cemeteries, and the approval of their regulations and tariffs.

Civil governor.—To watch for the public health; appoint the municipal boards of health and the delegates and under-delegates pharmaceutical, veterinary, and medical.

Mayor.—Preside over the local boards of health.

City council.—To hear and propose in everything connected with health of cities, towns, etc.

PENAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Military governor.—General supervision overall penal establishments; general distribution of prisoners; appointment of high employees.

Appointment of the jail boards.

Civil governor.—He is the head of these establishments and appoints all petty employees.

Mayor.—Presides over the local jail boards.

City council.—Has the sustenance of the jails of their judicial districts.

POLICE.

The authorities of the section of government, from the military governor down to the mayors, are in special charge, in their respective territories or districts, of the maintenance of order and peace.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

The military governor resolves in last resort of all claims and appeals against the resolutions of the civil governors.

The civil governor grants permissions to carry arms (weapons) for hunting or fishing; he presides over all theater boards; authorizes the creation of newspapers, and has to know of all the rules, regulations, and by-laws of all societies not mercantile.

CITY COUNCIL.

Military governor.—He decides over territorial divisions; elections; appointment of mayors and assistant mayors; deeds with the administration.

Approves of municipal taxes and assessments.

Civil governor.—Appoints councilmen and secretaries of city councils.

Imposes fines; suspends city councils and investigates.

Approves police regulations for rural and urban districts.

Authorizes the resolutions for the suppression or reform of any municipal institution of charity or school and all contracts with the municipality.

Revises municipal budgets.

Mayor.—Presides over the corporation and represents it. Is the executor of its resolutions and can suspend same whenever he thinks it does not lay with the city council to take it, by infringement of law, prejudice to general interest, or danger for order and peace.

He appoints the assistant mayors in the wards and decides over the inversion to be given to municipal funds.

City council.—Appoints its municipal board and decides over—

First. Opening of streets and roads.

Second. Paving, lighting, and sewerage.

Third. Water supply.

Fourth. Promenades and parks.

Fifth. Washing places, markets, and slaughterhouses.

Sixth. Schools and sanitation.

Seventh. Rural guard.

Eighth. Municipal regulations, urban and rural police.

Ninth. Appoints its employees.

Tenth. Makes its budget.

Eleventh. Census of neighbors.

Twelfth. Inscribes all rights of the municipality.

Thirteenth. Municipal police.

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, charitable institutions, jails, and public instruction; amount of debt of each matter from January to April, both included, and quarterly sums appropriated.*

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. San Luis.....						
2. Bahía Honda.....	500.00	100.00	125.00		125.00	50.00
Caimito.....						50.00
Mariel.....		405.00				170.00
Consolación del Sur.....		610.00				152.50
3. San Diego de los Baños.....						
Candelaria.....		650.00		180.00		175.00
4. Los Palacios.....						
Viñales.....		804.00		134.00		201.00
5. Pinar del Río.....						
San Cristóbal.....		100.00				1,005.00
6. San Juan y Martínez.....						
7. Consolación del Norte.....						600.00
8. Guanacay.....						
Mautua.....		200.00		50.00		50.00
9. Paso Real.....						
10. Artemisa.....					60.00	15.00
11. Cabanillas.....						
Guanajay.....		580.00		145.00		145.00
12. San Diego de Núñez.....						
Sumas.....	500.00	3,452.00	125.00	509.00	185.00	2,613.50

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. San Luis		3,902.00		245.00		975.50
2. Bahía Honda		1,070.00		329.99		252.50
Caimito		1,503.50		242.50		357.50
Mariel		715.00		131.02		281.08
Consolación del Sur		2,325.00		530.16		581.25
8. San Diego de los Baños		552.93				
Candelaria		2,409.00		196.00		30.00
4. Los Palacios		230.00		25.00		60.69
Viñales		2,560.00		762.75		762.75
5. Pinar del Río		16,708.00		530.00		3,928.00
San Cristóbal		1,775.00		181.23		1,911.23
6. San Juan y Martínez		1,788.46		442.00		447.09
7. Consolación del Norte		2,070.07		517.63		457.52
8. Guanes		1,350.00		337.50		337.50
Mautua		250.00		62.50		62.50
9. Paso Real		300.00		75.00		75.00
10. Artemisa		3,930.00		235.50		307.50
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		6,260.00		589.54		1,565.00
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas		49,698.96		5,435.82		12,391.87

JAILS.

1. San Luis		1,600.00		375.00		400.00
2. Bahía Honda		1,180.44		393.48		296.11
Caimito		931.00		232.75		232.75
Mariel		400.00		235.10		235.10
Consolación del Sur		1,000.00		500.00		250.00
8. San Diego de los Baños		568.39		31.11		
Candelaria		906.00		33.83		137.24
4. Los Palacios		698.51		28.56		115.93
Viñales		2,025.00		504.00		504.00
5. Pinar del Río	8,316.00	12,340.00			2,079.00	3,065.00
San Cristóbal		3,178.00		109.03		906.48
6. San Juan y Martínez		2,915.51		389.64		728.87
7. Consolación del Norte		267.14		66.78		66.78
8. Guanes		1,320.00		289.00		230.00
Mautua		300.00		75.00		75.00
9. Paso Real						
10. Artemisa		1,325.09		331.28		331.28
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		9,000.00		1,230.99		2,400.00
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas	8,316.00	40,555.08		4,805.55	2,079.00	10,093.54

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. San Luis	2,400.00	1,240.00	375.00	187.50	600.00	310.00
2. Bahía Honda	1,200.00	514.00			300.00	75.00
Caimito		1,007.00		251.75		251.75
Mariel	1,200.00	628.00	300.00	106.80	600.00	262.50
Consolación del Sur		4,592.00				1,143.25
8. San Diego de los Baños		2,175.00		62.50		375.00
Candelaria		1,510.00		180.00		360.00
4. Los Palacios		900.00				300.00
Viñales		2,981.00		732.00		732.00
5. Pinar del Río	9,192.00	3,672.00	1,549.98	913.98	1,549.98	913.98
San Cristóbal		2,033.00		150.00		555.25
6. San Juan y Martínez	3,600.00	2,494.00	200.00	140.00	225.00	105.00
7. Consolación del Norte		1,106.00		276.50		276.50
8. Guanes						
Mautua		620.00		155.00		155.00
9. Paso Real		158.00		38.00		38.00
10. Artemisa		3,401.00		425.25		850.25
11. Cabañas						
Guanajay		6,255.00		1,407.45		1,563.75
12. San Diego de Núñez						
Sumas	17,592.00	35,236.00	2,424.98	5,026.73	3,274.98	8,273.23

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RIO—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASSIFICACION GENERAL.			
Amount appropriated.....	Pesos. 26,408.00	Pesos. 123,992.04	Pesos. 155,400.04
Amount due.....	2,549.98	15,776.60	18,326.58
Necessary quarterly expenses.....	5,588.98	33,372.14	38,961.12
CONCEPTOS.			
Health.....	810.00	6,574.50	7,384.50
Charitable institutions.....		67,526.15	67,526.15
Jails.....	10,895.00	56,454.17	65,849.17
Public instruction.....	23,291.96	43,585.96	71,877.92
Total.....	34,496.96	178,140.78	212,637.74

The municipalities Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 have health included with charitable institutions. Nos. 11 and 12 have not sent data. No. 8 has no appropriation for public instruction; schools are private.

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.

HEALTH.

Municipalities.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. Habana	50,244.80	19,728.00				
Marianao.....	700.00	300.00	66.66	50.00		1,000.00
9. Alquízar						
Ceiba del Agua.....		50.00				12.50
Güira de Melena.....		150.00				37.50
4. San Antonio de los Baños.....						
5. Bauta						
2. Batabanó.....						
Bejucal.....	480.00	752.00	80.00		1,612.00	1,300.00
El Cano.....		668.00		64.00		167.00
10. Isla de Pinos.....						
La Salud.....		15.00				10.00
Quivicán.....	300.00	150.00			75.00	87.50
San Antonio de las Vegas.....		40.00				10.00
14. Santiago de las Vegas.....						
11. San Felipe.....						300.00
Vereda Nueva.....		115.00				24.99
Guanabacoa.....		2,000.00		500.00		500.00
Managua.....	300.00	150.00			75.00	50.00
8. Regla.....						
Santa María del Rosario.....		80.00		20.00		20.00
Güines.....	1,668.00		289.50		1,400.00	
La Catalina.....		75.00				18.75
3. Madruga.....						
12. Melena del Sur.....						
Nueva Paz.....		500.00				24.99
San Nicolás.....	543.00	850.00	160.00	38.70	135.75	87.50
6. Guara.....						
Aguacate.....	300.00	225.00	75.00		75.00	
Bainoa.....		75.00				18.75
18. Casiguas.....	300.00		75.00		75.00	
Jaruco.....	800.00	100.00		75.00		99.75
Jibacoa.....	720.00	100.00			180.00	25.00
7. San José de las Lajas.....						
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....	300.00	10.00			75.00	2.50
Tapaste.....	400.00	1,241.00		266.50		410.25
Sumas.....	56,545.80	26,874.00	746.16	1,014.20	3,702.75	4,156.98

No. 16.—*General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.*

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—Continued.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana	4,968.00	102,368.00				
Marianao		2,385.00		229.00		1,500.00
9. Alquízar				190.79		268.28
Ceiba del Agua		1,078.15		536.75		586.75
Güira de Melena		2,477.00		615.13		984.60
4. San Antonio de los Baños		4,518.48		88.00		290.00
5. Bauta	550.00	1,260.00	137.50	48.75	137.50	48.95
2. Batabanó		481.00		384.00		806.50
Bejucal		2,885.00		70.00		183.00
El Cano		782.00				105.00
10. Isla de Pinos		420.00				40.00
La Salud		100.00				126.25
Quivicán		507.00		87.50		108.75
San Antonio de las Vegas		890.00		185.91		500.00
14. Santiago de las Vegas				85.00		265.66
11. San Felipe		880.00		158.89		1,737.00
Vereda Nueva		1,047.68		894.82		286.50
Guanabacoa		8,269.00		211.50		537.50
Managua		1,266.00		208.75	452.00	208.75
8. Regla	1,608.00	2,150.00	196.88	147.50		1,400.00
Santa María del Rosario	360.00	885.00	90.00	75.00		320.91
Güines		6,403.36		168.00	240.00	367.50
La Catalina		1,283.64				25.00
3. Madruga	1,008.00	1,565.00	68.00			474.99
12. Melena del Sur		100.00		896.00		465.00
Nueva Paz		1,900.00		96.99		96.99
San Nicolás		1,860.00		174.90		219.00
6. Guara		652.32		189.60		237.50
Aguacate		806.27				
Bainoa		950.00				
13. Casiguas						
Jaruco		1,815.00		844.68		405.00
Jibacoa		545.00		166.52		186.25
7. San José de las Lajas		1,190.00		267.00		546.50
San Antonio del Río Blanco		1,061.00		220.25		220.25
Tapaste						
Sumas	8,494.00	159,475.85	492.33	6,439.69	919.50	13,479.83

JAILS.

	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1. Habana	13,780	59,908.50				
Marianao		4,719.00		393.25		1,300.00
9. Alquízar						
Ceiba del Agua		576.00		87.41		144.00
Güira de Melena		2,000.00		300.00		405.00
4. San Antonio de los Baños	4,140.00	5,334.50	496.00	128.27	585.00	410.50
5. Bauta		1,161.00		290.25		290.25
2. Batabanó		1,075.00		524.71		580.96
Bejucal		1,736.48		434.12		434.12
El Cano		878.00		219.00		219.50
10. Isla de Pinos						
La Salud		529.04		129.76		134.76
Quivicán		488.60		122.17		122.17
San Antonio de las Vegas		393.00		100.00		100.00
14. Santiago de las Vegas			75.00	562.11		
11. San Felipe		363.55		90.89		1,454.20
Vereda Nueva		396.49		86.37		98.85
Guanabacoa		5,980.55		731.56		1,740.00
Managua		500.00		138.81		138.81
8. Regla		3,920.00		629.46		960.19
Santa María del Rosario		480.00		112.50		112.50
Güines	4,818.00	14,154.00	724.00	66.00		2,400.00
La Catalina		1,598.40		70.00		75.00
3. Madruga		1,110.00		250.00		280.00
12. Melena del Sur		600.00		154.00		150.00
Nueva Paz	4,659.85		1,114.95		1,164.98	
San Nicolás		1,500.00		333.33		375.00
6. Guara		825.00		55.49		55.49
Aguacate		599.96		137.46		137.46
Bainoa		675.00		175.00		168.75
13. Casiguas						
Jaruco		2,150.00		512.27		567.48

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA—Continued.

JAILS—Continued.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Jibacoa.....		392.00		119.77		98.00
7. San José de las Lajas.....		900.00		225.00		225.00
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....		869.08		211.02		211.02
Tapaste.....		721.04		180.26		180.26
Sumas.....	\$2,397.85	115,528.25	2,409.95	7,650.06	1,749.93	13,809.27

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. Habana.....	52,452.00	43,094.90				
Marianao.....	3,100.00	1,927.00	516.66	464.66		1,500.00
9. Alquizar.....		1,642.00		141.75		410.50
Cajal de Agua.....	2,700.00	1,395.00	475.00	363.75	675.00	363.75
Güira de Melena.....	2,200.00	1,018.00	550.00	239.50	1,100.00	500.00
4. San Antonio de los Baños.....	600.00	504.00	75.00	13.00	150.00	126.00
5. Bauta.....	2,700.00	1,636.00	300.00	684.00		1,077.75
2. Batabanó.....	2,400.00	1,299.00	450.00	217.50	1,200.00	767.00
Bejucal.....		8,507.00		869.55		876.75
El Cano.....		1,803.00		75.00		450.75
10. Isla de Pinos.....	1,200.00	651.00	150.00	64.50	150.00	300.00
La Salud.....	1,800.00	640.00	150.00		450.00	180.00
Quivicán.....	900.00	580.00	225.00	131.25	225.00	181.25
San Antonio de las Vegas.....			1,275.00	719.25		
14. Santiago de las Vegas.....		5,428.00		339.25		1,357.00
11. San Felipe.....	1,200.00	650.00				465.00
Vereda Nueva.....	7,200.00	5,250.00	1,575.00	1,158.25		2,731.25
Guanabacoa.....	1,200.00	650.00		600.00	300.00	600.00
Managua.....	5,600.00	3,960.00	706.64	476.66	1,400.00	990.00
8. Regla.....	1,800.00	1,008.00	450.00	257.00	450.00	264.50
Santa María del Rosario.....	3,900.00	2,209.00	975.00	514.75		2,300.00
Güines.....	1,200.00	588.00		447.00		447.00
La Catalina.....	1,200.00	700.00			552.00	310.66
3. Madruga.....	1,200.00	300.00	98.32	21.58	300.00	75.00
12. Melena del Sur.....	3,500.00	1,739.00	624.99	342.00	874.98	484.78
Nueva Paz.....	1,800.00	1,118.00	600.00	386.00	450.00	279.50
San Nicolás.....		1,750.00		437.50		437.50
6. Guara.....	900.00	634.00	225.00	152.25	225.00	151.75
Aguacate.....	1,200.00	895.00	175.00	41.50		521.50
Bainoa.....	800.00	204.00	75.00	51.00	180.00	111.30
13. Casiguas.....	1,200.00	890.00		440.20		873.75
Jaruco.....	1,600.00	735.00			375.00	183.75
Jibacoa.....	1,800.00	875.00	875.00	170.00	525.00	315.00
7. San José de las Lajas.....	1,200.00	598.00		60.00		627.50
San Antonio del Río Blanco.....	1,800.00	710.00				
Tapaste.....						
Sumas.....	109,725.00	89,940.90	10,261.61	9,890.63	9,401.98	20,583.19

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASSIFICATION GENERAL.			
Denda exacta del concepto.....	Pesos. 13,910.05	Pesos. 24,994.58	Pesos. 38,904.63
Cantidad presupuesta.....	207,189.65	391,819.00	599,008.65
Gastos necesarios por trimestre.....	15,774.16	51,645.62	67,419.78
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad.....	60,994.71	82,045.18	98,039.89
Beneficencia.....	9,806.83	179,895.42	189,702.25
Cárceles.....	85,557.73	136,487.58	178,045.31
Instrucción Pública.....	129,415.59	120,419.72	249,835.31
Totales.....	285,773.86	468,847.90	705,221.76

OBSERVACIONES.—Los ayuntamientos marcados con los números 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, y 11 no tienen consignación para Sanidad.

El ítem ídem con el núm. 1, no consigna para Sanidad y Beneficencia, por hallarse éstos á cargo del Gobierno Interventor. Tampoco respecto á Instrucción Pública, por proyectar reformas en el mismo.

Los señalados con los números 12 y 14, no han remitido más datos que los que se consignan. Y el señalado con el número 13, no tiene en presupuesto consignación para Beneficencia y Cárceles.

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. Cabezas						
Canasí	50.00	48.00	25.00	24.00	50.00	25.00
2. Guamacaro						
3. Lagunillas						
Matanzas	2,400.00	16,130.00		1,001.10	1,200.00	7,480.90
4. Sabanilla						125.00
5. Santa Ana						75.00
6. Alfonso XII						
7. Bolondrón						
Macuriges		860.00				400.00
Unión de Reyes		100.00				227.00
Jovellanos		800.00				750.00
8. Cuevitas						
9. Cárdenas						
10. Cimarrones						
11. Guamutas						
12. Guanayabo						
13. Colón						
El Roque		320.00				192.00
La Macagua	300.00				75.00	
San José de los Ramos		50.00				10.00
14. Palmillas						
15. Cervantes						800.00
16. Jagüey Grande						
Sumas	2,750.00	18,308.00	25.00	1,025.10	1,325.00	9,584.90

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Cabezas		955.00		22.50		400.00
Canasí		1,186.00		593.00		834.00
2. Guamacaro		1,743.83				75.00
3. Lagunillas		865.00		80.00		216.25
Matanzas		81,823.54		4,499.14		5,434.59
4. Sabanilla		635.00		817.50		158.75
5. Santa Ana		550.74		125.16		200.16
6. Alfonso XII		1,170.00				150.00
7. Bolondrón						
Macuriges		2,250.00				542.50
Unión de Reyes		400.00				125.00
Jovellanos		3,270.00				2,080.00
8. Cuevitas		1,990.00		30.00		527.00
9. Cárdenas						
10. Cimarrones	480.00	1,572.95			171.00	247.00
11. Guamutas		1,960.00				457.50
12. Guanayabo		1,842.00				440.81
13. Colón	3,836.00	12,270.00				3,901.50
El Roque		1,703.52				234.57
La Macagua		1,117.25				209.55
San José de los Ramos		2,215.00		200.00		710.00
14. Palmillas		2,986.74		257.68		809.80
15. Cervantes		1,050.00				800.00
16. Jagüey Grande		1,140.00				255.00
Sumas	3,816.00	74,741.57		6,064.98	171.00	17,837.48

JAILS.

1. Cabezas		1,292.42				362.50
Canasí		301.20		150.60		79.05
2. Guamacaro		1,200.00				400.00
3. Lagunillas		835.00				83.75
Matanzas		40,155.00				4,579.54
4. Sabanilla		750.00		375.00		187.50
5. Santa Ana		350.00		75.00		87.50
6. Alfonso XII	3,168.00	6,645.00			887.50	885.75
7. Bolondrón						
Macuriges		1,800.00				450.00
Unión de Reyes		2,136.58				584.14

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS—Continued.

JAILS—Continued.

Municipalities.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Jovellanos.....		2,610.00				650.00
8. Cuevitas.....		1,289.67				822.41
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....		794.48				90.00
11. Guamutas.....		985.00				238.75
12. Guanayabo.....		1,189.25				284.81
13. Colón.....	2,568.00	4,227.00				1,698.75
El Roque.....		870.47				85.70
La Macagua.....		764.83				88.18
San José de los Ramos.....		845.00		200.00		210.00
14. Palmillas.....		608.82		276.15		150.95
15. Cervantes.....		1,000.00				250.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....		1,000.00				250.00
Sumas.....	5,736.00	70,944.24		1,075.75	887.50	11,969.28

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Cabezas.....	3,300.00	1,786.00			600.00	319.00
Canas.....	1,500.00	759.00	600.00	228.00	300.00	314.00
2. Guamacaro.....	1,800.00	1,844.00				1,264.00
3. Lagunillas.....	1,200.00	685.00			300.00	171.25
Matanzas.....	22,210.00	11,460.00	1,582.50	1,107.68	4,747.50	2,722.00
4. Sabanilla.....		1,556.00		778.00		389.00
5. Santa Ana.....		2,943.00		281.25		735.75
6. Alfonso XII.....	3,000.00	1,716.00			750.00	429.00
7. Bolondrón.....						
Macuriges.....	3,200.00	1,706.90			550.00	508.40
Unión de Reyes.....	1,200.00	801.60			720.00	370.80
Jovellanos.....	2,600.00	1,636.00			920.00	525.50
8. Cuevitas.....	2,100.00	1,811.20			525.00	327.80
9. Cárdenas.....						
10. Cimarrones.....	1,900.00	1,111.00			831.80	106.75
11. Guamutas.....		5,581.00				650.00
12. Guanayabo.....		4,428.00				466.00
13. Colón.....	6,820.00	4,778.00				2,899.50
El Roque.....	2,100.00	717.00			150.00	61.50
La Macagua.....	1,500.00	687.00			375.00	161.73
San José de los Ramos.....		5,188.00				945.00
14. Palmillas.....	2,100.00	1,442.00	91.66	147.25	525.00	360.50
15. Cervantes.....	2,400.00	1,820.00			600.00	330.00
16. Jagüey Grande.....		1,405.00				351.25
Sumas.....	58,930.00	54,360.70	2,274.16	2,492.13	11,894.80	13,991.78

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Totales.
CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL.			
Cantidad presupuesta.....	Pesos. 71,232.00	Pesos. 218,354.51	Pesos. 289,586.51
Denda exacta del concepto.....	2,299.16	10,667.96	12,967.12
Gastos necesarios por trimestre.....	13,777.80	53,873.39	67,151.19
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad.....	4,100.00	23,918.00	33,018.00
Beneficencia.....	3,987.00	98,654.03	102,641.03
Cárceles.....	6,623.50	83,979.27	90,602.77
Instrucción Pública.....	72,598.46	70,844.56	143,443.02
Totales.....	87,308.96	282,396.86	369,704.82

OBSERVACIONES.—Los ayuntamientos marcados con los números 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, tienen incluido la Sanidad en el capítulo de Beneficencia. Los marcados con los números 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15 y 16, no tienen consignación para Sanidad. Y los marcados con los números 7 y 9, no han remitido los datos pedidos.

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Esperanza.....		111.00		15.00		425.00
1. Ranchuelo.....						
2. San Diego del Valle.....						
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						81.00
Santa Clara.....	2,328.00	750.00	268.00		1,170.00	6,000.00
4. Cifuentes.....						
5. Calabazar.....						30.00
6. Ceja de Pablo.....						12.00
7. Quemado de Güines.....					150.00	
8. Rancho Veloz.....						
Sagua la Grande.....			99.58		975.00	1,200.00
Santo Domingo.....	500.00	120.00		11.25	180.00	45.00
Camarones.....	400.00	60.00			99.99	15.00
9. Cartagena.....						
Cienfuegos.....		10,274.00				53,015.00
10. Las Cruces.....	1,000.00				250.00	
11. Los Abreus.....					40.50	51.00
12. Palmira.....						
Rodas.....		170.00		10.00		1,025.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....	720.00	340.00	180.00	230.00	180.00	210.00
13. Placetas.....						300.00
Calbarián.....		60.00		15.00		15.00
17. Yaguajay.....						300.00
15. Remedios.....						3,150.00
16. Vueltas.....						
14. Camajuaní.....						
Trinidad.....		150.00				1,825.00
Sancti-Spiritus.....	144.00	1,070.00				903.08
Sumas.....	5,092.00	13,105.00	547.58	281.25	3,045.49	68,108.08

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Esperanza.....		2,603.00		434.00		985.00
1. Ranchuelo.....		1,260.00		302.50		342.50
2. San Diego del Valle.....		1,230.00		237.50		257.50
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						255.50
Santa Clara.....		12,696.30		1,652.03		5,475.00
4. Cifuentes.....	180.00	932.42	33.33	247.50	99.99	578.50
5. Calabazar.....		6,011.94		1,335.25		1,683.00
6. Ceja de Pablo.....		1,954.77		82.96		712.95
7. Quemado de Güines.....	600.00	2,448.64	100.00	609.47		1,026.02
8. Rancho Veloz.....		5,437.04		610.66		1,359.26
Sagua la Grande.....		24,077.50		4,985.61		9,588.00
Santo Domingo.....		2,943.99		563.60		1,823.50
Camarones.....		2,100.00		358.00		408.50
9. Cartagena.....		2,978.00		716.65		927.00
Cienfuegos.....		27,982.00				15,220.50
10. Las Cruces.....		1,234.00				1,108.50
11. Los Abreus.....					40.50	243.75
12. Palmira.....	408.00	2,570.64		385.44		912.65
Rodas.....		1,782.00		522.65		1,505.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....		3,250.00		750.00		875.00
13. Placetas.....	600.00	3,680.00	100.00	470.00	150.00	865.00
Calbarián.....		2,187.05		504.36		546.76
17. Yaguajay.....	300.00	1,573.32	75.00	412.08		120.00
15. Remedios.....		5,790.00		1,299.00		3,005.00
16. Vueltas.....		1,833.05		377.30		469.80
14. Camajuaní.....		2,622.20		525.53		600.00
Trinidad.....		7,416.20				3,000.00
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1,200.00	3,665.24		191.44		1,582.84
Sumas.....	3,288.00	132,259.30	308.33	17,568.69	290.49	56,502.09

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—Continued.

TABLE.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Esperanza.....		1,125.00		262.65		287.65
1. Ranc huelo.....		775.00		198.75		201.25
2. San Diego del Valle.....		485.00		121.25		120.50
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						150.00
Santa Clara.....	5,304.00	7,636.80	794.00	959.66	1,811.00	2,060.90
4. Cifuentes.....		1,160.07		290.00		290.00
5. Calabazar.....		2,267.47				
6. Ceja de Pablo.....		1,462.79		454.26		853.18
7. Quemado de Güines.....		1,400.00		300.00		625.00
8. Rancho Veloz.....		674.28		153.57		168.57
Sagua la Grande.....		10,687.50			432.00	420.00
Santo Domingo.....		1,615.22		328.80		403.80
Camarones.....		800.00		126.45		150.00
9. Cartagena.....		409.97		126.65		102.50
Cienfuegos.....		20,497.72				10,018.00
10. Las Cruces.....		1,000.00		200.00		250.00
11. Los Abreus.....						150.00
12. Palmira.....		978.68		219.68		244.65
Rodas.....		950.00		237.50		475.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....		1,000.00		200.00		250.00
13. Placetas.....		2,350.00		512.50		587.50
Caibarién.....		1,241.00		310.25		810.25
17. Yaguajay.....		761.84		190.46		190.46
15. Remedios.....		10,668.00		649.50		2,300.00
16. Vueltas.....		1,850.00		206.82		231.75
14. Camajuaní.....		1,256.20		314.04		314.00
Trinidad.....		4,282.00			540.00	1,024.50
Sancti-Spiritus.....	1,920.00	2,498.00				1,027.09
Sumas.....	7,224.00	79,782.54	794.00	6,938.88	2,283.00	23,167.40

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Esperanza.....	2,100.00	970.00	450.00	202.50	660.00	238.09
1. Ranc huelo.....	1,800.00	1,248.00	450.00	304.50	450.00	304.50
2. San Diego del Valle.....	1,800.00	968.00	75.00	44.25	225.00	131.75
3. San Juan de las Yeras.....						341.25
Santa Clara.....	6,100.00	3,376.00	916.64	562.00	3,245.00	1,890.00
4. Cifuentes.....	915.00	707.00	850.00	386.25	525.00	386.25
5. Calabazar.....						
6. Ceja de Pablo.....	2,700.00	1,087.00	400.00	230.00	562.50	202.50
7. Quemado de Güines.....	1,500.00	598.50	375.00	229.62	375.00	229.62
8. Rancho Veloz.....	1,500.00	894.80	375.00	233.70	375.00	223.70
Sagua la Grande.....	7,600.00	5,004.40	608.32	423.27		4,200.00
Santo Domingo.....	2,700.00	1,335.00	444.66	371.01	1,200.00	357.75
Camarones.....	1,500.00	604.00	375.00	93.75	375.00	93.75
9. Cartagena.....	2,400.00	1,716.00	225.00	187.50	600.00	414.00
Cienfuegos.....	1,500.00	21,538.00				12,350.00
10. Las Cruces.....	2,400.00	1,332.00	600.00	333.00	690.00	333.00
11. Los Abreus.....						604.75
12. Palmira.....	1,500.00	548.00	208.32		705.00	348.00
Rodas.....	2,700.00	1,783.00	400.00	520.75	4,320.00	1,733.00
San Isabel de las Lajas.....	1,200.00	984.00	300.00	246.00	300.00	246.00
13. Placetas.....	2,400.00	1,992.00	600.00	387.00	735.00	568.25
Caibarién.....	2,400.00	2,040.00	116.70	390.00	600.00	510.00
17. Yaguajay.....	1,500.00	445.00	275.00	86.75	705.00	239.25
15. Remedios.....		9,809.20	871.52	561.50		3,300.00
16. Vueltas.....	3,000.00	1,158.00	525.00	233.25	525.00	333.25
14. Camajuaní.....	2,400.00	1,495.00		960.00		987.00
Trinidad.....		9,084.00			2,537.00	1,070.50
Sancti-Spiritus.....	7,600.00	7,515.24				4,230.00
Sumas.....	63,915.00	80,487.14	9,616.16	7,230.35	20,629.00	36,388.07

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASIFICACIÓN GENERAL.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Cantidad presupuesta	79,519.00	305,638.96	385,152.96
Deuda exacta del concepto	11,266.07	32,014.17	43,280.24
Gastos necesarios por trimestre	26,247.98	184,160.64	210,408.62
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad	8,685.07	81,499.88	90,174.40
Beneficencia	8,866.82	306,825.08	210,211.90
Cárceles	10,301.00	109,888.82	120,189.82
Instrucción Pública	94,160.16	124,106.66	218,266.72
Totales	117,038.05	521,806.79	638,841.84

OBSERVACIONES.—Los Ayuntamientos marcados con los números 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 y 17 no tienen consignación para el servicio de Sanidad.

Y los señalados con los números 3 y 11 no han remitido más datos que los consignados en este cuadro.

PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HEALTH.

Municipality.	Amount appropriated.		Amount of debt since Jan. 1.		Necessary quarterly expenses.	
	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.	Personal.	Material.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
1. Puerto Principe		15,790.00				17,466.80
Nuevitas	900.00	50.00			225.00	990.00
2. Morón		210.00				100.00
Ciego de Avila	750.00		186.10		187.50	
3. Santa Cruz del Sur						280.00
Sumas	1,650.00	8,964.00	186.10		412.50	17,414.00

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Puerto Principe		15,790.00				17,466.80
Nuevitas		2,686.15				1,200.00
2. Morón		210.00				100.00
Ciego de Avila		1,000.00		102.80		280.00
3. Santa Cruz del Sur		987.51				234.87
Sumas		20,623.66		102.80		19,281.17

JAILS.

1. Puerto Principe		16,025.00				5,680.50
Nuevitas	408.00	1,683.00			102.00	93.50
2. Morón		8,921.50				980.38
Ciego de Avila		1,919.16		519.72		548.25
3. Santa Cruz del Sur		482.02				106.00
Sumas	408.00	23,980.68		519.72	102.00	7,410.00

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. Puerto Principe	11,250.00	4,899.00		583.26	12,900.00	5,840.00
Nuevitas	3,000.00	1,810.00			1,200.00	567.00
2. Morón		2,850.00				787.50
Ciego de Avila	1,800.00	694.00	437.50		525.00	185.25
3. Santa Cruz del Sur		4,858.80				1,214.70
Sumas	16,050.00	15,081.80	437.50	583.26	14,625.00	8,544.45

No. 16.—General statement showing sums appropriated by the municipalities of this island to attend services of health, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Personal.	Material.	Total.
CLASIFICACION GENERAL.			
Cantidad presupuesta	Pesos. 18, 108. 00	Pesos. 68, 600. 14	Pesos. 81, 708. 14
Deuda exacta del concepto	573. 50	1, 206. 78	1, 779. 28
Gastos necesarios por trimestre	15, 189. 50	62, 650. 25	68, 799. 75
CONCEPTOS.			
Sanidad	2, 198. 60	21, 378. 00	23, 576. 60
Beneficencia		40, 007. 68	40, 007. 68
Cárceles	510. 00	81, 861. 08	82, 371. 08
Instrucción pública	81, 112. 50	24, 209. 51	65, 322. 01
Totales	83, 821. 10	117, 456. 17	151, 277. 27

No. 17.—Statement showing the number of persons that were set free at the prisons of the island from January 1 to July 31 of the current year.

Month.	Race.			Status.			Age.		Birthplace.			
	White.	Black.	Asiatic.	Single.	Married.	Widowers.	From 15 to 25 years.	From 26 to 80 years.	Habana.	Matanzas.	Pinar del Río.	Santa Clara.
January	2	5	1	8			2	6		1	2	1
February	12	3		13	2		7	8	3	2	2	
March	4	4		7	1		3	5	2	1		2
April	10	17	1	26	2		17	11	12	2	5	1
May	12	23	1	31	3	2	19	17	8	5	7	5
June	32	38	1	56	8		25	41	11	11	10	4
July	21	23		33	4		24	11	12	7	4	6
Total	98	106	4	176	20	2	97	99	48	29	30	21

Month.	Birthplace.								How freedom was obtained.			
	Puerto Principe.	Santiago de Cuba.	España.	Francia.	Asia.	Puerto Rico.	Estados Unidos.	Santo Domingo.	Africa.	Served their term.	Were pardoned.	Died.
January.....		1	1		1			1		3	5	
February.....			3	2		1				3	3	4
March.....	1	1	1							7		1
April.....	1	2	3		1		1			24	2	2
May.....	1	5	3		1				1	27	9	
June.....	3	10	14		1	2				39	29	
July.....	1	4	2							34	10	
Total.....	7	23	27	2	4	3	1	1	1	142	58	7

REMARKS.—This recapitulation is based on data filed in this bureau. The difference between the two totals is due to the fact that two of the prisoners, whose personal description is not known, were set at liberty before obtaining same.

No. 18.—*Statement relative to the persons who, during the month of July of the current year, were serving sentence in the prisons of the island.*

Races:		Arrest:	
White	64	Menor, from 1 to 30 days.....	1
Black	78	Mayor, from 1 to 6 months...	69
Asiatic.....	6	Penalty imposed:	
Total	148	Prison correccional—	
		From 6 months to 1 year.....	5
Age:		From 1 to 2 years.....	16
From 12 to 20 years.....	24	From 2 to 3 years.....	13
From 21 to 25 years.....	29	From 3 to 4 years.....	4
From 26 to 30 years.....	28	From 4 to 5 years.....	3
From 31 to 35 years.....	27	From 5 to 6 years.....	2
From 36 to 40 years.....	21	From 6 to 7 years.....	10
From 41 to 45 years.....	8	From 7 to 8 years.....	0
From 46 to 50 years.....	3	From 8 to 9 years.....	7
From 51 to 55 years.....	1	From 9 to 10 years.....	3
From 56 to 60 years.....	3	From 10 to 11 years.....	10
From 61 to 65 years.....	2	From 11 to 12 years.....	1
From 66 to 70 years.....	1	From 12 upward	4
From 71 to 75 years.....	1	Total	148
Total	148		
Status:		Court that pronounced sentence:	
Single	136	Audiencia Pinar del Rio.....	15
Married.....	12	Audiencia Habana.....	45
Total	148	Audiencia Matanzas.....	17
		Audiencia Santa Clara.....	23
Birthplace:		Audiencia Puerto Príncipe...	7
Pinar del Rio.....	15	Audiencia Santiago de Cuba..	33
Habana.....	33	Tribunales militares	8
Matanzas.....	21	Total	148
Santa Clara.....	20		
Puerto Príncipe.....	8	Crimes for which sentenced:	
Santiago de Cuba.....	25	Lewdness.....	3
Estados Unidos.....	1	Infanticide.....	2
España.....	16	Illegal trespassing.....	1
Puerto Rico.....	3	Rape.....	4
Asia.....	6	Threats.....	2
Total	148	Abduction.....	7
		Assault.....	1
Occupation:		Homicide.....	19
Mechanics.....	6	Robbery.....	13
Employer.....	1	Swindling.....	11
Laborers.....	24	Theft.....	49
Peasants.....	66	Injuries.....	19
Cooks.....	5	Firing of arms.....	5
Merchants.....	7	Frustrated murder.....	3
Cigarmakers.....	9	Unlawful raffle.....	1
Cigarette makers.....	3	Arson.....	1
Shoemakers.....	8	Battery.....	2
Launderers.....	4	Use of assumed name.....	2
Carpenters.....	5	Perjury.....	1
Seaman.....	1	Blackmail.....	2
Leather goods maker.....	1	Total	148
Bakers.....	4		
Tailors.....	2	Prisons in which sentences are	
Mason.....	1	being served:	
Painter.....	1	Pinar del Rio.....	14
Total	148	Guane.....	1
		Habana.....	52
		Guanabacoa.....	2
		Matanzas.....	13
		Cárdenas.....	1

No. 18.—*Statement relative to the persons who, during the month of July of the current year, were serving sentence in the prisons of the island—Continued.*

Prisons in which sentences are being served—Continued.		Prisons in which sentences are being served—Continued.	
Colón.....	1	Puerto Príncipe.....	8
Alacranes.....	2	Santiago de Cuba.....	24
Santa Clara.....	12	Manzanillo.....	3
Cienfuegos.....	2	Guantánamo.....	5
Trinidad.....	4		
Sagua la Grande.....	1	Total.....	148
Remedios.....	3		

No. 19.—*Statement relating to the persons who were serving sentence in the prisons of the island during the month of June of the current year.*

Race:		Occupations—Continued.	
White.....	58	Barbers.....	1
Black.....	86	Cigar makers.....	14
Asiatic.....	7	Shoemakers.....	9
Total.....	151	Launderers.....	3
		Carpenters.....	6
Age:		Seaman.....	1
From 12 to 20 years.....	24	Leather-goods maker.....	1
From 21 to 25 years.....	40	Bakers.....	5
From 26 to 30 years.....	30	Tailors.....	1
From 31 to 35 years.....	20	Masons.....	2
From 36 to 40 years.....	18	Painters.....	1
From 41 to 45 years.....	6	Tinsmiths.....	1
From 46 to 50 years.....	3	Printers.....	1
From 51 to 55 years.....	3	With no occupation.....	1
From 56 to 60 years.....	3	Total.....	151
From 61 to 65 years.....	2		
From 66 to 70 years.....	1	Arrest:	
From 71 to 75 years.....	1	Menor—From 1 to 30 days...	3
Total.....	151	Mayor—From 1 month to 6 months.....	66
Status:		Penalties imposed:	
Single.....	142	Prision correccional—	
Married.....	9	From 6 months to 1 year.....	11
Total.....	151	From 1 year to 2 years.....	13
		From 2 years to 3 years.....	12
Birthplace:		From 3 years to 4 years.....	7
Pinar del Río.....	14	From 4 years to 5 years.....	4
Habana.....	33	From 5 years to 6 years.....	1
Matanzas.....	21	Prision mayor—	
Santa Clara.....	23	From 6 years to 7 years.....	9
Puerto Príncipe.....	7	From 8 years to 9 years.....	7
Santiago de Cuba.....	31	From 9 years to 10 years.....	1
Estados Unidos América del Norte.....	1	From 10 years to 11 years.....	11
España.....	12	From 11 years to 12 years.....	1
Asia.....	6	From 12 years up.....	5
Puerto Rico.....	3	Total.....	151
Total.....	151		
Occupations:		Courts that pronounced sentence:	
Mechanics.....	3	Audiencia de Pinar del Río.....	15
Employees.....	1	Audiencia de la Habana.....	38
Laborers.....	25	Audiencia de Matanzas.....	20
Peasants.....	62	Audiencia de Santa Clara.....	26
Cooks.....	12	Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe.....	6
Merchants.....	1	Audiencia de Santiago de Cuba.....	36
		Tribunales Militares.....	10
		Total.....	151

No. 19.—*Statement relating to the persons who were serving sentence in the prisons of the island during the month of June of the current year—Continued.*

Crimes for which sentenced:

Lewdness	3
Infanticide	2
Criminal carelessness	1
Rape	5
Threats	2
Abduction	7
Assault	1
Homicide	21
Robbery	11
Swindling	10
Theft	57
Injuries	14

Crimes for which sentenced—C't'd.

Shooting of firearms	6
Exaction of money	1
Frustrated murder	2
Unlawful raffle	2
Arson	1
Battery	1
Assumed name	1
Perjury	1
Adultery	1
Drunkenness	1
Total	151

No. 20.—*Statement relative to the persons whose sentences were served in the prisons of the island during the month of August of the current year.*

Race:

White	18
Black	21
Total	39

Age:

From 12 to 20 years	7
From 21 to 25 years	13
From 26 to 30 years	3
From 31 to 35 years	5
From 36 to 40 years	6
From 41 to 45 years	2
From 46 to 55 years	2
From 56 to 70 years	1
Total	39

Status:

Single	34
Married	5
Total	39

Birthplace:

Pinar del Río	6
Habana	4
Matanzas	4
Santa Clara	4
Puerto Príncipe	4
Santiago de Cuba	12
España	5
Total	39

Occupation:

Mechanics	2
Laborers	1
Peasants	21
Barbers	1
Cigar-makers	2
Shoemakers	2
Seamen	1
Leather-goods makers	1
Bakers	2
Tailors	1
Masons	1

Occupation—Continued.

Coopers	1
With no occupation	2
Total	39

Arrest:

Menor, from 1 to 30 days	2
Mayor, from 1 month to 6 mos.	35
Penalty imposed	39

Court that pronounced sentence:

Audiencia de Pinar del Río	7
Habana	7
Matanzas	6
Santa Clara	3
Puerto Príncipe	5
Santiago de Cuba	10
Tribunales militares	1
Total	39

Crimes for which sentenced:

Assault	1
Robbery	1
Swindling	4
Theft	22
Injuries	6
Shooting of firearms	1
Unlawful raffle	2
Attempted robbery	1
Adultery	1
Total	39

Prisons in which sentences were served:

Pinar del Río	6
San Cristóbal	1
Habana	7
Matanzas	2
Alacranes	2
Santa Clara	1
Trinidad	3
Puerto Príncipe	5
Santiago de Cuba	10
Manzanillo	2
Total	39

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONS.

Province of Habana.—Prison of Habana, known as "of Audience" (court of appeals district).

Prison of Guanabacoa, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Prison of Marianao, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Prison of Bejucal, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Prison of Güines, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Prison of Jaruco, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Prison of San Antonio de los Baños, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Province of Pinar del Río.—Pinar del Río prison, known as "prison of the court of appeals district."

San Cristóbal prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Guanajay prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Guane prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Province of Matanzas.—Matanzas prison, known as "prison of the court of appeals district."

Colón prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Cárdenas prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Alacranes prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Santa Clara province.—Santa Clara prison, known as "prison of the court of appeals district."

Trinidad prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Sancti Spiritus prison, known as "prison of the judicial court."

Remedios prison, known as "prison of the judicial court."

Cienfuegos prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Sagua la Grande prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Province of Puerto Príncipe.—Puerto Príncipe prison, known as "prison of the court of appeals district."

Morón prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Province of Santiago de Cuba.—Santiago de Cuba prison, known as "prison of the court of appeals district."

Holguín prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Guantánamo prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Bayamo prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Manzanillo prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

Baracoa prison, known as "prison of the judicial district."

No. 21.—Statistics furnished by the penitentiary bureau in reference to the convicts that were serving sentence in the penitentiary of Habana from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Personal:		Instruction:	
Number of convicts on January 1	884	Literate	263
Newly admitted	176	Illiterate	484
Discharged	313	Vaccinated	747
Number of convicts on June 30	747	Birthplace:	
Races:		Pinar del Río	55
White	379	Habana	183
Asiatic	35	Matanzas	88
Black and mulattoes	323	Santa Clara	117
White women	2	Puerto Príncipe	13
Colored women	8	Santiago de Cuba	78
Age:		China	35
Over 15 years old and below 18	6	Africa	9
Over 18 years old up to 23	221	España	159
From 23 to 30 years old	196	Filipinas	2
From 30 to 40 years old	192	United States of America	1
From 40 to 50 years old	87	Brazil	1
From 50 to 60 years old	35	Jamaica	1
From 60 to 70 years old	8	Uruguay	1
From 70 to 80 years old	2	Mexico	1
Status:		Puerto Rico	2
Single	676	Turquía	1
Married	62	Occupations:	
Widowers	9	Masons	16
		Potters	1

No. 21.—*Statistics furnished by the penitentiary bureau in reference to the convicts that were serving sentence in the penitentiary of Habana, etc.—Continued.*

Occupations—Continued.		Number of times sentenced—C't'd.	
Barbers.....	7	Four times.....	1
Merchants.....	39	Five times.....	3
Carpenters.....	23	Six times.....	1
Cooks.....	33	Eight times.....	1
Stonecutter.....	1	Crimes:	
Drivers.....	9	Murder.....	13
Cart drivers.....	3	Assault and robbery.....	15
Cigarette makers.....	19	Swindling.....	10
Peasants.....	314	Forgery.....	8
Butchers.....	4	Homicide.....	287
Ox-cart drivers.....	3	Injuries.....	6
Amanuensis.....	1	Theft.....	77
Stoker.....	1	Arson.....	5
Pharmaceutist.....	1	Parricide.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	2	Robbery.....	298
Blacksmiths.....	4	Rape.....	22
Ironsmiths.....	7	Sundry crimes.....	4
Laborers.....	136	Penalties:	
Mechanics.....	5	From 6 months 1 day to 6	
Sailors.....	10	years.....	195
Musicians.....	2	From 6 years 1 day to 12	
Nurse.....	1	years.....	198
Bakers.....	13	From 12 years 1 day to 20	
Painters.....	4	years.....	339
Silversmiths.....	2	From 12 years 1 day to 20	
Watchmakers.....	2	years (hard labor).....	2
Tailors.....	2	Life sentence at hard labor.....	13
Leather-goods makers.....	3	Discharged from January 1 to June	
Coopers.....	12	30:	
Cigar makers.....	48	Served their sentence.....	95
Weaver.....	1	Were pardoned.....	110
Shoemakers.....	18	Died.....	34
Number of times sentenced:		Broke jail.....	1
Once.....	689	Transferred to American pris-	
Twice.....	43	ons.....	72
Three times.....	9	Commutation of sentence.....	1

No. 22.—*Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898.*

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
HABANA.								
Habana.....	4,122	3,692	3,645	11,459	12,057	17,629	21,238	50,914
Marianao.....	180	154	91	425	579	812	1,080	2,421
Jaruco.....				319				4,847
Aguate.....	115	46	13	175	171	1,687	581	2,339
Bainoa.....	64	7	3	74				
Casigua.....		364	121	485		22	4	26
Jibacoa.....				74				509
San Antonio de Río Blanco del Norte.....				97				1,574
San José de las Lajas.....	180	98	27	205	193	3,079	1,315	4,587
Tapaste.....	148	63		206	118	1,157		1,275
Guanabacoa.....	551	392	226	1,169	1,093	3,276	3,778	8,147
Managua.....				54				496
Regla.....	253	217	134	604	868	2,697	3,958	7,523
Santa María del Rosario.....				222				2,032
Güines.....	473	212	107	792	824	6,628	3,164	10,616
Madrugá.....	248	187	29	414	316	2,933	974	4,223
Catalina.....	147	75	3	225	160	1,621	566	2,347
Melena del Sur.....	121	9	4	134	178	1,193	621	1,972
Nueva Paz.....	70	42	35	147	415	1,855	720	2,990
Piñán.....				89				394
San Nicolás.....	151	73	31	255	215	1,246	497	1,956
Guara.....	73	43	7	123	116	629	284	1,029
Bejucal.....	327	255	80	662	306	1,567	1,464	3,337
Cano.....				220				945

Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898—Continued.

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
HABANA—continued.								
Quivicán.....				162				1,288
La Salud.....	196	63	24	283	79	590	280	949
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	108	75	10	193	112	848	298	1,258
Santiago de las Vegas.....	280	229	182	691	1,168	1,601	1,654	4,418
Batabanó.....	143	87	47	277	380	747	637	1,714
Bauta.....	58	59	15	132	185	446	299	980
San Antonio de los Baños.....	362	206	105	773	642	2,074	1,487	4,153
Alquízar.....	106	69	26	201	266	1,562	508	2,386
Seiba del Agua.....	124	46	18	188	87	243	326	656
Güira de Melena.....	102	208	101	411	314	1,324	1,411	3,049
Vereda Nueva.....	68	47	14	129	89	240	386	715
Total.....	8,765	6,968	5,048	22,019	20,866	57,656	47,380	137,909
PINAR DEL RÍO.								
Pinar del Río.....	152	214	142	508	1,558	1,210	2,088	4,851
San Cristóbal.....	59	26	11	96	821	1,260	192	2,273
San Diego de los Baños.....	35	53	10	98	231	1,792	285	2,308
Artemisa.....	130	109	26	265	196	5,080	563	5,779
Bahía Honda.....	10	8	2	15	451	688	198	1,282
Cabañas.....	26	1	2	29	244	782	72	1,048
Consolación del Sur.....	141	186	78	405	910	2,540	1,070	4,520
Consolación del Norte.....	10	11	14	35	611	196	88	890
Guanajay.....	172	81	70	323	1,332	1,942	1,210	4,484
Candelaria.....	34	10	9	53	558	2,238	434	3,225
Guañe.....	1	4	3	8	758	566	183	1,452
Guayabal.....	3	22	4	29	47	300	209	616
Mántua.....		2	2	4		178	122	296
Marí.....	120	43	16	179	921	1,378	813	2,612
Palacios.....	215	209	30	454	250	2,801	204	3,255
Julián Díaz.....		2	1	3	77	727	149	958
San Diego de Núñez.....			1	1			12	12
San Juan y Martínez.....	3	15	8	26	282	486	306	1,073
San Luis.....	90	60	17	167	331	746	365	1,442
Vinales.....	34	29	22	85	656	668	463	1,782
Total.....	1,235	1,080	468	2,783	10,224	25,467	8,461	44,152
MATANZAS.								
Matanzas.....	1,166	865	397	2,428	2,605	7,313	6,512	16,430
Canal.....	94	108	7	209	586	1,018	791	2,395
Guacamaro.....	102	98	89	289	760	985	565	2,310
Cidra.....	21	6	13	40	81	815	259	655
Martí.....	58	141	89	288	99	411	308	818
Máximo Gómez.....	92	12	20	124	275	908	846	1,529
Méndez Capote.....	35	19	7	61	42	89	25	106
Colón.....	304	185	125	614	1,491	2,068	1,870	4,229
Cuevitas.....	107	74	21	202	283	539	246	1,068
Jovellanos.....	129	91	43	263	490	1,008	677	2,170
Macagua.....				598	169	1,532	394	2,395
Perico.....	50	34	20	104	137	361	241	739
Boque.....	65	17	3	85	50	145	156	351
San José de los Ramos.....	31	78	25	134	355	290	828	973
Alacranes.....	170	88	48	301	437	1,351	875	2,663
Bolondrón.....	34	66	87	187	368	897	801	2,066
Cabezas.....	198	70	24	292	882	1,655	732	2,769
Sabanilla.....	88	117	59	264	325	630	442	1,397
Unión de Reyes.....	123	64	45	232	328	868	578	1,774
Cárdenas.....	560	325	220	1,095	1,232	3,110	2,132	6,474
Carlos Rojas.....	14	17	5	36	186	167	160	513
Macurijes.....	64	51	45	160	467	691	546	1,704
Jagüey Grande.....				43				121
Palmitas.....	115	116	91	322	250	461	368	1,074
Total.....	3,660	2,682	1,383	8,311	11,398	27,057	18,842	57,418
SANTA CLARA.								
Santa Clara.....	760	550	145	1,455	1,400	6,940	4,758	13,098
Ranchuelo.....	108	98	103	304	174	2,165	1,589	3,878
San Diego del Valle.....	31	8	1	40	93	1,707	228	2,028
San Juan de los Yeras.....	113	40	13	166	165	2,154	629	2,948
Calabazar.....	146	133	45	324	271	2,356	1,274	3,901
Esperanza.....	281	66	46	393	282	2,087	911	3,280
Cienfuegos.....	798	710	464	1,972	2,782	8,448	4,841	11,021
Abreus.....	55	23	35	113	120	347	214	681
San Fernando.....	118	77	24	219	232	417	413	1,062

Statement showing the number of births and deaths that have occurred in each of the six provinces of this island from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1898—Continued.

Municipal district.	Births.				Deaths.			
	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Total.
SANTA CLARA—continued.								
Cartagena.....	186	69	15	220	276	906	382	1,564
Cruces.....	88	108	59	255	825	1,086	1,388	2,749
Rodas.....	78	57	25	160	222	599	656	1,477
Santa Isabel de las Lajas.....	218	166	62	446	254	1,813	1,494	3,551
Palmira.....	125	84	37	246	211	517	986	1,664
Remedios.....	310	212	108	625	778	1,102	1,563	3,443
Caibarién.....	284	220	137	591	808	424	586	1,818
Camajuaní.....	378	312	191	881	591	1,624	980	3,195
Placetas.....	229	116	96	441	435	979	1,402	2,816
Vueltas.....	283	100	38	366	407	3,063	1,343	4,813
Yaguajay.....	158	123	68	344	258	624	801	1,683
Trinidad.....	482	377	252	1,111	856	1,461	2,303	4,620
Sancti Spiritus.....	470	373	197	1,040	1,063	2,609	3,801	7,478
Sagua la Grande.....	254	374	167	795	1,104	2,496	2,186	5,786
Cifuentes.....	77	79	27	183	255	1,475	717	2,447
Ceja de Pablo.....	120	102	34	256	167	465	556	1,188
Quemados de Güines.....	105	59	32	196	404	2,050	1,262	3,716
Rancho Velos.....	47	63	10	120	163	579	611	1,358
Santo Domingo.....	317	50	18	385	521	748	833	2,102
Total.....	6,464	4,744	2,434	13,642	14,072	46,141	38,597	98,810
PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.								
Puerto Príncipe.....	702	529	366	1,597	1,409	1,365	1,447	4,221
Morón.....	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	1,069
Ciego de Avila.....	153	131	79	363	669	1,246	823	2,738
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	41	11	19	71	52	46	55	153
Nuevitas.....	195	150	79	424	205	167	214	586
Total.....	1,091	821	543	2,610	2,335	2,824	2,539	8,757
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.								
Guantánamo.....	243	154	76	473	1,286	1,589	1,351	4,226
Manzanillo.....	213	209	164	586	822	915	605	2,342
Sagua de Tanámo.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....	783
Baracoa.....	.....	.....	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	1,680
Total.....	456	363	240	1,558	2,108	2,504	1,956	9,011

RECAPITULATION.

	Births.	Deaths.
Habana.....	22,019	137,969
Pinar del Río.....	2,733	44,162
Matanzas.....	8,311	57,418
Santa Clara.....	13,642	98,810
Puerto Príncipe.....	2,610	8,757
Santiago de Cuba.....	1,558	9,011
Total.....	50,913	356,117

Decrease in the population, 305,199.

No. 23.—Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of this department.

HABANA PROVINCE.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who is entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
Aguacate	Church	Church		
Alquisar	do	do		
Bainoa	do	do		
Batabanó	do	do		
Bauta	do	do		
Bejucal	do	do		
Cano	do	do		
Casiguas	do	do		
Catalina	do	do		
Ceiba del Agua	do	do		
Guanabacoa	do	do		
Bacuranao	do	do		
Pepe Antonio	do	do		
San Miguel del Padrón	do	do		
Güira de Melena	Municipality	Municipality		Municipality.
Guara	Church	Church		
Güines	do	do		
Habana	do	do		
Isla de Pinos	do	do		
Jaruco	do	do		
Guanabo	do	do		
Jibacoa	do	do		
Madrugá	Municipality	Municipality		Do.
Managua	Church	Church		
Marianao	do	do		
Melena del Sur	do	do		
Nueva Paz	do	do		
Regla	Municipality	Municipality		Do.
Salud	Church	Church		
Quivicán	do	do		
Pipían	do	do		
Santiago de las Vegas	Municipality	Municipality		Do.
San Antonio de los Baños	Church	Church		
San Antonio de las Vegas	do	do		
San Antonio de Río Blanco	do	do		
San Matías	do	do		
San Nicolás	do	do		
San Felipe	do	do		
San José de las Lajas	do	do		
Santa María del Rosario	do	do		
Tapaste	do	do		
Vereda Nueva	do	do		

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Vinales	Church	Church	Municipality	
Guane	do	do	do	
Cayuco	do	do	do	
Sabalo	do	do	do	
Grita	do	do	do	
Remates	do	do	do	
San Cristóbal	do	do	do	
Mariel	do	do	do	
Quebra Hacha	do	do	do	

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

Matanzas	Church	Church	Municipality	
Guamutás	do	do	do	
Camarioca	do	do	do	
Santa Ana	do	do	Municipality	
Alacranes	do	do	do	
Unión de Reyes	do	do	do	
Guamacaro	do	do	do	
Hato Nuevo	do	do	do	
Guanajayabo	do	do	do	
Roque	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Jagüey Grande	Church	Church	do	
Handana	do	do	do	

No. 23.—*Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of the department—Continued.*

MATANZAS PROVINCE—Continued.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who in entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
San José de los Ramos	Church	Church	Municipality ..	Municipality.
Cárdenas	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
Colón	Church	Church	do	
Calimete	do	do	do	
Cimarrones	do	do	do	
Recreo (hoy Máximo Gómez) ..	do	do	do	
Jovellanos	do	do	Municipality ..	
Lagunillas (hoy Méndez Capote) ..	do	do	do	
Macuriges	do	do	Municipality ..	
Cuevitas	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
Cabezas	Church	Church	do	
Perico	do	do	Municipality ..	
Corral Nuevo	do	do	do	
Bolondrón	do	do	do	
Macagua	do	do	do	
San Pedro de Mayabón	do	do	Municipality ..	
Ceiba Mocha	do	do	Church	
Canast	do	do	do	

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Santa Clara	Church	Church	do	Municipality.
Manicaragua	do	do	do	
Báez	do	do	do	
Provincial	do	do	do	
Seibabo	do	do	do	
Cienfuegos	do	do	Municipality ..	
Yaguaramas	do	do	do	
Aguada de Pasajeros	do	do	do	
Cumanayagua	do	do	do	
La Sierra	do	do	do	
Real Campiña	do	do	do	
Sagua	do	do	Municipality ..	
Quemados de Güines	do	do	do	
Ceja de Pablo	do	do	Municipality ..	
Palmira	do	do	do	
Abreus	do	do	do	
Caibarién	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
San Diego	Church	Church	do	
Yaguajay	do	do	do	
Esperanza	do	do	do	
Sancti Spiritus	do	do	do	Municipality. Church.
Zaza	do	do	do	
Cabaiguán	do	do	do	
Banao	do	do	do	
Paredes	do	do	do	
Jibaro	do	do	do	
Guasimal	do	do	do	
Camajuaní	Municipality ..	Municipality ..	do	
Vueltas	Church	Church	do	
Cruces	do	do	do	
San Fernando	do	do	do	
Calabazar	do	do	do	
Encrucijada	do	do	do	
Viana	do	do	do	
Ranchuelo	do	do	do	
Cifuentes	do	do	do	
Remedios	do	do	do	
Cartagena	do	do	do	
Santiago	do	do	do	
Turquino	do	do	do	
Cascajal	do	do	do	
Ciego Montero	do	do	do	
Trinidad	do	do	do	
Casilda	do	do	do	
Río de Ay	do	do	do	
Güinía de Miranda	do	do	do	
Caracusey	do	do	do	
San Pedro	do	do	do	
Fomento	do	do	do	
Jiquimas	do	do	do	
Sipilabo	do	do	do	

No. 23.—*Statement relating to the management of the cemeteries of the island, according to the data in possession of this department—Continued.*

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE—Continued.

Cemeteries.	By whom managed.		Who is entitled to manage them, as resolved upon by the civil government.	To whom it lawfully seems to belong.
	Prior to January 1.	On January 1.		
San Juan de los Yeras	Church	Church		Church.
Rancho Veloz	do	do .....	.....	
Santo Domingo	do	do .....	.....	
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	do	do .....	.....	
Placetas	do	do .....	.....	
Guaracabulla	do	do .....	.....	
Remedios	do	do .....	.....	
Buena Vista	do	do .....	.....	
Rodas	do	do .....	.....	

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE PROVINCE.

Puerto Príncipe	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....	Municipality.
Nuevitas	do	do .....	.....	Do.
San Miguel de Nuevitas	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Santa Cruz del Sur	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Guáimaro	do	do .....	.....	Do.
Ciego de Avila	Church	Church	Municipality	Do.
Jicotea	do	do	do	
Arroyo Blanco	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....	
Júcaro	Church	Church	Municipality	

SANTIAGO DE CUBA PROVINCE.

Santiago de Cuba	Municipality	Municipality		Municipality.
Guantánamo				Do.
Bayamo .....	.....	.....	.....	
Segua de Tánamo	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....	
Victoria de las Tunas .....	.....	.....	.....	
Palmasoriano	Municipality	Municipality .....	.....	
Cobre	do	do .....	.....	
Caney	do	do .....	.....	
Alto Songo	do	do .....	.....	
Mayarí	do	do .....	.....	
Manzanillo	do	do .....	.....	
Calicito	do	do .....	.....	
Jubacoa	do	do .....	.....	
Yara	do	do .....	.....	
Campechuela	do	do .....	.....	
Vicana	do	do .....	.....	
Niquero	do	do .....	.....	
Holguín	do	do .....	.....	
Baracoa	do	do .....	.....	

No. 24.—Statement showing the organization of the municipal police of the island of Cuba as per reports of the civil governors.

Provinces.	Chiefa.	Inspectora.	Subinspectora.	Cavalry sergeants.	Infantry sergeants.	Cavalry guards.	Infantry guards.	Total of men.	Office supplies.	Amount of pay to personnel.	Total amount of cost.
Habana (without Habana, Reglas, and Santa Maria del Rosario).....	4	10	31	20	317	196	578	\$287	\$22,080	\$22,347	
Matanzas.....	2	12	19	9	178	185	401	201	15,080	15,281	
Santa Clara.....	1	9	18	19	56	248	344	179	12,065	12,244	
Pinar del Rio.....	1	5	47	230	81	314	157	12,955	13,112		
Puerto Principe.....	1	7	5	7	59	79	158	79	5,935	6,014	
Santiago de Cuba.....	1	9	5	18	55	189	278	141	9,765	9,906	
Habana (special), including Regla and Santa Maria del Rosario.....							1,427	417	69,349	69,766	
Total.....	5	10	52	120	78	890	923	3,500	1,461	147,209	148,670

Personnel.	Number.	Salaries.	Total per month.	Total general.
Chiefs.....	5	\$150	\$750	
Inspectors.....	10	100	1,000	
Subinspectors.....	52	75	3,900	
Cavalry sergeants.....	120	50	6,000	
Infantry sergeants.....	72	40	2,920	
Cavalry guards.....	890	40	35,600	
Infantry guards.....	923	30	27,690	
Total.....	2,078		77,860	
Stationery, petties, etc.....			1,044	\$78,904
Habana special police.....	1,427		69,349	
Stationery, petties, etc.....			417	69,766
Grand total.....	3,500			148,670

a At Pinar del Rio there is another municipal police, exclusively for the limits of cities and towns, that was in service from January 1, and is composed of: Inspectors, 2; cavalrymen, 19; infantrymen, 18; total 39; salaries, \$1,482.90. The police, as included in above statement (314), is more for out-of-town service, as there is no rural guard.

No. 25.—Habana special police.

	Men.	Amount.		Men.	Amount.
HEADQUARTERS.			DETECTIVE SERVICE.		
Chief.....	1	\$416	Inspector.....	1	\$165
Second chief.....	1	250	Captain.....	1	100
Secretary.....	1	165	Sergeants, at \$115.....	7	805
Doctors, at \$100.....	2	200	Detective, first, at \$110.....	14	1,540
Instructor.....	1	100	Detective, second, at \$75.....	18	975
Clerks.....	21	1,463	Assistant detective.....	4	185
Total.....	27	2,594	Doorkeepers, at \$35.....	2	70
			Total.....	42	3,840
CITY GUARD.			RURAL GUARD.		
Inspectors, at \$150.....	7	1,050	Inspectors, at \$150.....	2	300
Captains, at \$115.....	12	1,380	Captains, at \$125.....	4	500
Lieutenants, at \$90.....	52	4,680	Lieutenants, at \$100.....	4	400
Sergeants, at \$65.....	52	3,380	Second Lieutenants, at \$90.....	8	720
Guards, at \$50.....	833	41,650	Bergeants, at \$30.....	16	480
Clerks.....	34	1,880	Corporals, at \$20.....	32	640
Doorkeepers, at \$35.....	18	630	Guards, at \$17.50.....	278	4,865
Total.....	1,008	54,650	Clerks, at \$50.....	2	100
			Blacksmiths, at \$30.....	2	60
			Doctors, at \$100.....	2	200
			Total.....	350	8,265

No. 25.—*Habana special police*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Men.	Amount.
Headquarters.....	27	\$2,594
City guard.....	1,008	54,650
Detective service.....	42	3,840
Rural guard.....	350	8,265
Total.....	1,427	69,349
Stationery, etc.....		417
Grand total.....		69,766

No. 26.—*Statement showing the organization and force of government police in the island of Cuba at the immediate orders of the civil governors.*

Provinces.	Chiefs.	Asistants.	Inspectors.	Cavalry sergeants.	Infantry sergeants.	Cavalry policemen.	Infantry policemen.	Total of men.	Total per month.
Habana.....	1							1	\$150
Matanzas.....	1					12		13	700
Pinar del Rio.....	1		13		3		31	46	2,258
Santa Clara.....	1	3		1	3	16	12	36	1,406
Santiago de Cuba.....	1	1			1		14	17	670
Total.....	5	4	13	1	5	28	57	113	5,184

NOTE.—In Puerto Principe there is no government police yet organized.

No. 27.—*Statement showing the organization of the municipal secret police (detective service) in the island of Cuba.*

Provinces.	Chiefs.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Detectives.	Total of men.	Total per month.
Matanzas.....	1	1	1		3	\$280
Puerto Principe.....				5	5	300
Total.....	1	1	1	5	8	580

NOTE.—The detective corps of Habana will be seen in preceding page. From the other provinces either there is no special detective corps or the service is done by the government police.

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, with detailed analysis of its financial status according to the records of the public charities bureau.*

Name and location.	Classification.	Governing body.	Properties with rent.
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana.	Private	Board of directors	\$1,121,966.96
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana.	do	Board of patrons	806,233.55
San Lázaro's Leper Hospital, Habana.	do	do	997,772.75
General Insane Asylum, Habana.	General	do	87,470.00
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana.	Private	Board of directors	74,056.13
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana.	do	President of the St. Francis Brotherhood.	397,748.29
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa	Not classified	Municipal board of charities	52,788.15
Civil Hospital, Jaruco	do	do	3,100.00
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños.	Municipal	Board of patrons	5,148.20
Civil Hospital, Güines.	Public	do	11,760.00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz.	Municipal	do	None.
Civil Hospital, Alquizar.	do	do	6,000.00
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal.	Private	The Superior of Sisters of Charity.	42,652.50
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas.	Not classified	Municipal board of charities	22,759.00
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Río.	Municipal	Board of patrons	35,923.24
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guanajay	do	do	None.
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.	do	do	15,838.80
San Nicolas's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.	do	do	128,242.90
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas.	do	do	49,544.70
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cárdenas	do	do	18,293.14
San Fernando's Civil Hospital, Colón.	do	do	None.
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos.	do	do	None.
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.	do	do	33,165.00
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.	Provincial	do	8,810.00
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua	Municipal	do	87,500.00
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.	do	do	4,200.00
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo.	do	City council.	None.
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios.	General	Board of patrons	22,450.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus.	Private	do	26,126.00
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.	do	do	27,142.00
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.	Public general	do	10,824.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad.	Not classified	Municipal board of charities	17,340.00
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad.	do	do	39,174.10
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.	Municipal	Board of patrons.	67,392.38
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.	do	do	46,608.56
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.	do	do	107,243.59
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba.	Provincial	do	39,300.00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.	Public general	do	None.
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo	Municipal	do	None.
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo	do	do	None.
Civil Hospital, Bayamo	do	do	6,813.00
Civil Hospital, Holguín	Not classified	City council.	21,585.73
Civil Hospital, Gibara.	Municipal	do	None.
Total			4,176,945.67

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, etc.—Cont'd.*

Name and location.	Rent-productive properties.	Aid from—		Patients' payment.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total amount collected.
		Municipalities.	Government.			
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana	\$87,797.55		\$16,200.00			\$45,058.91
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana	12,425.98		10,355.00			17,648.00
San Lázaro Leper Hospital, Habana	27,786.06		12,000.00	\$3,633.75		27,786.30
General Insane Asylum, Habana	1,944.00		72,000.00	720.00		3,692.72
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana	6,875.82					6,875.00
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana	17,650.58					22,878.91
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa	4,772.63		171.00			5,758.23
Civil Hospital, Jaruco	6.00		798.00			6.00
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños	257.41					6,617.50
Civil Hospital, Güines	508.00		572.00			4,075.00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz						1,956.00
Civil Hospital, Alquizar				547.50		
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal	1,145.75		536.00	609.00	\$60.00	1,145.75
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas	637.95	\$2,600.00	270.00		50.00	387.95
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Río				300.00	200.00	
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guantánamo			858.00			
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	1,221.46	8,736.45	1,400.00	30.00		1,221.46
San Nicolás's Civil Hospital, Matanzas	2,498.32	8,784.68	262.00		200.00	2,498.32
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas	1,578.37		5,911.00		100.00	2,478.37
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cárdenas	1,379.54	21,929.08		600.00	50.00	1,517.50
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos		2,560.00		150.00		
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara			407.00			2,282.12
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara	312.00	6,140.90	556.14			312.00
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua	3,009.00	18,941.27				2,421.50
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos	155.00	34,494.67		200.00	2,090.00	155.00
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo		1,300.00	96.00		104.00	
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios	881.00	16,812.00	257.00			881.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus	768.00					3,160.99
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	480.00	250.00		100.00		767.82
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus	868.00	1,739.99				868.88
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad	654.00	1,208.90				654.00
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad	98.00	6,207.80	121.00			1,424.50
San Juan de Dios's Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe	8,447.99	7,211.79	1,710.00	50.00	749.23	3,329.49
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe	456.10					1,774.08
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe	3,525.72	5,815.33	2,000.00		150.00	5,842.72
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba	3,128.00		12,852.20			4,266.00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba			48,000.00			
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo		9,068.09		20.00	36.00	51.00
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo		11,300.00				
Civil Hospital, Bayamo		1,444.00	640.00	10.00		
Civil Hospital, Holguín	1,050.72	1,980.00			50.00	1,071.72
Civil Hospital, Gibara		1,740.00				
Total	142,301.89	173,264.45	188,772.34	6,970.25	3,889.23	180,843.74

No. 28.—*Synoptical table of the charitable institutions of the island of Cuba, etc.*—Cont'd.

Name and location.	Managing expenses.	Caring expenses.	Total amount of expenses.	Debtors.	Creditors.	Municipal deficit.
Foundling and Orphan Asylum, Habana.....	\$39,701.98	\$39,585.08	\$79,287.06	.....	.....	\$13,446.44
Our Lady of Mercy Hospital, Habana.....	30,525.76	35,174.34	65,700.00	\$353,672.49	\$141,996.82	31,311.00
San Lázaro's Leper Hospital, Habana.....	17,506.85	18,082.00	35,119.80	.....	.....	.....
General Insane Asylum, Habana.....	25,779.85	50,458.67	84,497.00	117,233.65	181,330.22	84,075.00
Loan Office (Monte de Piedad), Habana.....	6,872.50	.....	6,872.50	.....	.....	.....
Pious Foundation "Aramburu," Habana.....	5,784.00	11,758.98	17,089.00	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Guanabacoa.....	8,812.00	9,743.22	18,055.22	.....	.....	11,923.00
Civil Hospital, Jaruco.....	1,532.00	3,986.62	6,400.62	9,998.29	9,998.29	5,453.62
Civil Hospital, San Antonio de los Baños.....	2,637.00	3,238.00	6,875.00	4,236.00	4,236.00	3,617.59
Civil Hospital, Güines.....	6,056.00	5,924.00	20,962.41	.....	8,972.41	3,000.00
Civil Hospital, Nueva Paz.....	546.00	1,410.00	1,956.00	.....	.....	1,956.00
Civil Hospital, Alquizar.....	912.00	1,120.00	2,032.00	.....	.....	2,032.00
St. Susana's Civil Hospital, Bejucal.....	1,369.15	2,997.60	4,366.75	3,435.25	2,834.75	609.00
Civil Hospital, Santiago de las Vegas.....	636.00	2,667.95	3,303.95	.....	.....	2,650.00
Civil Hospital, Pinar del Río.....	6,474.00	11,780.00	18,990.00	58,881.06	23,224.33	18,490.00
San Rafael's Civil Hospital, Guanajay.....	2,565.00	2,330.00	4,895.00	.....	.....	4,087.00
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.....	5,077.91	6,310.00	12,050.19	.....	.....	9,398.73
San Nicolás's Civil Hospital, Matanzas.....	5,688.00	6,062.00	11,740.50	30,873.62	27,238.17	8,784.68
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Matanzas.....	3,212.00	9,662.05	12,874.05	134,136.86	8,533.48	4,384.68
Sta. Isabel's Civil Hospital, Cárdenas.....	7,087.76	16,270.00	25,006.18	.....	.....	22,428.68
San Fernando's Civil Hospital, Colón.....	4,071.20	15,456.00	15,606.00	8,817.23	8,817.23	15,606.00
Civil Hospital, Jovellanos.....	1,153.20	2,462.50	3,789.66	.....	.....	3,789.66
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.....	5,701.66	12,079.00	18,969.86	.....	16,276.86	15,610.74
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Santa Clara.....	2,780.00	3,448.40	6,452.58	.....	.....	6,140.53
San José's Civil Hospital, Sagua.....	6,380.00	16,425.00	24,444.22	29,261.31	15,360.51	18,705.11
Civil Hospital, Cienfuegos.....	12,192.41	25,307.46	40,219.67	.....	.....	37,494.67
Civil Hospital, Ceja de Pablo.....	519.00	1,400.00	1,500.50	.....	.....	1,500.00
San Juan's Civil Hospital, Remedios.....	4,865.00	11,193.00	17,458.00	.....	.....	12,726.00
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Sancti Spiritus.....	1,083.09	2,021.00	3,184.44	.....	10,732.92	.....
San Francisco de Paula's Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.....	625.00	374.22	1,147.82	44,740.56	10,418.87	250.00
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Sancti Spiritus.....	1,006.97	1,502.90	2,750.67	25,715.45	589.50	97.40
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Trinidad.....	702.40	1,280.50	1,941.90	.....	.....	1,187.90
San Juan de Dios and San Francisco de Paula Civil Hospital, Trinidad.....	2,493.80	4,569.00	1,424.50	.....	.....	5,331.30
San Juan de Dios Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.....	4,208.95	8,960.07	13,169.02	39,197.96	17,280.94	7,211.79
San Lázaro's Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.....	3,777.59	4,814.29	8,906.88	.....	.....	6,892.80
Ntra. Sra. del Carmen Civil Hospital, Puerto Príncipe.....	5,116.00	8,102.05	13,218.05	.....	.....	5,815.33
Girls' Home (Casa de Beneficencia), Santiago de Cuba.....	3,749.00	12,229.20	27,772.72	.....	.....	.....
Civil Hospital, Santiago de Cuba.....	19,896.00	28,104.00	32,881.12	.....	.....	4,367.06
Civil Hospital, Manzanillo.....	1,630.00	7,127.50	11,685.09	.....	.....	9,068.09
Civil Hospital, Guantánamo.....	4,908.00	5,848.81	5,848.81	4,348.19	4,348.19	5,848.81
Civil Hospital, Bayamo.....	865.12	1,119.50	2,094.24	.....	.....	1,444.24
Civil Hospital, Holguín.....	1,639.00	3,197.65	5,764.50	765.00	500.00	4,018.80
Civil Hospital, Gibara.....	720.00	1,020.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	268,868.65	436,308.21	723,528.02	894,812.92	442,734.494	393,687.07

REPORT OF MR. PABLO DESVERNINE, SECRETARY OF FINANCE,
ISLAND OF CUBA.

HABANA, October 1, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: I have already had the honor of presenting to you a special report which I was directed to make on all the matters embracing the departments of the four secretaries. I made therein a statement of the condition of the department of finance and a summary, though substantial, examination of the taxes now in force, the proceeds thereof, and the probable receipts that may be obtained from them in the next six months of this year. It was the object of that report to make an enumeration of the laws enacted by you, explaining their motives and what changes they implied in the former legislation. This, of course, could only be done in a general and comprehensive manner, leaving out matters and details which had no place in that report and which will be the object of the present report, concerning specially the department of finance in the island.

In your communication of the 29th of June last you requested as full a report as possible of the conditions existing in this department, of the existing status of affairs under my jurisdiction, with suggestion of such reforms as may appear necessary in the interest of good government, and also on mines and crown lands, and municipal and provincial affairs of the island.

To comply with this request will be the purpose of the present report.

I.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, ITS ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES.

The first and most important consideration that had to be borne in mind in the direction and reorganization of the financial department of Cuba was your proclamation of the 1st of January last, which set forth, as the paramount foundation of the new government of Cuba, that all the laws then in force should remain in force, with such modification and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government. This was, indeed, the wisest and most proper step that could be taken at that time, because it clearly tended to make it known that the United States intended to maintain all the safeguards that legislation affords to property and persons in every civilized commonwealth. Such a declaration from you does, indeed, evince your recognition of the fact that Cuba was not a primitive country, devoid of a proper legislation, but, on the contrary, a commonwealth with a thorough system of public and private laws from which it is not easy and would not be advisable to depart at once by reasons of their being deeply engrafted in the traditions and usages of the country, although reform, modification, and change have to be brought about, as not all the laws are harmonious with or do respond to the true interests of a free American people.

The financial system in force in this island was, as a general rule, planned on the general lines of the system of continental Europe, and contains, therefore, mostly all the institutions and methods which are characteristic of the policy and civilization of continental Europe, especially in its Latin branch. There were, of course, to be found not few departures from the distinctive features of that general system, because Cuba is not a European country, is far situated from Spain, and, besides, as a colonial possession there has been a historical development peculiar of its own and a system of colonial government as ill reputed as all the contrivances of Spanish style on that matter have everywhere been.

In the last supreme moments of Spanish sovereignty in the island, when the tenacious persistence of the Cuban revolution and the impending complications with the Government of the United States did put Spain at bay and compelled her to face the imminent dangers that hovered upon her, rather than with the force of arms, with all sorts of concessions to the colony, many important changes were introduced in the system with a view to organize some sort of autonomous self-government rule. The old treasury office, known as the "intendencia" and which was vested with the most arbitrary and discretionary powers, still made more so by abuse and by authoritative usages, was replaced by the department of the secretary of finance, the head of which was a cabinet minister of the governor-general with a distinct parliamentary color, as, according to the constitutional theory on this matter, it was assumed that he, as all the other secretaries, and, therefore, his opinions and schemes, represented those of the majority of the insular parliament. This system

had, however, a fitful and ephemeral life, and the only important legislative action that was taken on the initiative of said secretary was a budget in which sovereignty or imperial expenses went beyond \$20,000,000, while those assigned to the expenses of the island did scarcely amount to \$4,000,000. In the general report which I had the honor to submit to you, and of which mention is made at the commencement of these remarks, this matter has been treated and examined somewhat at length, and therefore I beg to refer to said report for those details.

When the autonomical government assumed power in this island, at the beginning of the year 1898, there were in force, as substantial laws regulating the department of finance, the so-called organic regulations of the financial administration of the island of Cuba of the 25th of August, 1893, and the royal decree of the 28th of August of the same year. According to said legal provisions the department of finance, with only such exceptions as were brought about by the home-rule system, was under the direction of the secretary of the department, on whom were dependent the following subordinate departments:

First, the department of the general state auditor; second, the department in which the secretary of finance does delegate his power of regulating payments and disbursements; third, the central treasury; fourth, the so-called temporary section of arrears; fifth, the provincial local departments of finance and their branch offices; sixth, the office of the collector of customs; seventh, the board of the public debt.

There was, besides, in the secretary's department a consulting office, the incumbent of which was a lawyer, whose duties were to examine such matters in regard to which some action in the administrative court had been brought by the proper party; to propose to the secretary the instructions, directions, and plan of defense that should be communicated to the state counsel or fiscals, for the proper defense of the interest of the state before the ordinary courts, and to report on all such matters in which some law question should be involved on some point regarding the modification of some law or regulation concerning the financial department.

An explanation of the powers and duties of these different offices will show the organization of the whole department of finance as it existed under the Spanish régime.

The head executive officer of the department is the secretary of finance, who was appointed by the governor-general under the same principles that cabinet ministers are appointed in England by the crown, and who is responsible to the colony for his official acts. He was assisted by another official, called the assistant secretary, who is also appointed by the governor-general at the request of the secretary. He was under the immediate orders of the secretary, and had under his charge the control and direction of the management of the department as far as its regular proceedings are concerned; he attended to all matters connected with the personnel, and he also prepared all such matters in regard to which some decision is to be made. Besides this, he substituted the secretary in cases of absence from office.

The secretary's office, which is to be looked upon as the central head office of the department of finance throughout the island, has, besides the secretary and assistant secretary, other officers and bureaus, all of which are under the control of the secretary himself.

The secretary as a head executive officer and member of the cabinet had the appointive power of almost all the officers and employees, because, though officially appointments appeared to be made by the governor-general, the nomination came from the secretary, and it was the nomination that decided the appointment, since only the secretary was responsible therefor and the governor-general could make no appointment that was not countersigned by the responsible secretary. This secretary, as head of the department, prepared the annual estimate of expenditures and receipts, which he afterward submitted to the insular parliament, and it is generally from him that laws and plans concerning the financial department were expected to be initiated and proposed. He was also, as such head officer, the administrative authority having to its charge as authority of last resort the final decision of all claims arising out of the financial relation of the department with individuals or corporations. From his decision no appeal could be taken to any other officer, the only remedy left to the party concerned being the interposition of an action in the proper administrative court in all cases which, according to law, can be taken to said court.

The different officers and bureaus in which the secretary's office was divided are the following:

(1) A section of general statistics, which was not in actual operation at the time that the Spanish régime came here to a close. As the name implies that section was intrusted with statistical financial work.

(2) There was a bureau of taxes and imposts concerned with all matters pertaining to taxation. Its duty was to keep an account and have a general supervision of the

state taxes of the island; to report on all questions arising out of claims on matters of taxation which were to be submitted to the secretary for final decision, and it also reported, at the request of the secretary, on all such matters connected with taxes and imposts as the secretary may direct. Its most substantial duty is to have the superior supervision of all matters connected with taxation and imposts.

(3) There was also the section of the customs which were under the jurisdiction and control of the secretary as much as any other branch of the financial department. Its scope of action was the management of the customs and the collection of all its duties.

(4) There was also a section called of *rentas estancadas*, concerned with such matters as the stamp duty, the lottery, and similar matters.

(5) There also was what was called the *ordenación de pagos* (regulation of payments and disbursements). This was a central general office under the orders of an officer called the *ordenador* (regulator), and who is considered as the most effective custodian of the public treasury in the organization of the island. His main duties are to examine and liquidate all accounts and financial matters which may have been approved by competent authority and in regard to which some warrant for payment is to be issued. He must see that the payment to be made has been duly authorized by law and that the proper vouchers have been presented. No payment could be made except under the authority of law. By article 8 of the budget vote by the insular parliament, and approved by the governor-general on the 23d of July, 1898, it was provided that no expenditure whatever should be incurred in, outside of those authorized in the said budget. It was also enacted that only in the case of there being some pressing necessity for an extraordinary expenditure not included in the budget, the governor-general and the council of secretaries might authorize it if the insular parliament should not be in session. The main duty of the regulator of payments is to see that this legal precept is in every case strictly complied with. All payments and disbursements that according to law are made by the department of finance throughout the whole island at their proper dates are regulated according to their order of priority by said regulating officer. This method leads to insure the central supervision of the state on all the subordinate state offices in the island.

(6) Another office is that of the general state auditor. The principal duty of this office is to audit all the financial matters connected with receipts and expenditures. It is to this office that all the accounts of the island have to be rendered in order to be examined and either censured or approved. Its decision on the matter was not final, however, as above its office there was an auditing court called *tribunal de cuentas*, which had jurisdiction as a court of last resort on all matters connected with accounts. This tribunal of accounts did only sit in Spain, but when the autonomous system was established, in 1898, provision for a local tribunal of accounts was made in order to submit to it the examination and decision of all such financial matters as were purely local. This tribunal, however, was not established.

(7) There was also an office called the general treasury, intrusted with the custody of all the moneys of the state which were kept by this central treasury or by the branch treasuries of the island, according to the requirements of every case, and according to the place where it may have been necessary to make provision of funds. This central treasury received and paid out all the moneys that according to law should be received and paid out by the said treasury. Receipts of money could only be admitted into the treasury under order of the proper authority, and all payments and disbursements made by him had to be thus made under the proper warrant.

(8) Another office was the so-called temporary section of arrears, having to its charge questions connected with arrears of all kinds.

(9) The board of the public debt was also another bureau annexed to and under the control of the central department of finance.

These were the general lines of the organization that, according to Spanish law, the central department of finance had during the last year of the Spanish régime. One of its features was the absolute control of the secretary of all the other officers of his department. This power of the head officer goes so far, according to law, that though the regulator of payments, the auditor and treasurer, are enjoined not to make any payment or to authorize the same unless provision for it has been made in the budget, if a payment is ordered by the secretary or by some other officer delegated by him, they have to comply with said order and make the payment. That is to say, to a certain extent those officers did not have any separate independent scope of action that might be outside of the control of the secretary.

Thus far we have only spoken of the central department of finance, namely, the secretary's office. In the rest of the island there was for each of the provinces a provincial branch office of finance, which had under its care the management of the state finances in said provinces. They were subordinate branch offices dependent

upon the central department, and it was the secretary who nominated the officers and employees thereof, which the governor-general must then appoint. These offices had the management of the state taxes levied in the provinces, the management of all state property situated in the province, and it was to them that claims arising out of financial questions between the state and individuals in the province were presented for decision. This decision, however, was not final, and the party concerned could appeal from it to the secretary's office.

The chief officer of these provincial branches, who was called an administrator of finance, was the head of his department in the province, and was vested with powers similar to those of the secretary in regard to the management of the financial matters of the province.

These branch offices were modeled in their organization upon that of the secretary's office, and thus, just as in the secretary's office, they had among its officers a consulting lawyer, an auditor, and a treasurer, the duties and powers of whom were, in a more reduced scope and only as far as state financial matters are concerned, very similar to those of their superior respective officers in the central department.

Of these branch offices there were six in the island—one for each province—and there were besides in some cities and towns of the provinces other subbranches which depended upon the provincial financial branch. These subbranches in the provinces were generally concerned only with disbursements of money, collection of taxes, and the management of the state properties that may be situated in their district.

The appointments of all these officers, either of the central or of the provincial offices, were made by the secretary; that is to say, they were made by the governor-general at the request of the secretary for the high offices, but minor officers and employees were appointed by the secretary himself.

In all cases whatever the governor-general had only a perfunctory rôle in this matter of appointments, as according to the constitutional theory he must appoint those nominated by the secretary.

At the time of the assumption by the United States of the government of the island, and from the time secretaries were appointed, part of the system was retained as far as consistent with the new régime, and in due compliance with the proclamation of the governor-general whereby it was directed that all the laws should be considered in force until expressly modified. This was the fundamental basis and the guiding principle on which the civil government had to rest for its official action. Not all the institutions then in force could of course be considered as proper to be retained, and it may be said that some of them were so openly inconsistent with the new political régime that they vanished out of legal existence without it having been necessary to cause their abrogation through any official declaration whatever. The state lottery, for instance, ceased at once by operation of the new régime as well as such taxes as the stamped paper and similar ones. As no arrears of taxes were to be collected by the present administration, the former corresponding bureau, intrusted with its management, was also struck out. The general state auditor retained all its functions, but remained isolated, as it had no more connection with any superior board or court, as, for instance, the tribunal of accounts, which was not found in existence at the time of the military occupation of Cuba. The secretary of finance also has not the same capacity nor the same powers and duties as those possessed by the secretary during the Spanish régime. His appointive power, for instance, has been transferred to the governor-general, except for minor employees, who are appointed by the secretary himself. In this the system is different from its very basis from that which, according to the laws of Cuba, was in force here. The governor-general is the only executive officer and the secretary acts merely as his adviser, he being free either to follow or to depart from his advice. The general orders issued by the governor-general on matters of legislation and appointments are not issued by the secretary in the name of the governor-general, but by the chief of staff, who acts as a sort of secretary-general to the governor-general. It is to be presumed that this is necessitated by the military character which is at the foundation of the present régime. The secretary, of course, as all the other secretaries, are responsible for such acts as they perform when executing the orders of the governor-general and when acting in a purely ministerial capacity.

Other radical modifications brought about by the present régime in the department of finance are those concerned with the management of the customs, which has been withdrawn from all control and even supervision of the central department of finance. This has gone to such an extent that to the central department of finance no official information is given in regard to the expenditures and receipts of said customs. The management of the customs is as alien to the department of finance here as it is in New York, for instance, to the comptroller's office.

The customs have been and are, however, the main source of revenue of the island

for the time being, and as the secretary has no connection whatever with it, and has nothing to do with the custody of its receipts, it may be said that the main treasury of the island, and the most important financial department at present, is entirely outside of the secretary's jurisdiction. According to the law in force here, all moneys belonging to the state as revenue from any source whatever were deposited in the treasury of the island, which was a subordinate office of the secretary of finance. This is not the case now, since by order of the President, not only the customs, but also the central treasury of the island, have been withdrawn from the control and supervision of the secretary, and there is now a general treasury by appointment from Washington, wherein all the moneys of the island have to be paid in. The treasurer and subtreasurers, still retained in the department of finance, are now mere paying officers who have to get the money needed for payments from the general treasurer of the island, and they are receiving officers only for the purposes of collecting the internal revenue, but not for keeping it in custody, because they have to pay it into the North American Bank, crediting it to the general treasurer of the island. The result of this is that the department of finance is very much restricted, in comparison with what it was formerly, in the powers and duties that are generally the powers and duties of such departments. The separate independent existence of the customs and the creation of the general treasury of the island, on lines entirely unknown before in this country, bring as a result that only a very small part of the revenue of the island is collected by the department of finance, or is controlled or supervised by it. At the same time payments and disbursements are not all made by the department of finance, since large amounts of funds are transferred to the military commanders and to other military officers in charge of sanitary matters, supply of water, cleaning and repairing the streets, without any intervention or even knowledge of the department of finance. It may be said that of the total of payments made in the island, the smallest part thereof is effected through the department of finance, and the largest portion is made through the customs and the general treasurer. No provision has been made to have the secretary informed of the amount of said payments.

The auditor's office in the island has also been radically modified by the introduction of another auditor and three assistant auditors for the island. The creation of this office has, of course, done away with the proper auditing office of the island as it existed according to the law in force here. Now no payment can be made under the order of the secretary, since according to the rules and instructions enacted in Washington to carry into effect the executive orders relating to the military government of Cuba, in cases that payments have to be made, a requisition for funds has to be forwarded to the auditor, who submits it to the governor-general for his approval, and when this approval shall be indorsed thereon, the requisition is returned to the auditor for allowance and the proper warrant is issued on the general treasurer for the amount. This, of course, has placed the management of all public funds in a department other than the department of finance, which in regard to said public moneys is reduced to a mere collecting department and an advising department in regard to the measures that it may seem proper to adopt on matters concerned with internal revenue.

It is my opinion that the laws in force in Cuba in regard to the department of finance provided for the organization of all the services of the department with provisions and rules which are common to almost all civilized commonwealths, and they had over the present system, whereby the general treasury and the general auditor's office have been established without any dependence from the department of finance, the important advantage of preserving the unity and the harmony of all the subjects with which the department should be concerned; so that under that system the secretary's office was a central instrumentality of government through which all the finances of the island could be supervised and controlled, and where, at any moment, any information about all or any of the branches of the public finances could be obtained. This is not the case at present, for, as before stated, this department of finance only manages now the collection of the internal revenue, while the keeping and custody of its proceeds and the laying out of the same is principally effected through the channel of the general treasurer of the island, the general auditor, and the governor-general, without other intervention from the department than the requisition that must be made for the funds needed for any lawful payment. As before explained, it is not the department of finance that finally decides whether the requisition is a proper one, for, according to the rules regulating the treasurer and auditor's office, the granting of the requisition must be made by the auditor with the approval of the governor-general, and even then the warrant for the payment thereof is issued by the auditor to the general treasurer of the island. This system has, of course, entirely disjointed the regular system according to which the department of

finance was here organized, to the extent that a good many payments from the funds of the island are made directly by the treasurer of the island under the authority of the governor-general without any interference or knowledge on the part of the department of finance.

The report made by the former auditor, that is to say, by the one established here according to the regular system in force in the island prior to the introduction of the general auditor's office, contains a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures which have been effected by the department of finance. From that report it may be seen that the receipts have amounted to \$347,431.89. In the special report which I have had the honor to submit to you an explanation has been given of the causes of this moderate amount of receipts. What has been the amount of the total receipts of the island is not officially known in this office, because, as before stated, there is no official communication with the customs office and no official information is transmitted to it of the amount of receipts from collection of customs duties.

As to the expenditures, the report of the above-mentioned auditor for the first six months of this year sets forth an amount of \$637,395.68 that are all the expenditures effected through this department during those first six months. A good deal more, of course, has been laid out in sanitary works, supply of water, post-office and telegraph expenses, repairing of buildings, cleaning and paving of streets, funds donated to municipalities and other services of which we are not officially informed in this office, and consequently I am unable to state what has been the total amount of expenditures in the island laid out from the funds of the country. An estimate of expenses as at present paid by the department of finance could only include a rather small part of the total expenses of the island, because a large part of those expenditures are outside of the scope of the department as it is at present constituted.

In your above-mentioned communication of the 29th of June last you request, as before stated, that the present report should also suggest the reforms that it may seem advisable to introduce in this department. In order to do this it is necessary, however, to have some idea of the general lines of the policy to be pursued here by the American Government; that is to say, it is necessary to know beforehand for what object, for what purpose, for what kind of stable system are those reforms to be suggested; for without some information of these fundamental and indispensable premises it is indeed a difficult task to draw up any plan, and, without being able to draw a plan, it is more difficult yet to make any suggestion of reforms. If a fundamental basis were given, then on the plan of this fundamental basis the proper reforms could be suggested; but without being aware of what that basis is going to be, or for what length of time the military government is to be continued, and which are the general lines of government that are to be followed here, any suggestion of reforms of the present system can only be equivalent to groping in the darkness. For the time being we have no harmonious system here, for, as already explained in this report, even the department of finance has been put out of its regular joints through the introduction of institutions like the general auditor's office and the treasurer's office that have no precedents in our legislation, and which can not, in any country whatever, tend to secure that unity and harmony which is necessary in every regular system of government. The customs office, the financial concerns of the post-office and telegraph office, the general treasurer's office, and the practice of effecting large payments directly from the general treasury without any intervention of the regular department of finance have had as a result the creation of a financial system constituted with most heterogeneous and disconnected organs, for, as already pointed out, the above-mentioned departments are entirely foreign to the department of finance and are not connected with it on principles of unity, harmony, and supervision and control. The first reform, therefore, that for the present, and until the time comes when the fundamental basis of our government shall be declared, should be introduced here is, in my opinion, the reinstatement of the laws of Cuba with only such modifications as the present régime necessarily calls for. Essentially the same institutions, the very organs created by the American Government at the time it introduced in the system of the island the present offices of the general auditor and general treasurer, were in existence in this country, with the only difference that appointments for said offices were made by the governor-general on recommendation of the secretary, and that all the system formed part of one entire whole, namely, the department of finance, under the direction of the secretary, as its head officer.

Under the provisions of the autonomous régime the secretary had a different capacity as parliamentary secretary to the capacity of secretaries in presidential and congressional governments. For the present, however, as that capacity of parliamentary secretary can not have any present application, the secretaries, and therefore the secretary of finance, might be given those powers that they generally have in such congressional governments; that is to say, he may be the secretary of the

governor-general, appointed and placed by him at the head of the department of finance as chief officer thereof, charged with all such ministerial duties as are prescribed by the law, among others with that of proposing to the governor-general the measures and laws that it may be found advisable to adopt, and to execute and carry into effect the orders and directions of the governor-general.

The main point should be the restoration of the unity of the department of finance, so that it may be an entire whole without any disconnected or dissimilar organs, and where all matters concerning expenditures and receipts should be concentrated and wound up, if not for the purpose of centralizing its management in every one of its branches, with the aim, at least, of preserving its unity through the supervision and control of one single department with the secretary as its chief officer at its head. This does not extend to giving the secretary a direct control of the management of the customs, for instance, which might be left, as they are now, under the able administration of its present collector, but some connection should be established so that the secretary may have some official relations with said office, if only as far as to be consulted by the governor-general on tariff questions and be informed of the transactions and general working of the office. This would leave the customs in the fit and most able hands in which they are now, and would harmoniously bring them again together into a whole with the department of finance as far as this department needs to have official knowledge of the expenditures and receipts of said customs and of its general workings and prospects.

This suggestion of reform of the present temporary system should form a part of a general plan of reform on a similar line in all the departments of the civil government. Without attempting any radical transformation of all the system of Cuban laws, I think that some action should be taken in regard to their modification and reform. This, for the time being and until the country shall be in a position to determine upon its ultimate destinies, and shall, consequently, be called upon to decide about its definitive form of government through the proper organs whereby this can be and is usually legally done, should not have the extent of a thorough change of legislation, but may only consist of the revision of all the laws in force in Cuba with the purpose to modify and adapt them to a régime like the present, which, in not a few cases, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles that were at the basis of Spanish rule. It is well to bear in mind that Cuba was a country endowed with a complete legislation on all such subjects as are common to all civilized commonwealths. Those laws were not in themselves bad laws, for it was rather the system under which they were applied and carried into effect that worked as an obstacle to a regular operation of said laws. The constitution of Spain, for instance, is in its theory as good as any monarchical constitution can be, but it has not been carried into effect in conformity with said theory, but on principles which usually made it almost a dead letter. The Penal Code was the principal and most efficient instrument devised for the violation of the constitutional guaranties under the disguise of pretending to secure and to sanction, with the penalty of the law, the abuse or misuse of said constitutional rights. The Penal Code, however, is in all its other penal provisions, namely, those that are not concerned with any political or religious matters, as good a code as any other of continental Europe, to the penal legislation of which it is similar in its main principles. It would therefore be very practically expedient to have that code revised so as to strike off from it all those provisions that may be inconsistent with a sound republican régime and retain the rest as a proper legislation for the time being.

Similar action may be taken in regard to all other laws of the island which, let it be said once again, need revision, adaptation to the present republican régime, more than a thorough transformation and substitution thereof for other laws and principles with which this country is not conversant and which only the people, through its proper legislative organs, is entitled to effect. Such also should be the line of action that I think ought to be followed in the constitution and reorganization of the department of finance. The great principle which in every sound financial system operates as a bulwark against all misappropriation of finances was in force in the island as one of the rules regulating the management of finances. Section 8 of the budget voted by the insular parliament in the first and only year of its existence in this island provided that no payment should be made nor any expenditure authorized which should not be granted by a law. No wiser rule can possibly be found in any other financial code, and such would the law have been here if the framers thereof had not receded from its radical doctrine by declaring in the second paragraph that when the insular parliament should not be in session and there should be any pressing necessity for an indispensable expenditure, the governor-general, with the consent of the council of secretaries, might authorize it. This continuous retreating from the sound and great substantial provisions of the general laws has always been the most characteristic practice of the Spanish methods.

The third paragraph contains still another exception to the unexceptionable principle laid down in the first paragraph. It is thereby directed that disbursing officers and auditors shall refuse to make any payment which may not appear to have been duly authorized by law, but that they shall have to effect said payment if so directed by their superior chief, who in such case will assume all the responsibility thereof. This, of course, would have to be modified by striking off all the exceptions to the great principle that no expenditure shall be caused or any payment effected which is not authorized by a law. Under the present military government this is now the rule, but as there is in Cuba no assembly with power of legislation, the governor-general is the only legislative power that there is in the country, and it is a rule to which no exceptions have been made that no payments can be effected unless authorized in the last Spanish budget as an ordinary expenditure or authorized by the governor-general.

I have mentioned this point so as to show what should be the general plan in the modification of the laws of Cuba. A revision of them should be caused to be made in order to have a complete collection of all its provisions digested in one general body of laws. This then should be published and announced as the only laws of Cuba, and that would be a good system under which, as under a *modus vivendi*, the present government may go on, until the people of Cuba shall be called upon to decide about the final constitution of its government. I have myself undertaken to write a full digest of all the laws of Cuba in all their branches. It is, of course, a task that will demand some length of time, and, if I am given an opportunity to finish it, I think that publication will serve to show what the laws of Cuba are, and once in possession of that knowledge, it will be clearly seen that their revision, on the lines before suggested, is not a difficult task. The knowledge of said laws will likewise clearly show that this is a country endowed with a thorough and complete legislation largely akin to that of continental Europe, and suitable, therefore, to promote all the ends of civilization. There is nothing unusual in said laws, for, as a general rule, they follow the common track of nations of similar historical organization.

In the foregoing description only the organization of the department of finance as it existed during the Spanish sovereignty has been set forth, with the radical modifications that have been brought about by the executive order transmitted from Washington. Before those orders went into force the machinery at the department had been very similar to the system prescribed by the laws of the country, with the exceptions, of course, set forth before, regarding the separation of the customs from this department, the separation of the finances of the telegraph and post-office, and the effecting of a good many payments by the treasurer of the customs, under direct orders of the governor-general without any interference on the part of the secretary of finance.

What remains of the department of finance is regulated and worked on, as explained in my special report, as near as possible to the prescriptions of the law of the country on this matter. That is to say, the reduced number of powers and the limited scope of jurisdiction retained by the department of finance are regulated by the ordinary prescription of the laws of the country in all such matters as have no connection with the general auditor's office, the general treasury, the customs, and the other above-mentioned subjects.

The foregoing remarks have not been suggested by any spirit of particularism or on any idea of discriminating between Americans and Cubans from the point of view of nationalities. It has been simply intended to set forth an exposition of the system now prevailing here and to point out which of its factors may not be suitable to make the system as perfect as possible. It is my impression that the introduction in our financial organization of those institutions which do not keep in harmony with the whole system may perhaps have been originated in a lack of information on the part of the Government at Washington as to the methods and instrumentalities that, according to law, completed here the organization of the finance department.

It is not intended to say that the laws governing that matter are such as not to be susceptible of any modification whatever; that is to say, it is not my purpose to assert that those laws were perfect and that the machinery working under them was also a perfect one. The machinery itself is perhaps too complicated and it may be said that it has contrived to foster a good deal of red tape or official formality and delay. This, however, can be easily corrected and done away with while preserving the substantial and effective part of the law. What I mean to say is not an eulogy of the Spanish laws, but simply that their fundamental and substantial tenets partake of the nature of those that are universally applied in all civilized countries, and consequently they may be used as an expedient and fit instrument for all the objects of financial organization. The principle of unity, for instance, is closely looked for in those laws on terms not substantially at variance with those in other countries.

This principle of unity is at the basis of all the Federal financial organization in the United States where there is only one department of finance, the Department of the Treasury, which is an executive department whose head is the Secretary of the Treasury. It is in that Department that all the financial concerns of the nation are ultimately concentrated, as, for instance, the customs office, the financial concerns of the post-office, and those of the Navy, War, and other Departments. It is there that all claims and demands whatever, by or against the United States, and all accounts in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, are settled and adjusted. It is also there where all the accounts are kept so as to be able to exhibit at any moment the amounts collected. It is there that the collection of customs duties and tonnage are superintended, and it is there also where, through the Secretary himself or the Assistant Secretary delegated by him, warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury are issued as well as for the disbursement therefrom of money due upon accounts duly audited and settled by the proper accounting officers. It is also in that Department that all the others concerned with the finances of the country are connected with links of subordination; comptrollers, auditors, treasurers, registers, commissioners, and all other similar officers belong to the Department and recognize the Secretary as the head thereof. Substantially the same régime was the one in force here.

The same principle of unity was at the basis of the whole Spanish system, especially during the period of the autonomical government, and it would not be difficult to show that the officers here were similar in their functions, power, and duties to those in the United States. We also had here auditor's and comptroller's offices substantially organized on lines similar to those of said offices in the United States. We also had other proper accounting officers and treasurers and registers who performed functions which by reason of the identity of ends and purposes common to all financial organization had powers and duties of the nature of those of said officers in every other country. The auditor, for instance, had here similar powers to those of the auditors in the United States, and the treasurer had also the same powers and worked through very much the same machinery as that in the United States for the receiving and the payment of public moneys, either of which things he could not do except on the warrant of the proper accounting officer.

But this is not our system any more, as has already been explained. There is no more unity in the department, and the secretary of finance is no more the head thereof. As before stated, he has a very reduced jurisdiction on matters concerned with the public money, and there are not even proper legal provisions directing that he be informed of the general accounts of the island and of all its financial concerns. As already pointed out, only \$637,000 of the public moneys have been paid out in connection with the department of finance, and yet I see in the American newspapers that \$5,552,000 has been the amount of public expenditures for the first six months of this year. That is to say, out of the whole amount of expenditures only 11 per cent has been paid out in connection with this department, and out of the \$7,000,000 which I hear is the amount collected from revenue of all sources, only about \$347,000 have been thus collected in connection with this office. I am well aware that the financial administration of Cuba did not pass away from the hands of the Spanish Government in such a condition and with such a repute as to entitle it to a great amount of confidence. We all know the sorrowful and even shameful record of this department as it was usually and with very few exceptions managed by the Spanish Government in Cuba, and perhaps it is by reason of the ill-repute of that administration that the American Government has been reluctant to give over to Cuba the management of its finances. I beg to state that the Cubans should not inherit the disgraceful reputation of the former administration, for not only they were not connected with its management or control, but always did make of that shameful condition of things one of their most constant grievances. The Cuban people were not generally allowed to take any direct and substantial participation in the control or management of their financial concerns. In that system the rôle of taxpayers was about the only one allotted to them, and thus the only connection that they had with the department of finance was that of visiting it to pour into its safes and money vaults the largest part of their savings, which was rapaciously taken in by the Government in the shape of overburdening taxes. He was only given the chance to contemplate from the outside the bolts that served to lock in the money and the grating through which their taxes were paid in.

Another participation given to the people of Cuba in connection with its finances, besides that of emptying its pockets so as to comply with the exorbitant taxation, was that of suffering all the outrages that he was submitted to, and which could not be overcome except through the bribery of the officials. Even in those supreme moments in which Spain, not on her own motion, but compelled by the strength and

weight of events, determined to grant to the country an autonomous system, as the only hope left for the rescuing of its already wrecked sovereignty, even then, though the administration was managed by scrupulous and more pure hands, yet no chance was left to the Cubans to show their fitness and moral capacity for the control and management of the public money. What was given to them was a depleted treasury and a devastated country devoid of all possibilities of affording any revenue. Moreover, the Cuban administration had only the control of four or five millions of dollars out of a budget exceeding twenty-five millions, since, as before pointed out, the largest part of the expenditures of the island were fixed, and was to be fixed in the future, by the home Government in Spain, which retains, as an inherent power of the system, that of declaring and also of appropriating to itself the amount of those expenditures which are provided for in the system under the ostentatious title of expenditures of the sovereignty.

A people under such conditions can not be held jointly liable with its former public administration for the wrongs, blunders, and immoral practices that were characteristic of the former Spanish rule. The people of Cuba must be given a trial, so that they may have a chance to exhibit their qualifications for self-administration as they did show themselves admirably qualified to denounce and reprove and even rebel against the system under which they had been so long downtrodden and oppressed.

As I, sir, have stated it to you in our frequent meetings, the first step to prepare this people for a civil self-government, whatever its ultimate foundation may be, is to give the people as much participation as possible in the management of their own interests and especially in the administration and control of the public moneys.

This would prove to be a wholesome exercise for their practical training in matters of local administration, and would popularize the methods and ideas of American republican self-government, contrasting its policy with that traditionally applied here by the Government of Spain. The first step of this process of preparation for self-government should be, as far as the department of finance is concerned, the restoration of the legislation in force in this country, with such modifications and reforms as may be practically expedient, and as may be necessitated by the new principles lying at the foundation of the present American régime. The department, in one word, should be a solid unity organized on the lines and principles that were in force here, and which are common to all financial organizations everywhere. This is what, for the present, I consider as most expedient until, when the country shall be reconstructed, reorganized, and laid on a basis of stable and solid government, it shall reconsider its legislation and thoroughly reform it if so deemed convenient, through the legitimate and proper organs of legislation.

Through such a policy of continuing in force the fundamental institutions of the country, though with such modifications as the new situation demands, two great practical results would be obtained. Indeed, it would set at work the whole machinery of civil government in an efficient manner and under laws which, for their long standing in the country and for the customs and usages that have originated them, are the most suitable instruments for the accomplishment of the great ends of civil society which always shows itself more tractable and more apt to respond to the requirements of government when worked through such natural and most proper organs as are the laws under which it has lived and grown for a long period of time, than when it is encroached upon, rather than helped and encouraged, through the sudden introduction of methods unknown before in the country. The other result would certainly be to remove all causes of friction between the two countries and to inspire the Cubans with confidence in the ability and in the well-meaning purposes of the United States. To avoid that friction as well as all motives of distrust on the part of the Cuban people, should be the paramount aim of the Government now ruling the destinies of this country, and the way to reach this result is not certainly to refuse the local government of Cuba all the participation that it is entitled to have through its proper and legitimate organs in the control and management of the public moneys. While I do not myself share in the opinion that the withdrawal from Cuban administration and jurisdiction of the most important branches of the department of finance has been due to lack of confidence on the part of the United States Government in the ability and honesty of the Cubans to manage their own finances, the current notion of the people here is, however, that such has been the ground on which those reforms have been introduced in our financial system, and it is not an easy task to disabuse the people of this inaccurate notion as long as the department of finance should be maintained in the conditions of restriction and limitation in which it has been placed by the introduction of the above-mentioned reforms in its former system.

All these questions embody, in my judgment, so much importance that I beg to call your attention to the matter and to suggest the advisability of laying it before the Government in Washington so that it may be there taken into consideration and

decided with the rightful sense of justice that has always dictated the orders and decisions of said Government. Your indorsement of the views laid down in this report would certainly, if they meet with your approval, weigh a good deal in the mind of the American Government, as it must be there well known that you have been and you are in Cuba, ever since you took charge of your high office, a constant observer of the needs of the country, and that your personal knowledge of the conditions of the people, and also of the general system of laws on which the public administration has been carried on, make you the fittest and ablest person to recommend what may be considered best for the preparation of the people to the establishment of a system of civil self-government and for the conciliation of both American and Cuban interests. I beg to recollect in this report the repeated assertion that I have heard from you, that as you penetrate more and more every day in the knowledge of the laws of the country, you more clearly see that they were not bad in themselves if they had been properly complied with. You have had, sir, frequent occasion to remark that no trial has been given in Cuba to its system of laws for, as your experience in the country makes you well aware of, it might justly be said of them that they have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. No greater benefit could, therefore, be conferred by you on the Cuban people and no better service could you render to your own Government, than to have it accurately informed of this condition of things, and of the very important fact that rather than new laws, what is most pressingly needed in this country is to enforce compliance with those in force here with the proper modifications, and so that the corrupt practice of ignoring said laws, or infringing their spirit, and frequently also their letter, a practice which pervaded the whole system here, may be done away with.

Nothing is more efficient for the good government of a country than a thorough knowledge of its laws and of the character of its people. You have, sir, already obtained that knowledge and that is why you are so perfectly identified with the Cuban people who does see in you a governor-general prompted in all his actions by the wish to promote the welfare of that people. Your voice, therefore, is the most weighty and authoritative for the American Government on this matter of the present condition and needs of the people governed by you and which, among other rights, should have that of participating in the control and management of its public finances. As a first reform, therefore, in this department of finance, I would suggest that the auditor's office and the general treasurer's office be abolished and the functions thereof devolved upon the proper corresponding officers of the department of finance as it did formerly work. The present auditor, appointed in Washington under Executive orders, might be preserved as a superior court of audit instructed with the final examination of the accounts that the department's auditor shall have examined and settled. This superior auditor should have only the above-mentioned powers and duties of revising and finally deciding on the accounts which the department's auditor may have already settled, and be appointed by the governor-general.

As to the customs office, it may be left, until further decision, as it is now managed, but some provision should be made to have the department of finance periodically informed, for instance, once a month, of the transactions and proceedings of said office and of whatever changes there may be advisable to make, so that the secretary may report on the matter. The same or similar provisions may be made in the post-office department. All public moneys should be deposited in the treasury annexed to the department of finance, and no expenditures should be paid except on warrants issued by the proper officer of the treasury.

Unless the department of finance is reorganized on this plan, it is my opinion that it will not be put in a condition to be carried out successfully and in harmony with the ends for which it is established.

II.

Your communication also requests me to report on the provincial and municipal condition of the country. I beg to say that subsequently to the date of said communication I have, also on your request, presented to you a general comprehensive report in which a full statement was made of what was here the former municipal and provincial legislation, and how and in what parts it has been modified and changed by your orders and with the assistance of the proper secretaries. That report was not exclusively a financial report concerning only the department laid to my charge; it extended, pursuant to your directions, to all the other departments of the civil government of the island under the jurisdiction of the secretaries, and all was there set forth that is substantially concerned with municipal and provincial organizations and municipal and provincial finances. I beg therefore to refer you to that report, and

will only add here, as a remark, that the policy that I have before recommended for the reorganization of the department of finance should be also followed up in the reorganization of the local government of the provinces and municipalities. I think that the legislation on these matters should be revised so as to have it corrected and reforms made in such parts where it may seem necessary to introduce at once a proper reform. As regards the provinces, for instance, which are only an artificial creation contrived by the Spanish Government after the model of the home provincial organization and with the purpose of politically controlling all agencies of government in the localities, it is my opinion that they should be suppressed, so as to subdivide the island in smaller districts or circumscriptions on the lines on which the county organization is generally provided for in the United States; but this, of course, is only a remark that I make by the way, as this is no proper place to enter into a thorough examination of the matter.

III.

Public lands, rights of preemption and homestead provisions are the other matters on which report has been requested by you.

As regards homestead provisions, we have in the island nothing similar to that institution in the United States. Public lands are disposed of by the State through sale made at public auction on no other consideration than the payment of the purchase money, which is generally paid on installments.

As to the right of preemption there is only something similar to it in the private civil law, which gives to co-tenants, for instance, the right to be preferred for the same money to other purchasers of land sold by another co-tenant. There are other instances of this right to be preferred for the purchase of lands, but they are all cases concerned with civil private relations and there is no special right of this kind granted to settlers upon public lands.

As to the public lands, it may be well to advance the idea that they are very scarce in this island, as almost the whole territory originally belonging to the state has been, from the time of the discovery of the island, granted by the state to the early settlers and officials who came to colonize the country and to exploit its soil. The system through which this occupation of land has taken effect is well known in the United States, where in the States of Florida, Texas, California, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, colonization was carried out under the same methods. The first municipalities organized in the island were the ones that used to make those grants in the name of the King. Sometimes the grant was only made for the purposes of raising cattle, and the lands so granted were called *hatos* or *haciendas* when they were assigned for the raising of bovine cattle or horses, and they were corrals when granted for the raising of swine. The superficial extension of the former was a circle with a radius of 6 miles, making 1,684 *caballerías* of land, which, at the rate of 33½ acres for a *caballería*, make a total of 56,133½ acres. The corrals were also of a circular form with a 3-mile radius, or 421 *caballerías*, making 13,613½ acres. The center of the circle was generally marked out by the applicant for the land, and it was usually recognized by some mark, as for instance, a spring, a rivulet, a group of trees, or any other similar topographical mark. The lands were not surveyed at the time of the grant.

As the first governor of the island, Diego Velázquez, occupied the island going from east to west, and founded along his way municipalities framed on the Spanish style, the whole territory of the island was soon granted away, the principal reason of this being not any outburst of generosity on the part of those first Spanish settlers, but the little attention that they paid to the island, which did not appear to be worth anything in comparison with the rest of the continent, in the conquest and colonization of which all Spanish energy was then exerted. The result of all this was that when, in the eighteenth century, the crown prohibited any further grants of lands, there remained very little land left for distribution, for all the land that had not been thus granted was occupied by settlers who pretended to have also obtained grants from the municipalities. The confusion of the prior grants, some of which had been marked out by topographical marks which happened to be equal to others in the same localities, and the destruction by fire or otherwise of a good many municipal records, have made it impossible to eject from said lands those possessors who claimed to have a right thereto, and who have occupied it for an immemorial length of time. The courts in this island are yet always busy with lawsuits that are being constantly debated between planters and cattle raisers on their respective rights to the lands occupied by them. For all these reasons, Cuba may be considered, in regard to the occupation of its lands, as an old country already in the adult age of civilization, the general rule being that all its lands belong to private individuals, and that the state, only exceptionally, owns some of the remaining vacant ones. The law was that the

spaces left between the contiguous circles of the grants of lands belonged to the state and were, accordingly, called *realengos* (royalties), but there is too much confusion in regard to the true limits of each of these circular grants of lands to find out what is the accurate line thereof and what is the space situated between one and another circular grant.

Besides, the statute of limitations which bars any claim on the title of property, even when the claim is made by the state, has proved to be a powerful factor in reaffirming the title to property of such as have possessed it for a long period of time. The occupation of Cuba by the Spaniards took place so far back in the past that it may be said that it is one of the first countries occupied by the Europeans in the continent of America. Its occupation took place a century before the oldest States in the United States. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the state should not retain any considerable part of its territory. There are yet some of those spaces of land lying between two or more circular grants. There are also useless lands on the seacoast of the island and other parcels of territory which have not been appreciated even by the rapacity of the early settlers. The fact is that even in the imperfect inventory that the department of finance has of all the properties belonging to the state, there does not appear any such thing as a large patrimony of vacant lands, and most of the lands there enumerated appear to have been acquired by the state either through tax sales or from the extinguished religious corporations, which were done away with according to the laws against mortmain corporations, or by descent from persons dying without any legal heirs.

The largest part of the interest that the state has here in public lands consists, besides the public building designed for Government services and the above-mentioned properties, in what is called *censo* or rent charges, which give to the state a right to collect an annual rent which is calculated on the capital represented by the land at a rate of 5 per cent on said capital. The origin of the possession by the state of these rent charges is to be found in the action taken by the Government in 1839 in regard to real estate possessed by religious corporations here which were abolished and their property sequestered by the state. All these properties were owned by said corporations in mortmain for their perpetual use. As this condition of things, as much in Cuba as in Spain, had grown to an unusual extent, to the detriment of the development of commerce and agriculture, the state determined to have all said religious corporations which were not secular but regular, abolished, and their property was taken in order to withdraw it from the mortmain condition in which it lay. To requite the corporations for the rights of property that was thus taken from them the state undertook to take to its charge all the expenses for the support of the religious worship to which those properties were devoted. The form that these property rights of the religious communities generally assumed in this island was that of rent charges, for the usual practice for these corporations was to transmit their title to the property on the consideration of a certain annuity to be paid to them thereafter by the grantee.

The general principle of the legislation governing here the matter of state property for the very few that are known as still belonging to the state is that all said properties which may not be assigned to some of the state's public services, are to be sold at public auction after being duly appraised by the proper state appraisers. I am not prepared to say whether this system should be retained or whether some other plan be taken into consideration in regard to this matter. The sale by the state of all such properties as belong to it has always proved a ruinous transaction for the public interests represented by the state and an unduly lucrative bargain for the purchaser thereof. Either because the primitive and wild condition on which most of those state properties have been, or because mistrust in all transactions originating with the state was carried here so far as to make honest purchasers shrink from going into the transaction, or perhaps because the pollution and immorality which in this country had thoroughly pervaded the administration in all its acts proved a drawback to honest purchasers, while it was an allurement to dishonest speculators, who, through jobbery and underhand bargains, contrived to put themselves in position of acquiring the property at public auction, the usual fact has been that in all such transactions the purchase money paid for the state properties has generally been largely below what it might have been expected from the value of the property.

When I assumed the direction of this department, these precedents had such a decisive influence in my mind that one of my first actions taken, with your consent and by your order, was the suspension, for the time being, of all these sales, which, if continued to be carried on at the time, would surely have brought about most disastrous results; for not only was the property at the commencement of this year underestimated in its value by reason of the general distressing conditions of this country, but all such property as was then in course of sale had surely been under-

valued and so contrived that only speculators and bargain seekers would have appeared to make bids therefor. In other cases, and while the sale of some lands has been in the course of preparation, the state has sold at public auction the woods and forest of said lands, a thing which was carried out through the so-called corps of inspectors and engineers of forests annexed to the department of agriculture. This is the explanation of that revenue which, under the heading of forest products, is included in the list of receipts set forth in the general accounts report made by the former auditor of this island, that is, the auditor who performed here the duties of said office during the first six months of this year and prior to the change brought about with the introduction of the new auditor's offices under executive orders from Washington. The amount there laid down as receipts under that heading is the insignificant sum of a hundred and twenty dollars, while that obtained in the year last preceding the war, namely, the fiscal year 1893-94, only amounted to \$1,458.05, which, even making allowance for the frauds that usually accompanied these transactions, is also of no considerable import except as suggesting the unimportance of the territorial domain of the state in this island.

Much more considerable than this land or territorial or state ownership is the domain possessed by the state on all the islands and keys around the maritime zone of the island, as, for instance, the Isle of Pines, Coco Key, and good many others, which constitute respectively a part of the political and administrative divisions of the island. It is believed, though I am not prepared to share in the estimate, that the woods and forests of all the surrounding islands and keys, together with those on the mainland, that is, in the island itself, all of state ownership, may amount to 4.7 per cent of the total area. These keys and small islands have generally been under the control of the jurisdiction of the navy in the island, and their management and interest have always been superseded by the police control and vigilance of the coast. The navy department here did generally grant the use of those vacant keys to sailors and marines retired from the navy or to those in actual service, and some times their forests and woods were also sold at public auction, but there was no fixed rule regulating the matter.

What is to be done ultimately with the small remnant of lands that may still be retained by the state or that in the course of time may be found to have been usurped, and, accordingly, may be claimed and recovered by the state, is a question that in my opinion should not be finally disposed of until there may be traced a general line of policy concerning the disposal and ultimate destiny of those lands. What that policy is going to be we are not aware of yet, but in my opinion the footsteps of American legislation should be followed in regard to public lands. In my judgment those few remaining vacant lands, as well in the island as in the keys and small isles near its coast and within its maritime zone, should be distributed in small parcels among land tillers and the laboring classes. Such an action on the matter would facilitate the introduction in our system of laws similar to those in force in the United States in regard to homestead and preemption rights, which give encouragement to agriculture and open a new field for the work and consequent improvement of the poor classes. On the other hand, such an apportionment of the public lands would put a check to the undue and injurious development of those large territorial acquisitions which are seen in this island on a like extension to those of Mexico and South America.

The statistics concerning the forests and woods of the island may perhaps be supplied by the secretary of agriculture, there not being in this department of finance any information thereof. As to the lands and buildings possessed by the state, we only have in the department of finance such information as was given to the American evacuation commission by the Spanish Government, and which was perhaps more complete than the information possessed in this department.

Let it be said before closing this chapter that the legislation concerning the public lands should be subjected to the same process of revision, enactment, and republication in one single collection that I have recommended as an advisable and perhaps indispensable measure for the preparation of a stable civil government in the island. A long secular course of continual legislation has forcibly resulted in a maze of laws which can not be well understood, nor, therefore, well complied with, until the substantial part thereof is made clear and drawn apart from that portion which is either obsolete or ill adapted to the present demands of modern institutions.

IV.

MINES.

Just the same as in Cuba, vacant lands are becoming more scarce every time, and are, as a general rule, of no large value, or are situated in portions of the country practically depopulated, or where population is in its beginning; and just the same as in regard

to this property, a long work of surveying so as to determine its form, extent, portion, and boundaries is necessary in order to find out what belongs rightfully to private individuals and what is still in the rightful domain of the state, the same conditions can be assumed to exist in regard to mines of all kinds. The question, therefore, as to what mines in the island may belong to the state depends on the prior question of what are properly the lands which the state rightfully owns or ought to own. As the island is well endowed with mineral wealth, it is to be supposed that in the vacant lands belonging or that should belong to the state, there may be not a few mines of different kinds which, if found, would be a new resource added to the revenue of the state. The case is, however, that there is no record in this department of finance wherefrom some information may be derived as to the existence of any mine in lands belonging to the state, and less, of course, as to the fact of the possession by the state of any such mines. The mineral wealth of the state is not known, and can only be known when proper scientific surveys shall be made in search thereof. Mines here, accordingly, are mostly in the possession of individuals. The experts who have concerned themselves with this matter of the mineral wealth of the island have always regretted the lack of minute information in regard to Cuban mineral beds, veins, or lodes, notwithstanding the fact that there has always been in the island a bureau of mining engineers concerned with matters relating to mines both in public and in private lands.

Perhaps the secretary of agriculture may give you on this matter a fuller information derived from the records of the inspection of mines. As to the department of finance, it has not under its jurisdiction the matter of mines, and so what I can here report on that matter is only what I have been able to find out specially from a memoir on mines written by the engineer, D. Pedro Salterain, in 1883, and from a work on mineralogy by the late Professor Seidel. According to that information, the minerals more abundant in Cuba are the following: Asphalt and bituminous oils, copper, iron, manganese, and gold.

ASPHALT AND BITUMINOUS OILS.

There are rich beds of this mineral in this island. They are generally found in serpentinous soil, which is the most extensive and most metallic in this country. They usually have three forms, namely, solid, viscid, or liquid. These last ones have not been generally subject to much work, and they have only been moderately applied to lighting purposes, but their presence serves to indicate the probable existence of deeper deposits of oils, as petroleum, or naphtha.

The works carried out in the mine known as San Juan, situated in the province of Santa Clara, municipal district of Ceja de Pablo, Hacienda Motembo, are worth a passing mention. The first soundings were made in 1881, and at the depth of 95 meters there was found a deposit of naphtha oil of remarkable purity, and which yielded about 25 gallons per day.

In the district of Lagunillas, province of Matanzas, at a distance a little over 10 miles west of Cárdenas, there is another mine, known as Felicidad, of bituminous oil. Though the mine is a rich one, its yielding has only amounted to 70 liters per day, which leak out from the sides and from the bottom of a cistern 35 meters deep.

There is another mine in the province of Matanzas, distant 1,000 meters from the northern coast, in the locality known as Rincon de Puerto Escondido. The name of the mine is Perseverancia, and is generally known for the good quality and the abundance of its mineral.

In the bay of Cárdenas there is another mine of considerable importance. The mineral, which at first appeared in liquid form, has spread on an extensive portion of the bottom of the bay and it reaches now a thickness of 70 feet. It has been sold in New York at the rate of from \$80 to \$100 a ton. As the less deep layers have already been exhausted, it is now necessary to employ lighters and divers in order to carry on work in said mine.

The most important mines of asphalt, which is known in this country as chapapote (pitch), are to be found in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Río. In the latter province it is frequently seen out on the ground and oozing out from among the chinks of the rocks.

In Habana province there are the mines known as Jesús del Potosí and Santa Rosa, and situated a little more than a mile to the south of the Campo Florido depot, on the track of the railroad from Regla to Matanzas. The work therein carried out has been very inefficient, but, notwithstanding this, there have been extracted from said mines 17,890 metric quintals.

In the province of Pinar del Río there are the mines Rodas, Concepción, and Magdalena, lying at the inner end of the bay of Mariel. Its working has been made on the open ground on masses of asphalt which are remarkable for their extent, especially in the mine Magdalena, which in that portion already uncovered has a length

of 100 meters width and from 50 to 30 meters of depth. The production of asphalt yielded in these mines is estimated at from 1,000 to 1,300 tons per year.

In Bahía Honda there is the mine of Santa Elena, containing a very pure asphalt. In Sancti Spiritus there are several mines of asphalt, the most known being that of Pozo Colorado. The amount of this mineral which before the war was exported from the island was estimated to be about 3,000 tons per year.

MINES OF COPPER.

The most abundant beds of minerals in Cuba are those of copper, for there is scarcely any metalliferous locality in the island where this mineral is not to be found in more or less amount. Sometimes it can be seen out on the surface of the ground and also in great amounts which do uninterruptedly stretch along several kilometers. To this fact is the saying due that the island of Cuba seems to be set on a bank of copper and iron, since the mineral beds of these metals are to be found here in large amounts.

Commencing with Pinar del Río, mention should be made of the mines of Buenas Aguas, Recompensa, Union, and Caridad.

In Habana province there are the old mines of Bacuranao and others in Guanabacoa, Jaruco, and other places.

In the province of Matanzas more than seventy copper mines have been located, and the locators thereof applied for the proper patent or concession.

In the province of Santa Clara there are also good many valuable beds of this metal, especially in the judicial districts of Cienfuegos and Santa Clara.

The most important, both by their extension and by the length of time during which they have been worked, are those known as San Fernando and Santa Rosa. They were found from 1822 to 1826, and they were commenced to be worked in 1827 by capitalists from Habana and Boston. In 1846 there was formed another corporation, with a capital coming from England, until 1851, when, on account of the conspiracies and revolutionary movements, which were headed by Gen. Narciso Lopez, some of the principal partners retired from the island. Then another concern took charge of the mine until it was taken in by a foreign corporation, which worked it with a result of 4,000 tons a year, which were exported from the island at a higher quotation than those of Chile and Río Tinto. Matters continued thus until 1868, when the outburst of the first Cuban revolution, commencing in that year, dispersed the 300 miners that were there employed. Engineers who have visited the mine report that its wealth will increase in proportion that it is further worked and deepened, and that the bed of the mine has about 6 kilometers from east to west, without any interruption. They also reported that the minerals obtained from this mine have in some localities some amount of gold and silver.

In the province of Puerto Príncipe there are the mines of Bayatabo, lying along the road from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitaa. They were begun to be worked from the preceding century, but in an informal manner, until in 1864 the North American, Mr. Ditson, undertook a more important working of the mine known as Marion and Messrs. Barreto & Silva undertook to work that of San Antonio del Cerro. A corporation was also formed to work the mines of Cubillas, Hacienda Caunao. In all these mines the prevailing metal was the carbonate of copper, the extraction of which was comparatively easy by reason of its being found at no considerable depth. The mineral extracted from Bayatabo was mainly exported to Liverpool and Boston, there having been established in the latter city a foundry exclusively devoted to the working of the metal of this mine.

The most important province, however, for the working of mines of copper is that of Santiago de Cuba. Its beds are numerous and very extensive, and they were the first that were commenced to be worked in the mining business of this island. The town of Cobre has been built on very rich and extensive layers of this mineral, which is also found in other parts of the province, as Bayamo, Sierra Maestra, Las Tunas, Holguín, and Jiguaní.

These mines were first found in the sixteenth century, and the Crown reserved to itself their management and exploitation until 1718, when it was transferred to a corporation which had to supply, as a consideration for the leasing of the mine, a number of artillery guns made from the copper of the mine.

These mines have been worked for a long time, and formerly with great success. Lately the breaking out of the war and other causes have somewhat checked in Santiago the development of this industry. The competition from the mines of Chile and Río Tinto, and specially of those of Lake Superior, has operated as a great drawback on our mining copper industry, which in this country has to labor under the great difficulty of lack of fuel. The amount of coal which is consumed in the working of the original mineral into copper is well known to be a very large one. In Swansea and Liverpool, for instance, there are needed from 16 to 18 tons of coal fuel for the production of every ton of copper.

MINES OF IRON.

Mines of iron and manganese are about the only ones of importance at present by reason of their being worked more regularly and in a larger scale in the province of Santiago de Cuba. In his work entitled *Industrial Cuba*, chapter 22, Mr. Robert P. Porter has furnished almost all the information possible about these mines. As this book can be said to be an official record, on account of the official representation of its author, it seems redundant to dwell on this matter any further than to refer for statistics and general information on these mines to that accurate and most reliable book.

GOLD MINES.

It is the province of Santa Clara that is mostly known as a gold-producing province. There are to be found in different localities of that portion of the island several beds of this mineral of more or less importance. That known as the Meloneras, near the village of Guaracabuya, in the municipal district of Placetas, is the most important of all.

Messrs. Fernandez de Castro and Salterain, engineers, have reported on the probable existence of more than three veins of this precious metal, and they recommend that soundings and examinations be practiced in all the extension of the mine already known there. From 1868 some work has been carried out there in search of further veins, but no capital and no available scientific direction have been on hand to carry it on, and, besides this, the two wars that have broken out in the island since that year have caused the interruption and discontinuance of work.

Mention is also made of gold mines in the district of Holguin, where traces of very old workings are yet to be seen in the place to a more considerable extent than those of Guaracabuya. Some people have ascribed these works to the aboriginal Indians, but nothing certain can be elicited, from the confusion and darkness in which the origin of these works and the cause of their abandonment are involved. These beds of Holguin are in the district of Guajabales, and the fact is that the geological structure of the soil there is the same as that of other auriferous localities.

Mr. Robert P. Porter in the above-quoted work, and Mr. James Clarke, in his book *Commercial Cuba*, edited by Charles Scribner, have set forth all the information that it has been possible to record on the existence of beds of coal, lead, silver, and other minerals.

In the geographical dictionary of the island of Cuba, by Pezuela, mention is made under the heading "Isla de Pinos" of the existence of marbles and of granitic rocks in that small island. It is to be regretted, however, that good statistical information must be as deficient in this matter of mines as it is in all other subjects. I am not aware that any continuous and regular system of statistics has been kept, and if any has been so kept it has not been given to the public.

MINING LEGISLATION.

There is in Cuba, as in all civilized countries, a thorough system of laws regulating the subject of mines. There is in this matter, as is frequently the case in Cuba, a great bulk of mazy and confused legislation in regard to mining concerns, for, besides the fundamental laws on the subject, there are the rules and instructions which generally follow in Spain the enactment of all fundamental laws, and besides there must be added to this the extensive number of royal orders, royal decrees, and orders from the colonial authorities, which official formality and the system of red tape and bureaucratic legislation have always brought about, with the result of causing the greatest confusion in regard to the good and substantial laws originally regulating the whole subject. This, of course, is a defect which can be easily done away with by simply revising the enormous bulk of legislation with a view to set aside all that is of a mere red tape and formal character and to condense the substantial part of the legislation in one single law.

The law here in force is that of the 6th of July, 1859, with the modifications introduced on the 4th of March, 1868. These laws were those in force in Spain and declared in force in this island by the decree issued on the 10th of October, 1883. There are also in force here the rules and instructions of the 24th of July, 1868, and the law containing the new bases on which all legislation on mines was to rest in the future.

We all know what have been the different systems which have prevailed in the civilized countries of the world in regard to the legal status of mines. Some countries have continually adhered to the conclusion that mines partook of a social nature and were, therefore, concerned with the general interests of the people, on which ground the state has very generally asserted thereon its sovereign right of eminent

domain and declared that mines were to be considered as state property, with no other right on the part of the owner of the surface of the soil containing the mine than to claim an indemnity for the condemnation of his surface property.

Other countries, and this is the general drift of legislation, have looked on mines nearly the same as on other territorial property and vested the owner of the surface with the title and ownership of the mine under certain prescriptions generally tending to secure the supervision of the state, the safety of the miners, and the operating of the mine itself, so that it may not be left idle and in an unproductive condition.

In other cases there has been a sort of compromise between these two extreme views, and while the state has continued to assert its right on mines it has allowed the right of private persons a larger scope, so large that it almost nears the right of complete ownership in the possession and enjoyment of mining concerns. This subject has besides a twofold aspect, since besides that concerning the rights of the state in the subsoil or mineral stratum of earth lying beneath the surface of the ground there is also that sometimes conflicting rights of the owner of the surface and the discoverer or first claimer of the mine.

The Spanish, and therefore the Cuban, legislation has adopted the view generally held by those nations favoring the compromise system. Thus while its cardinal principle on the subject is that the property of all mines belongs to the State in its right of sovereignty, ample provisions have been made to mitigate the rigor of this principle. On this ground the State has assumed, as a constitutional power pertaining to it, without any limitation whatever, to regulate the subject of mines with such allowances and concessions to and also with such restrictions of the private individual as it has considered convenient to the interest of the people.

Under the Spanish law in force in Cuba minerals are, for the purposes of the law, classified in three different kinds. The first consists of mineral products of terreneous nature, silicious rock, slate sandstone, granites, basalt, limestone, chalk sands, marls, and generally all other used as building materials and extracted from quarries. The second section embraces the metalliferous sands and alluviums, iron minerals, emery, ocher and almagra, the metalliferous soils proceeding from former concessions, pyritic, allumish, and magnesian soils, saltpeter, lime phosphates, sulphate of baryte, fluor spar, steatite, kaolin, and all sorts of clay. The third section includes seams of metalliferous substances, anthracite, pit coal, lignite, asphalt, mineral tars, petroleum and mineral oils, graphite, saline substances, including all the alkaline and terreous alkaline salts either found in solid form or dissolved in water, sulphates of iron, sulphur, and precious stones. Subterranean waters are also included in this group. Minerals of the first section are of common use when found in the public lands. When in private lands the title to said mineral is granted by the State to the owner of the surface, who is at liberty to work them or not as it may be convenient to him. Those minerals included in the second section are placed by the law on the same footing as the preceding ones, but the State may condemn the surface, indemnify the owners thereof, and grant the possession and enjoyment of the mineral to a third person in case that the owner of the surface does not operate the mine. Those of the third class, which are the most important as being what is generally understood as mines, properly speaking, can be operated by grant made by the Government and according to the provisions of the law. In this case the property of the surface and that of the subsoil become different properties, and when one of them must subserve the ends of the other condemnation and indemnity therefor ensue.

Concessions of mines are made by the Government, not for a limited term of years, but *ad perpetuum*. Everyone has the right to make in the public lands belonging to the State excavations not exceeding 10 meters in length or depth in order to discover minerals. No permit is required for this, but notice should be given to the proper local authority. In lands belonging to private persons no such trial pits or excavations shall be made without previously obtaining the consent of the owner thereof. The unity of measure for the concession of mines of the second and third class is called a *pertenencia*, and it shall have a length on the surface of 100 meters on each side of the square, with no limitation as to the depth thereof as far as minerals of the third class are concerned. Private persons may obtain any number of these *pertenencias* through one single concession, provided they exceed the number of four.

In order to acquire the property of four of these *pertenencias*, which is the least number that must be included under one concession, a written application must be made to the civil governor of the province, with a full statement and particulars, and thereupon said governor, after complying with the formalities and requirements of the rules and instructions in force on the subject, and after having made such publications as are provided by the law, shall direct the demarcation of the concession and grant it within the legal period. This demarcation shall be made though no mineral shall have been yet discovered or any work operated. Priority in the filing

of the application for the concession determines the preferent right of the petitioner, with the exception of those cases in which the minerals shall be those belonging to the second class, in which case the owner of the surface shall be preferred if he undertakes to commence to operate the mine himself within a period of time which the Government must fix, and which shall not be more than thirty days.

When it shall be necessary to build tunnels or headways or openings and other similar important works for the purpose of examining or for the purpose of transportation or drainage, the proper concession shall be applied for. In case the owners of other contiguous concessions through which these works shall have to pass should object to the execution thereof they shall not be carried out until the proper decision is obtained as to the utility of the work and, if necessary, the condemnation of the other mines.

These are, sir, the principal provisions concerning the legislation of mines in this country.

As to the financial provisions concerning this subject, there are two imposts on mines in the island—the impost called the surface annuity and the 2 per cent on the gross proceeds of mines in operation.

There have been issued in this matter, as was generally the case here with the Spanish Government, so many different and contradictory orders and royal decrees that this taxation legislation on mines may be said to be in a very unsettled and confused condition. A thorough revision of the laws is, therefore, in these matters, of pressing necessity, and a plan is being now taken into consideration to fix and determine this financial legislation on the matter. For the present, the most that can be said is that the annual surface impost is \$30 in some cases and \$20 in others. The slags and terrier pay annually \$1 for each 1,000 square meters of surface extension. Incomplete pertenencias, as well as those exceeding the legal unity, pay in proportion to the extent of their surfaces. Permits for investigation pay \$20 every year. As to the 2 per cent to be paid from the gross proceeds of the mine, adequate provisions are in force in order to secure the rights of the State.

With this I bring this report to a close, submitting it to your consideration. As before stated, reform, more than radical change of the laws, is the most pressing need of the moment and such that without it no general plan can be devised for the establishment in Cuba of a stable civil government. In my opinion it is not a difficult task to bring about that reform so as to adapt the laws to the present régime and to the new order of things created here by the withdrawal of the Spanish rule.

Your obedient servant,

PABLO DESVERNINE,
Secretary of Finance.

REPORT OF MR. J. A. GONZALEZ LANUZA, SECRETARY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ISLAND OF CUBA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Habana, September 16, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Military Governor of Cuba.

SIR: Pursuant to orders from you I herewith draw up a report of the work done by the department in my charge during the first six months of the present year.

The half year is actually reduced to five months for this office. Immediately after my arrival from the United States I had the honor of being presented to you the 31st of January. The same day I made oath, and took possession of my office the 1st of February. From that date to the 30th of June the department of justice and public instruction has accomplished what I hereinafter explain.

When the departments of this military government were created and when the secretaries, then present in Habana, took possession of their respective offices January 12, the branch of justice continued under the direction of Lieut. Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge-advocate, Division of Cuba, and the bureau of public instruction remained under Captain McKenna. During their brief tenure of office neither of these gentlemen found it possible to carry out any systematic plan of work or effect any reorganization or reform. The time was indeed insufficient for them to even become acquainted with current affairs, the régime, and the laws actually in force in Cuba.

For these weighty reasons the undersigned found his department in the same position as when the American officers, by your orders, took charge on the 1st of January of all the Spanish offices.

The first work to be undertaken was the organization of the department. A communication from you, transmitted by your chief of staff, warned me that said organization had to be carried out with the greatest economy possible, and also that, with regard to the personnel, some of the old employees should be retained wherever their qualifications showed them to be deserving of this distinction.

The old autonomist department of public instruction was divided into two sections; one, the subsecretary's office, with its subordinate personnel; the other, the bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers, also with its personnel. Each of these had at their disposition some \$1,500 for material (office expenses, etc.); thus, without including the branch of justice, the total material allowance of the department of public instruction, reached the sum of \$3,000 a year. Taking into account that the secretary received \$10,000, that the subsecretary's office expended \$18,000 in salaries and the bureau of pensions \$10,300, it may be fair to say that, even omitting the \$4,000 of the higher board of public instruction and the \$15,500 of the so-called corps of inspectors of secondary teaching (which was not created), the department of public instruction spent annually \$41,300.

The branch of justice formed part of a department called "grace, justice, and government." For expenses of material and incidentals this department has been assigned \$2,000, from which we may infer that \$1,000, more or less, was applied to the branch of justice. There was also some \$500 assigned for expenses of criminal statistics, belonging to this branch; for publication of laws, purchase of books, and cost of binding, \$2,000, of which \$1,000 may be assigned to the first, as something also belonging to justice; and finally, the section de los registros y del notariado disposed of \$1,500. This section belongs to the existing department of justice and public instruction. The branch of justice thus spent in material \$4,000, which, added to the \$3,000 of public instruction, made \$7,000. The expenses for material is at present only \$1,000. Experience has shown that this figure is barely sufficient, and it entails parsimonious economy; but even were it increased by \$500 (more would not be necessary) there would be still quite a considerable economy in our favor, even taking into account the difference between American and Spanish gold.

With regard to the personnel and their expenses we do not include the salaries of the secretary and subsecretary, as they are accounted for in the branch of public instruction. The section of registers used to cost alone annually \$11,500 for personnel, and the employees of what might properly be called "section of justice" received \$12,800 a year. All these sums added, including public instruction, gave a grand total of \$69,600, Spanish gold.

According to the budget which you approved February 1, the whole expenses of this department were reduced to \$39,160, American currency. To this was added later the salary of an interpreter, a position that had also been added to the other departments—namely, \$1,200 a year. The wages of the porter and messengers were increased to \$300, to put them on a par with similar positions in the other departments; and later on two men were employed to settle the pension accounts of the bureau of pensions for primary teachers whose board has been suppressed. Each of these received \$800 a year, and they have now finished their auditing. All that remains in order to bring this matter to a conclusion and to proceed to payment is for the Banco Español to place at the disposal of the government the sums that are deposited there and which belong to those funds. These amounts of \$1,200, \$300, and \$1,600 brought the total expenses up to \$42,260. That figure represents our actual budget. The recommendation of economy was, as one may see, strictly followed in the organization of our work.

There remained also in the office several employees of the former departments among these a chief of the office of third class, a second clerk, and two fourth clerks (the ones charged with settling the accounts of the bureau of pensions, and which were selected from the former employees of the suppressed board). In addition to these, several minor clerks and the porter of the department of public instruction were retained. Further on I shall take up again the question of personnel and expenses of the office.

The business connected with the department may be divided into two groups, namely: The first, representing the legal decrees emanating from this office, and submitted to your approval, and published, after their approval, as orders of this military government. The second represents the daily dispatch of business in the department in its two principal branches and in the third (also a very important one), constituted by the sección de los "registros y del notariado" (section of registers and matters concerning notaries public).

We shall take up the first decree relating to the branch properly called justice.

When the department was organized the whole attention of the secretary was directed, with regard to what refers to the publication of necessary legal decrees, to

the creation of a supreme court in the island, for with the disappearance of Spanish sovereignty it was impossible for the supreme court residing in Madrid to continue transacting our business. This work was immediately carried out by the department, but, as much time was taken up in discussing the subject and in translating the documents even after it was accepted and approved in its definite shape, many other decrees of real importance were published during the interval, which will be taken up hereinafter.

The order of March 4 reestablished the former jurisdiction of the audiencias of Matanzas and Puerto Principe, which had been changed during the war. There were in Cuba six audiencias—three with civil and criminal jurisdiction and three with criminal jurisdiction alone. The first were called territorial, and the second, *de lo criminal*. The territorial audiencias of Habana had cognizance of the criminal cases of that province, and also its civil cases and those of Pinar del Río; the audiencia of Matanzas extended its civil jurisdiction over that province and the province of Santa Clara. The audiencia of Santiago de Cuba had jurisdiction over that province and the province of Puerto Principe (Camagüey). Each province had thus its own criminal jurisdiction, and every two provinces had a court of appeals with civil jurisdiction. When, on the 18th of July, last year, a certain portion of the province of Santiago was surrendered to General Shafter, the Spanish governor-general, Blanco, issued a decree, on the 19th, to the effect that the audiencia of Puerto Principe should have cognizance of the criminal cases belonging to the unsundered portion of Santiago, and that the audiencia of Matanzas should perform the same office for the civil cases. The audiencia of Puerto Principe was, in fact, the nearest audiencia *de lo criminal*, and that of Matanzas the nearest territorial audiencia, or one with civil jurisdiction. As the order was still in force this year, and as the enforcement might create complications both absurd and needless, it was necessary, before all things, to repeal it and reestablish the former jurisdictions, since the whole of Cuba was once more under one flag. This was the purpose of the decree of March 4.

A new order was published March 23, upon a proposition which was made by this office a few days earlier, and which was justified by a strong political necessity. Cases had already commenced against Spanish *ex-guerrillas* and others were being spoken of, either against *ex-members* of these Spanish irregular corps or against Cuban officers, for homicide or for the destruction of plantations and towns. It was impossible to allow this to continue, because it would have been simply a continuation of the late war on a no less obstinate field, although not as bloody, and a crying necessity was felt by all that peace and quiet should be paramount. The crimes, or rather the outrages of war, however repugnant they might be to the moral sense, could not find in the courts, after the end of the war, their adequate punishment. An order was published, therefore, stopping all cases in operation, prohibiting all future action tending to establish similar cases, and immediately setting at liberty all prisoners that might be imprisoned under charges connected with them.

But in some courts the provisions of the order of March 23 were misinterpreted and misapplied. They began to stop all proceedings against individuals who had belonged to either army, but were up for crimes that had nothing to do with military operations. This department was even informed that a certain individual who had abducted a young girl was going to be included in an act of pardon, because at the time he committed the crime he belonged to a Spanish military body. This fact and a few others originated the declaration contained in the circular directed by this department under your authority to the six audiencias of the island April 22 and published in the Gazette of the 25th. A distinct order of procedure was fixed thereby and no further difficulties have arisen. The period of time was fixed within which the crimes had been committed and for which prosecution was ordered to be stopped, taking as an initial date the beginning of the revolution, February 24, 1895, and making the period end with the official date of the Spanish evacuation, in different parts of the island, the maximum limit established being January 1, 1899. The acts not subject to prosecution were defined as: "those committed incidentally or because of or during military operations, for the purpose of depriving the enemy, or all considered as such, of certain advantages, or else for the purpose of obtaining them to the detriment of hostile forces or all such that might be considered directly or indirectly their auxiliaries, and always having in view the purpose of strengthening one's own cause and weakening that of the adversary." All these provisions contributed toward uprooting an evil that threatened, if not immediately counteracted, to upset our Cuban society that was already so strongly affected by the calamity of a long period of warfare and the evil passions let loose thereby.

A few days later the order of March 29 was published relating to credits guaranteed by mortgages or other rights on real property or attachments on rural real estate.

Three successive proclamations, published in three years, by the Spanish Generals Weyler and Blanco, had suspended action upon credits of this class. The first was almost absolute; the second allowed action in certain cases, and the third reproduced literally the second, or rather it simply extended the period mentioned in it for one year. The last period fixed for the suspension of rights ended the 31st of March. This question had been under consideration for a long time by the government of Cuba; the war had ended; the successive extensions had not the same reason of being; the necessity of defining the relations between debtor and creditor was being felt; the association of landowners had presented a project for a decree (naturally from the debtor's standpoint); several creditors had presented a memorial to this department and the press discussed the question in a heated manner. Considering all this, you had as early as February charged the council of secretaries to study the matter and draw up certain provisions that might meet the crisis. The secretary of justice was the arbiter designated by his colleagues, and after many discussions and long study the council of secretaries reached the agreement formulated in the project presented to you toward the end of March. It contained thirty articles and included all the interesting points of the pending debate, and the work entailed was certainly the most arduous task undertaken by the undersigned in the fulfillment of his duties. Circumstances that may be passed over delayed its publication and gave occasion to the secretary of finance's official voyage to Washington. But as this voyage entailed the necessity of extending for at least one month the situation created by such action, since the last existing extension ended March 31, and the action of the creditors remained pending till that date, it was necessary to issue in the Gazette the before-mentioned order of March 29, the drawing up of which was likewise the task of this office. When the military government received the telegram from the Secretary of War containing the brief solution given to the problem in Washington, the genuine meaning of said telegram was discussed by you in conjunction with the secretary of finance and the undersigned, and the order of April 24, after long debate, was decided upon with a view of settling, as it appeared, the matter definitely. This was not the case, however, because the honorable conviction that you so long entertained concerning the real necessities felt by this country in connection with this delicate matter induced you to request and obtain of His Excellency the President of the United States authority to modify the order in certain capital points. Under said authority and working upon the basis of the original project the decree of June 5 was produced. I shall not speak of this, because it was the exclusive work of the secretary of finance, who had been commissioned by you to draw it up.

The work of March was concluded with the government decree of the 30th, published in the Gazette April 2. The last Spanish governor-general, Jimenez Castellanos, on the 16th and the 27th of December, 1898, published two decrees of pardon. In the first he declared exempt from all punishment, whatever it might be, and free of any crime for which said punishment had been imposed, all individuals who at the period of committing said crimes belonged to the so-called "Corps of Volunteers," of dreadful memory for the Cubans, and whose names will ever appear on many bloody pages of our unhappy history.

In the second decree he declared that in the first were included also those individuals who were termed *rebeldes* (rebels), that is, such as had not obeyed the summons of the judicial authorities, and were actually in flight, hidden, or who in any other way had eluded justice.

It is useless to comment upon such provisions, reprehensible in themselves, and still more so considering the date of their publication; but for political reasons it was deemed necessary to respect them. To repeal them would have given the Government you represent the appearance of persecuting a conquered foe, and this was out of the question. Moreover, the individuals pardoned had acquired, one might say, the right to be free. Every pardon, however misplaced it may be, should be by its very nature irrevocable. A very perceptible moral reason advises this measure, and moreover such a principle is an express provision of law which regulates here the exercise of pardon. The beneficiaries for that reason were consequently expecting the effective application of grace; but the right of acquiring it was already theirs. It was, however, necessary to regulate somewhat the application of said grace, because the identity of a "volunteer" was dependent upon a certificate, issued by a company commander, setting forth that such and such an individual belonged at such a date to said corps. These certificates gave rise to palpable frauds, because it has been made evident that many false ones were given through friendship or for money, and this nefarious practice was made all the more easy from the fact of the military archives having been carried to Spain, and among these were the only records of the so-called "subinspection of volunteers." Moreover, according to the decree of Jimenez Castellanos, the heads of penal establishments were to apply the

provisions of the decree directly, which of course gave rise to mistakes, abuses, and distorted interpretations.

Your order of March 30 provided therefore that after the ratification of the Spanish general's pardon the principle upon which the courts would work in the future would be to establish whether an individual was or was not included in the pardon, and the conditions upon which it should be applied, as well as to show how the fact which gave rise to the pardon was to be proven and upon what justifiable reason it rested. This provision, which, without rescinding the privilege accorded, protected the rights of justice, was so well received by public opinion that even the Spanish papers praised it in their issues following its publication.

On April 1 another order was published, the importance of which is entirely out of proportion to its brevity, namely, the suppression of the tribunal local contencioso-administrativo (local court for administrative cases). I shall have to discuss here these questions in order to throw some light upon them.

In Spain and its former dependencies there has been for a long time a jurisdiction called *contencioso administrativo*—that is, of questions of administrative character giving rise to suits of parties against the administration—which is, like nearly all, if not all, the Spanish judicial institutions of this century, an exact copy of an analogous French one. Whenever a government authority publishes an order against which there is no appeal before a higher government authority, either because this does not exist or because the law does not provide for said appeal, the question can be carried before a court that has cognizance of similar causes. The administration is represented in such cases by the fiscal (prosecuting attorney), and the appellants have the representative they appoint. Certain parties interested in upholding the Government's action may also appear as "coadjutors of the administration" to cooperate with the fiscal in defense of the decree which originated the appeal. This appeal can not be admitted against everything that an administrative authority may resolve. Whenever the order provision in question refers to matter concerning the discretionary power of said authority, or whenever the question is not properly an administrative one, but rather of civil or criminal character within the competency of the ordinary judicial jurisdiction, the appeal is inadmissible, nor can it be admitted whenever the decrees are simply reproductions of preceding ones that have been declared final or have had the tacit consent of the persons who might have made appeal against them, or whenever the law itself excludes them from the appeal in question. In a few other cases of lesser general importance it is allowed against provisions issued by the administration in the exercise of "regulated faculties"—that is, such as are subject to legal precepts, regulating this exercise itself, and which violates some right of administrative character, established before in favor of the claimant by a law, a regulation, or some other administrative order.

Following the French system, Spain did not give the cognizance of such cases to an ordinary court—that is, one belonging wholly to what is called the "judicial power." It sent them to a special court, comprised in part of judicial functionaries and in part by administrative officers. There was only one court in Habana, since the appeal could only be executed against the provisions of the central authorities—that is, against those whose orders were not subject to appeal through gubernatorial channels. This court was composed of associate justices of the *sala de lo civil* of our audiencia and of members of the "permanent commission" of the provincial deputation. When these deputations were suppressed by decree of this Government, February 24, the *contencioso* disappeared in point of fact. Who had cognizance of the pending cases? The audiencia of Habana had raised the question concerning this matter and, moreover, the business connected therewith had remained at a standstill. From what corporation could be taken the administrative associate justices in order to reorganize the court upon the old model? This did not fit well in our new political situation, and for this reason it was absolutely necessary to give the cognizance of these questions to the ordinary jurisdiction, to a court of common law, to an organization of the judiciary. This process, moreover, corresponded to what the undersigned deems to be the natural tendency of our system of the law in its future evolution, to make the judicial power the sole arbiter in all contentions among parties as to individual rights, even where one of said parties be the state. The question as to whether the appeal was suppressed, or, rather, was confounded with the common forms of claims before the courts, had to remain for later on.

I think it would be doubtless a great step forward if it could be established that anyone who felt himself injured by measures taken by the executive power of the state in any of their aspects and against which there are no means of appeal within the limits of this executive should bring a civil suit against the state and ventilate his alleged right before the judicial authority in the ordinary manner. This is undoubtedly the ultimate point of the transformation started by your decree of April

1; but this point could not be reached at one bound, because the manner of procedure of the existing *contencioso administrativo* recourse is much simpler than the actual proceedings of the so-called *juicio declarativo* (ordinary civil proceedings), the model and type of the civil procedure wherein executory declarations of rights are sought. To undertake radical reform without having touched upon this legal procedure would have been prejudicial to the parties. Good legislative policy suggested something else, and something else was done. The "recourse" (appeal), with all the cases in which it is admissible and with its special form of procedure, remained, but cognizance of it was handed over to an ordinary court, and not to a special one. Anyway the transformation is decisive and the principal step has been taken. Further on I shall have to discuss the subject again in connection with other later measures taken by this Government concerning it.

We reach now the creation of the supreme court, organized under decree of April 14. The project was presented to you in February. It was then recast, and underwent later some minor transformations, its translation being the subject of several revisions. This translation was by no means a simple affair, because there were almost insurmountable difficulties involved in finding English equivalents for the technical terms that are so essentially characteristic of our legal language. This was one of the prime causes that impeded the earlier publication of the decree which had been drawn up about the middle of February.

The supreme court which we have now in Cuba can be said to reproduce in its essentials the supreme court of Spain. It differs somewhat in its organization because ours has but one court of justice, whereas in Spain there is one for civil affairs and another for criminal cases, in addition to the third, which decides as to the "admission" of the recourses called "for error in law or legal doctrine." But in the essential character this court, like the one in Spain, is a court of abrogation and revision (*casacion* and revision), appeals for annulment of judgment and revision to determine whether appeal shall be admitted or denied.

The appeal for annulment of judgment, of French origin, carries before the supreme court mere questions of right. The facts are declared as proven by the *audiencias*, either in criminal cases or civil (and now with us also those connected with the *contencioso administrativo* cases), are facts judged definitely. From them there is no appeal for annulment of judgment, except where in civil and administrative cases there has been in the summing up of the testimony an error in law or fact, and this be proven by authentic documents showing a very evident mistake on the part of the judge. In all other cases, starting from the facts proven and accepting them as they have been stated by the *audiencia*, the appeal for annulment of judgment rests either upon an erroneous application of the law or upon errors in the essential form of procedure, not the mere formal details, but the forms of greater importance; those, in fact, which constitute a guaranty for the parties interested in the suit. The appeal (recourse) is established in all criminal cases for error in law, and even in these, with the exception of cases called *juicios de faltas* (proceedings on misdemeanors), wherein are treated errors of minor importance, usually given over to the police courts, the appeal is admitted for "defect in form." Both appeals are established in all *contencioso administrativo* cases, and with regard to civil cases they are admitted, excepting special and determined forms of procedure, which the law enumerates and declares inadmissible.

The supreme court thus, as a general thing, does not have cognizance of the questions first hand, its natural proper functions being the cognizance of appeals for annulment of judgment. By exception, however, it may and does have what is termed here in technical language, original and special jurisdiction. It has cognizance of cases wherein the civil responsibility of presidents (of the court), associate justices, fiscals, deputy fiscals of the *audiencias*, is involved; it likewise has cognizance of suits against the secretaries of the military government and the civil government of the provinces, and all those cases, in short, bearing upon offenses committed in the discharge of official duties, which have been brought against the clerk of the court and the deputy clerks of the supreme court itself. The court has, moreover, cognizance in questions of jurisdiction and the analogous ones called *de acumulación*, questions of consolidation or joining of action that may arise between two *audiencias* or between justices who belong to two distinct *audiencias*, and consequently have no higher authority above them but the supreme court. It considers also some matters connected with appeals for annulment of judgment themselves, and which Article VII of the decree of April 14 specifies in detail.

The supreme court has also cognizance of the recourses of revision. These are extraordinary recourses of very rare practical application, which are established against final judgments whenever some later fact demonstrated the absolute impossibility of sustaining them. For instance, whenever judgment has been rendered

upon the strength of some document which later on has been proved to be false; whenever this has been done upon the testimony of witnesses that have been condemned later as false witnesses; whenever it is proved that judgment has been rendered through bribery or collusion. The law enumerates other contingencies, but the above will suffice to give an idea of the character of the "recourse."

The supreme court may admit or deny the revision. In case of its admission, as a general case, a new trial is ordered. This new trial is considered unnecessary in one special case, namely, whenever an individual is condemned for homicide of a person who may have been identified as alive after the penalty has been imposed the court annuls the final sentence.

Such is, in broad lines, the jurisdiction of our supreme court, and such is also the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Spain. Hence I have said that they are both essentially the same; and it had to be so, since the laws of procedure, both civil and criminal, are preserved in their essential elements. The legal system—the system as a whole—remains unchanged, because there was neither time nor opportunity to change it. It would have been absurd to alter the final transaction, the end and crown of the system itself. Apart from the personal opinions of the undersigned concerning the appeal for annulment of judgment, which he is far from considering absurd, it would have been a most unjustifiable absurdity to either change it radically or suppress it. To do this we should have been forced to revise from top to bottom our whole judicial organization and our entire system of procedure. One might well ask what time this would have taken, and meanwhile Cuba would have been without a supreme court. This was impossible in the first place, because the existing laws forbade it, and, secondly, the twelve articles of the treaty of Paris itself opposed such action.

Our supreme court differs from that of Spain in organization and in its competency in *contencioso administrativo* cases. We have already touched upon this when we discussed the suppression of the local court *de lo contencioso*. Of the first little is to be said now, because the whole thing may be summed up by saying that it has only one court of justice, as stated before. The president of the court presides over the *sala de justicia*, without there being any difference between the position of the president of the court (*tribunal*) and that of president of the *sala*, this being the same in the Spanish judicial organization. As we shall demonstrate further on, one of the essential reforms in the procedure before the supreme court was that the admission of the appeals should belong to the *audiencias*, or, generally, to the court that rendered the judgment which originated the appeal. In the Spanish system the supreme court decided in matters concerning errors in law, whether appeals based upon them should be admitted or denied. After they were admitted it passed judgment upon the main question. I simply mention the reform without entering into explanations, because they would require a detailed exposition of certain legal institutions that are not understood by those who are not familiar with our system of procedure.

The supreme court, finally, can constitute itself into a *sala de gobierno* (a court sitting in administrative session) for questions of internal order, or to supervise the working of the lower courts, or to exercise what is called "disciplinary jurisdiction" (correction of delinquencies not included in the penal code). This court may be consulted also by the government in the matter of legislative reforms. The undersigned, at your express order, submitted the law of procedure to the supreme court for criticism. I shall now discuss it, as follows:

It was published June 26, without following in its exposition the order of dates, although it might seem natural that this matter should be considered immediately after considering the organization of the supreme court. It was my principal idea to make one procedure, or rather a single form of procedure, of the four that our legislation formerly established for appeals for annulment of judgment in criminal and civil cases. I have already stated that our laws provided for two classes of appeals in criminal actions or civil suits before the supreme court, namely, the recourse for "error in law" and the recourse for "defect in form." In the first the supreme court itself admitted the recourse, and after its admission, pursued the proceeding relating to it and rendered judgment upon the fundamental point of the matter in question. The *audiencia*, as expressed in our legal language, simply "recognized" that the intention had been expressed to establish it (the recourse), and issued a certified copy of the sentence in order that it might accompany the recourse before the supreme court. On the other hand, the *audiencia* decided upon the admission of recourses for "defect in form." This proceeding, in the recourses for "error in law," was not purely formal. It did not limit itself to inquire whether the judgment was susceptible to such interpellation, whether this had been established in good time, and whether, in establishing it, the proper legal requirements

had been fulfilled. In such proceeding, on the contrary, was debated the question as to whether or not the law, or legal doctrine quoted as having been infringed, referred to the question under dispute in the cause, and whether it was or was not evident that the law alleged to be infringed related to something distinct from what the appellant supposed; and many other points, finally, that can be very well discussed and definitely settled.

Moreover, as the laws of civil and criminal procedure were published at different periods, in the latter may be noticed a tendency to simplification, which makes it differ from the former in its judicial process. Thus we had a different process for each class of recourse, and within the limits of the same class, a distinct process according to whether the suits were civil or criminal, or a sum total of four forms of procedure which can be reduced to one common denominator.

They have been reduced, as stated, and all the recourses for annulment of judgment have now but one form of procedure. The work has proved effective, and this is demonstrated by the approval its purpose and system met in the *sala de gobierno* of the supreme court, to which, as stated above, the intended reform had been referred for opinion. Its success is better demonstrated still by practice, because several recourses for annulment of judgment in civil suits as well as criminal cases, have been handled without difficulty or interruption of any kind and with a rapidity never experienced formerly, and this is without considering the loss of time experienced by our recourses in their double trip across the Atlantic. But the task has been difficult, because, apart from the conception of the general plan, the drawing up of each article represented a close study of the corresponding section in each of the four distinct forms, to which repeated reference has been made. These have been the principal reforms introduced in the former system of procedure for recourses before the supreme court.

Another essential modification is the one relating to the number of votes necessary to render a judgment. The Spanish laws do not make special mention of this. The system of voting to render judgment in the Spanish supreme court followed, and still follows, the general rules of voting by majority, and according to them the following might result: Supposing the *fiscal* of the *audiencia* had demanded that the penalty of death should be imposed upon a criminal, the express legal provision required that five justices should assemble to render judgment in the case, but the whole five might unanimously vote against the application of penalty. Let us suppose that the *fiscal* established an appeal for annulment of the judgment and that it was admitted before the seven justices of the court by a vote of 4 to 3. In short, the prisoner would be condemned to death by 4 votes, whereas he had in his favor 8 votes against the sentence. As this seems contrary to common sense and awakens a certain feeling of well-grounded repugnance, it was very evident to the undersigned that it ought to be modified. This modification is found in Article LXXVII. As a quorum of the seven justices of the court is not required for all cases to render judgment, provision is made that one-half the number plus one of those who form the *sala de justicia* in each case shall suffice to confirm the judgment of the *audiencia*, but to set aside such judgment and annul them the absolute majority of the court shall be required. There are certain exceptions even to this rule. Whenever it is a matter involving imprisonment for life 4 concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm a judgment appealed from (the majority of those present, as such judgments require the presence of the full court), but at least 5 votes shall be required to impose such penalty by virtue of the annulment of a judgment that may not have imposed it.

The imposition of the death penalty has been hedged around with strong defenses. Four concurring votes shall be sufficient to confirm it, provided the *fiscal* is of the opinion that the sentence of the *audiencia* imposing it must be confirmed. Whenever the *fiscal* is in favor of its being set aside, 5 votes shall be required to confirm it. Thus, whereas in the *audiencia* the court must be composed of five members and a majority of three may impose such a penalty, in the supreme court, the *sala* of which is composed of seven justices, 5 concurring votes are required—a very noticeable majority as compared to the one of the lower court. Finally, whenever the *audiencia* does not impose the sentence, but some accusing party establishes a recourse, soliciting its imposition by the supreme court, if the *fiscal* agrees to its being imposed, 6 concurring votes are still required for its imposition; and if he is not in favor of it, the unanimous vote of the seven justices constituting the court shall be necessary for such action. The undersigned has always entertained the opinion that the death penalty should be retained in the penal laws, and that it ought even to be applied in more cases than our law requires; but in the specific cases of its imposition, he has also felt that it ought to be surrounded by all the guarantees that are compatible with the necessity of social preservation, the supreme object of the penal laws. And it is precisely for this reason that he has preserved, and even strengthened in this law,

that institution of the Spanish laws of procedure which establishes that whenever the means of justice have been exhausted, the means of grace may be taken up as an act of equity, and the privilege of pardon be taken advantage of to prevent imposition of the death penalty.

Article 953 of the law of civil procedure said: "Whenever it be declared that no appeal upon any plea is admissible (speaking of the death penalty), the sala shall transmit the records of the case to the fiscal, and upon his reports, and in view of the merits of the case, if it should find any motive in equity upon which to counsel that the final sentence be not executed, it shall propose to His Majesty, through the minister of grace and justice, the commutation of the penalty." As you see, according to this provision, the sala, upon the recommendation of the fiscal, forwarded the proposition of pardon, if he found any motive for it. Well, Article LXXII of the decree of June 26 says as follows: "Whenever the supreme court declares that a sentence involving the death penalty can not for any reason be annulled, it shall cause the records of the case to be sent to the fiscal in order that he may state whether he believes there is, in equity, any reason for the nonexecution of the sentence and any reason for commutation of the sentence by way of grace. Upon the fiscal's opinion and its own relative to the case, the court shall propose to the government such decision as it may deem advisable. For this purpose the records shall be transmitted to the secretary of justice." You can see now that in any way, whether or not the court be of the opinion that pardon be extended, whenever the ways of the law have been exhausted the ways of grace must also be exhausted before the sentence is executed.

The recourse of revision has been preserved in its essential form and its effects, establishing uniformity of procedure in the civil and the criminal cases, although still maintaining the distinction between the causes of its establishment which the distinct nature of one or the other judgment imposed. But a very decided reform has been carried out in the *contencioso administrativo* matters before the supreme court. A movement has been tending to bring them on a level with ordinary civil affairs—that is, the recourse for annulment of judgment has been introduced. Let me explain this reform.

The Spanish legislation had established in this respect that appeal could be made from the *contencioso administrativo* court's decision to the *seccion contencioso del consejo de estado*, which is the supreme court in the matter. The appeal carried with it the whole question of fact and law (*hecho y de derecho*) to the above-mentioned court. In the decree I am speaking of, it has been provided that the question de *hecho* (of fact) in *contencioso administrativo* cases shall be decided definitely in the *audiencia*, just as is done in the civil and criminal affairs. The questions of *derecho* (law) shall alone be carried to the supreme court. And it has been all the more easy to apply those resources to such administrative matters from the fact that they were already there, within the jurisdiction of said court, although their being under a different name originated the confusion that one might expect.

The law of September 13, 1888, provided, indeed, in article 79, the recourse of revision in six cases: The first is the union of cases first and third of those wherein is established the recourse of annulment of judgment for error in law in civil matters. The second of the cases of revision is the repetition and explanation of case four, already quoted, bearing on annulment. The four others are properly and genuinely the four cases of recourse of revision in civil matters. There is also, according to article 66 of the above-mentioned law, a recourse of "nullity" which is established in four cases that are exactly equivalent to as many more recourses for annulment of judgment for error in law in civil matters. Why all this absurd confusion? Articles CII to CVI, inclusive, of said decree of June 26, have done away with all of it.

The last-named article has also revoked article 103 of the law of September 13, 1888. This article gave the state an undue advantage over the appellant in *contencioso* affairs. It allowed the fiscal to raise the question of the court's competency to deal with any part of the recourse, even when the proceedings were far advanced, or when the appellant had paid most of his judicial fees and even after sentence was rendered, with a view of setting it aside. On the other hand, the private individual can not raise this question, which must naturally be previous, except in the corresponding process wherein objections are raised within ten days after the summons to answer the complaint. The decree I refer to has placed upon the same level the representative of the government and the individual interested in the recourse; and, in my opinion, this is an act of justice.

There has been, besides, a very important addition to this matter, namely, the "transitory provisions" of the decree of June 26. The distinction introduced in them is due to an historical episode in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards. Their first move was from Santiago, then from Puerto Principe, and later from the whole

island. About the first of December and toward the end of November of last year the audiencias of Santiago and Puerto Principe were constituted into supreme courts. They were no longer dependent upon Spain; there was no other supreme court, and as they did not find it advisable to wait for the total evacuation of the island, those courts hastened to establish themselves, as above stated. The same did not occur in the west, where the four audiencias never thought once that their decisions could be definite. The treaty of Paris came later, and virtually indorsed the action of the western courts, suspending decision upon recourses for annulment of judgment that were being established, just as it virtually denied the right assumed by the eastern courts to hold that they could decide questions of that nature. Article XII of said treaty declared that judgments should not be considered final against which, according to the Spanish laws, were established recourses of appeal or for annulment of judgment, and it determined what jurisdiction should have cognizance of such proceedings at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of said treaty. This was the origin of the first of the transitory provisions of this military governor's decree. There was no other way out of the difficulty but to notify the parties, in order that from this notification they may make appeals in the terms, forms, and conditions provided for in said order.

As to the audiencias of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, equity required that what had been done should be upheld. A judgment that had been wholly executed could not be set aside; but one which wholly, or in part, remained undetermined had to be susceptible of recourse. In other words, respect for the situation that might have been created by consummated facts was what dictated the addition of the above-mentioned decree. This was thought to be the best solution, and as no conflicts have arisen, practice has shown that such foresight was just and appropriate.

On the 4th of May the personnel of the supreme court was appointed. As you well know from experience, appointments involve everywhere the most heated debates, but more especially here in Cuba, and still more decidedly in the present situation. In all countries political changes bring about corresponding party substitutions and the refilling of public offices, together with the consequent struggle on the part of those who are outside to fill the places of these who are going out. But this ambition has a limit, because it naturally can only be indulged in by the members of a triumphant faction. In Cuba there is no such limit. The intervention of the United States was preceded and followed by the declaration that the main object of it was to free Cuba for the benefit of the whole people and that the situation created would be to the advantage of all. There are, consequently, no party limits; there is no party check to aspiration; it may arise from any side; it naturally rises from all sides, and the name of the aspirants is legion. Two factors contribute to this; one is bureau mania, the epidemic functionalism, which pertains to the Spanish race in all its varieties; the other is the general state of poverty prevailing in this country. The state alone can show signs of opulence, derived from the customs; the state alone can employ and pay many employees and undertake great enterprises. Consequently, an infinite number of individuals, through lack of general work and resources, aspire to feed upon the customs; that is, to live on the only thing that can insure a livelihood.

I can not say that this phenomenon has appeared fully in such a lofty body as the supreme court; but in part it has shown itself. There was, moreover, in the difficult task of picking out a personnel the absence of absolute liberty of choice. As far as possible, the six distinct provinces of Cuba had to be represented in the personality of the seven justices (one president and six associate justices). The salaries, although mostly sufficiently high to insure a respectable living, are not so generous when one sums up the exceptionally high cost of living in our capital, and this latter consideration was of considerable weight to certain prominent lawyers who saw no advantage in the exchange of their offices for a seat on the supreme bench.

But finally, and through all difficulties, the supreme court was constituted, and those who have seen fit to direct their more or less bitter attacks against this body of justices and fiscals have never announced what candidates they would have placed in that court—a defect in positive criticism which has somewhat quieted the mind of the undersigned with regard to his participation in the work.

Two orders of small importance were published as coming from this department, the 4th and 5th of May. The first repeated a Spanish royal order that was issued in consequence of the war. The Júcaro-Morón trocha was built in the Puerto Principe province, placing, we may say, three-fourths of it to the east and one-fourth to the west of said defenses. The towns in the territory situated to the west of the trocha were actually cut off from the capital of the province, and a royal order dated June 1, 1897, provided that Santa Clara should take charge of their civil and judicial affairs. At the conclusion of the war and the destruction of the trocha there was no reason for this. Hence the order of May 4 hereinbefore mentioned, by which the former situation regarding these localities was established. The other order also originated

in the state of affairs produced by the war. The rural suburb of "Pepe Antonio" had a municipal justice's office that was transferred to Guanabacoa, because of the almost total destruction of the first-named town. But after the war, in order to accommodate the inhabitants of the district surrounding it, the judge's office was moved to Campo Florido. As one may readily see, these measures were of no very great importance.

Before passing on I must mention here a circular issued by the department May 3. Although the penal code here has always required the punishment of dueling as a crime, except in extraordinary cases, this law has never been effectively applied. The newspapers were constantly publishing something connected with duels projected or which had been fought, and the courts remained, as usual, impassive. Very often corpses have been stretched on the so-called field of honor, and no steps were taken toward the suppression of dueling. During the war duels ceased entirely. Minds were not exercised by such affairs. The great duel of one people with another absorbed all petty differences between individuals, or else the people of warlike temper had marched to the field of the great struggle for the liberty of Cuba. Whatever be the reason of it, dueling stopped. After the war it began again. There were several attempts at it nipped in the bud by the American authorities. One duel was very nearly carried into effect by two very well-known persons of our society. The newspapers spoke of the matter several days, and finally it was settled in an unexpected manner. The seconds appointed by one of the principals, themselves men of approved courage, and who had been on the field in earlier times, advised their principal not to fight, and that by giving a high example of improvement in our customs he should leave the question to the decision of public opinion. The principal followed this advice and the newspapers made the result public. The example was really of advantage and the opportunity could not have been more propitious for the government to take the initiative in matters of the kind. This was the subject of the interview which I had the honor to have with you, and the circular alluded to above was the immediate consequence of what was said on that occasion. It was transmitted to the presidents of the audiencias and was published in the *Gazette* May 5. It simply confined itself to recommending that justices should be especially enjoined to prosecute dueling as a crime, in whatever shape it might assume, and invited attention to the corresponding provisions of the penal code. This department has no further knowledge of duels. An altercation between two newspaper men, which began to assume a more serious aspect, was peacefully arranged without going upon the "green," as it is termed.

Another order was published by you May 25, at the suggestion of this department, giving a character of publicity to the so-called *votos reservados* of the justices of a court who do not agree with the decision of the majority. This majority constituted the judgment, but the dissenting justices were allowed to file their opinion in a private book of records. This vote was forwarded from the audiencia to the supreme court in all cases wherein recourse for annulment of judgment was established. Why was it not public? Simply because it was thought that its publication would make a manifest difference of opinion in the court and that the force of the judgment would suffer thereby. Absurd fears, in truth, incomprehensible in this epoch, and which even Spanish legislation itself was inclined to cast aside, for it provided that such votes should be made public in *contencioso administrativo* cases. This provision was extended by the above-mentioned order to all the votes in question, and as they could not be termed any longer *votos reservados*, they were given the name which figures in said *contencioso* law, *votos particulares* (private votes).

The order of May 26 provides for the abolishing of the municipal court of a town mostly destroyed within the municipal district of Mariel, and the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the latter place was extended to include the limits of the former.

We shall pass now to the discussion of decrees that bear upon matters so closely connected that I judge it better to speak of them jointly. One is the order of May 12, on the jurisdiction in divorce suits, and the other of May 31 establishes that hereafter civil marriages only shall be legally valid, and provides certain rules for the legalization of marriages, which, though contracted in good faith, might not be deemed and adjudged to be valid.

As for the first, its antecedents are the following: As the church was intimately united to the Spanish state in past times, the latter recognized no marriage but the one solemnized according to the Catholic ritual, and had delivered over to the church the whole legislation bearing upon marriage, with the exception of such matters as referred to purely civil and economic relations between the contracting parties.

Although the project of the Civil Code of 1851 attempted to introduce a more liberal spirit, it maintained, nevertheless, the same state of affairs, for in its article 48 it says: "Marriage must be solemnized according to the provisions of the canons of the

Catholic Church as accepted in Spain." In the course of time there was a marked progress in Spanish legislation, represented by the so-called ley de matrimonio civil, which provided for a purely laical marriage ceremony before a municipal judge for non-Catholics. The Catholics, however, were still obliged to contract marriage according to the canons of the church. The existing code contained, more or less, the same doctrine, because its forty-second article says as follows: "The law recognizes two forms of marriage, i. e., the canonical (religious), which must be contracted by all who profess the Catholic religion, and the civil, which shall be solemnized as this code provides." And as a consequence of this principle the code contains also the following provisions:

ARTICLE 75. The requisites, forms, and ceremonies for the solemnization of canonical marriage shall be regulated by the provisions of the Catholic Church and the Holy Council of Trent, accepted as laws of the kingdom.

ARTICLE 80. The ecclesiastical courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all suits for divorce or for nullification of canonical marriage.

The mere reading of such provisions suggests the idea that such a state of affairs was incompatible with the present political and civil conditions of the island of Cuba. A complete separation of church from state was effected here in a tacit, spontaneous, natural, and indisputable manner when the flag of Spain was lowered once and forever at 12 o'clock on the 1st of January, 1899. No one decreed it, and yet it was accepted as a *sine qua non* involved in the radical change in our political life. Under such conditions the ecclesiastical courts could not continue having competency recognized by the state or render judgment that had civil effects. Such a declaration is the essence of what is contained in the order of May 12, which should have also stated that the same principle which established the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the state required that they should render their judgments in conformity with the provisions of the civil laws, and that the effects of said judgments should be such as said laws determined, because it would have been the acme of absurdity for the courts of the state to continue admitting laws of the church as part of their own.

A special case, however, had to be foreseen, namely, the suits pending before the ecclesiastical courts for divorce and for nullification of marriage. To tear these violently away from the church would have been an outrage against its dignity and liberty. The church has its laws; may she remain in peaceful enjoyment of them. According to these she alone must marry and she alone can, for certain reasons, annul marriage or divorce individuals united by her in wedlock. Let us continue permitting her, for her inner government and for purposes purely spiritual, to have cognizance in such matters, whether they be pending now or may arise in the future. But, standing upon the ground of civil effects, what can be provided for the suits that are pending? The persons who presented their cases before the ecclesiastical courts in former times undoubtedly did so in obedience to the above-quoted article 80 of the civil code, and made their argument and produced their testimony before said courts. Could we force them to stop the proceedings, in whatever stage they might be, and make them lose thereby time and money already expended? Had we ever any right to prolong the ever vexatious provisional and indefinite situation of those who were in litigation over nullification of marriage or divorce? It would have been unjust in every respect. And hence the third provision contained in the order of May 12, which recognized that suit for divorce or for nullification of marriage pending before the ecclesiastical tribunals shall be prosecuted before said tribunals to conclusion; but the legal effect of their decisions shall be that determined by the Civil Code, and the civil courts shall be charged with the execution of the same. It was thought that justice would be thus satisfied in all its aspects. But this was not the only task to be accomplished.

From the very provision of the Civil Code and other antecedents quoted you can see that the condition of legislation on marriage in the island of Cuba January 1, and up to the promulgation of the decree of May 31, constituted really a privilege in favor of the Catholic Church. No other religious denominations had any recognized marriage rites. Their followers had to appear before a municipal judge, otherwise the state would not consider their union a marriage or give it civil effects. But the Catholic priest could solemnize marriage and the municipal judge or his deputy had to be present at the religious ceremony to make note of it later in his register. This could not be upheld and complaints against it came in from all sides. A grave phenomenon, moreover, had appeared in Cuba; the tacit but complete separation of the church from state has induced many to believe that an implied consequence of this made marriage valid before any clergyman of any religious denomination. Some people were even married before Protestant pastors and summoned the municipal justices to be present at the ceremony in order to have it registered. They did not take into consideration that, from the standpoint of the civil laws, the rule was civil

marriage, exception being alone in favor of the Catholic Church. It does not matter that in reality this exception was the rule; from the above-mentioned legal standpoint it was the exception, and the other denominations and beliefs were not excepted. Those marriages were in point of fact no marriages, but the contracting parties had acted in good faith and believed themselves married. Such an equivocal situation had to end, and two ways were open to effect this; one was to recognize as valid, in addition to the civil and Catholic marriage, any religious marriage; the other was to refuse recognition to any but the civil ceremony. The question, as you know, was fully debated, and that I firmly supported the second solution. I shall state here my reasons, because I can not allow the opportunity to pass without doing so.

Marriage, according to the Catholic Church, is a sacrament instituted by God from heaven. We shall not discuss this point, which is a matter of religious belief; but let us place ourselves at another distinct standpoint, because it is not well that one who legislates under the standard of freedom of religious belief should debate the question upon the territory of religion, for this would influence him in favor of one dogma to the prejudice of others. From the standpoint of the state, the judicial relations and civil effects of the ordinances that have to be regulated by the laws, marriage is essentially and fundamentally a contract; it has all the characteristics of a contract, since it is a mutual agreement, freely expressed and in accord, which creates between two persons consenting to it a series of anticipated juridical relations desired by both parties and which are to develop in the future. It contains the essential requisites of contracts according to the civil laws of all civilized people, viz. consent, object, and cause. But the contract has an enormous and unique importance; it not only creates juridical relations between the contracting parties, but also creates them between these and other beings to come, the ones to which it gives existence; and then, again, it provides for similar and reciprocal relations among these new beings. It is the organic basis of our society. For that reason many writers have considered it as something more than a mere contract and have sustained that it is at the same time a social institution. "The better opinion appears to be that marriage is something more than a mere civil contract. It has been variously said by different writers to be a 'status' or a 'relation' or an 'institution.'" (Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Art. Marriage.) Nevertheless, if we consider the matter carefully, this same thing might be said to hold, although in a lesser degree, with regard to civil or mercantile contracts, which created a permanent state of obligation and right, for a stipulated period, and originates juridical relations between contracting parties and third parties, and goes so far as to create an institution or real condition, namely, a society or company, which is a person juridically distinct from each one of the individualities that compose it. What really happens is that marriage, like society, like any other juridical relations, creates conditions and institutions; but these institutions or conditions have their origin in a contract.

If we do not confound the effect with the cause, we shall distinguish in marriage the family entity, which accompanies it, from the matrimonial contract, the creator of the family itself. We understand, therefore, that from the civil, juridical, and state standpoint, the only one from which the question can be considered, if one legislates within the principles of a régime of freedom, marriage is a contract wherein the state itself has an undoubted interest and with regard to which it has a right (or is almost in duty bound) to provide law that regulates its effects and the manner of contracting it. Having drawn this distinction between cause and effect, we may add that marriage is, in the legislation of the United States, a mere contract. It has never been anything else either in the common law or in the statutes; nor does one notice in its development in the written law, the law of customs or jurisprudence, the slightest reference to the religious element which is frequently associated with it. Quoting from the above-mentioned book, which is very popular in the United States, we find:

"At common law no particular form of words or ceremony was necessary. Mutual assent to the relation of husband and wife was sufficient. At common law the consent might be given in the presence of a magistrate or of any other person as a witness, or it might be found by a court or jury from the subsequent acknowledgment of the parties, or from the proof of cohabitation, or from general reputation resulting from the conduct of the parties. In the original United States the common-law rule prevails, except where it has been changed by legislation (6 Binn., 405; 4 Johns, 52; sec. 10 N. H., 358; 4 Burr., 2058; 1 How., 219, 234; 1 Gray, 119; 2 M., 102).

"Marriage may be proved by the witnesses to its solemnization by presumption, from a record, or from cohabitation and repute, and by declaration or admission of the parties to it, when against their interest or a part of the *res gestæ*, or by conduct from which such admission may be implied (49 N. J. Eq., 520; sec. 65 Vt., 482; or by circumstantial evidence (76 Hun., 200). Eye witnesses and records are not essential (103 U. S., 311)."

No ecclesiastic is mentioned here. Whenever marriage is solemnized before one, it is a matter of conscience for the persons entering into the bonds of wedlock. The interest of the courts—the legal order—is limited to the proof that the parties have consented freely to the act and that they possess the general and relative capacity to contract wedlock. And why is all this? Simply because in the United States marriage is not a solemn contract. It is a nonsolemn contract. Any manner of contracting it would render it valid. It has no essential formality or requisites. This is the gist of the question. In Spain and its dominions, on the contrary, it has ever been a solemn contract, as it is, in fact, in the legislation of almost the whole of Europe and the legislation of the whole of the Latin American countries. When marriage is a solemn contract, it must be solemnized before a determinate functionary, and this must be necessarily a functionary of the state, or a priest belonging to an official religion, who, by the circumstance of the intimate relation between his church and the state, becomes a public functionary of said state.

But what some one wished to introduce here is a thing which has no precedent in any system of legislation, namely, marriage before a municipal justice (state functionary) or before any clergyman of any denomination, who procured a license to marry from the Government. Consequently marriage remained something like a solemn contract, since it had to be contracted before a determinate personality; and this personality was not necessarily a public functionary, but any clergyman who had a permit to perform the ceremony. This is absolutely illogical, because when legislation makes marriage a solemn contract it either determines that it must be solemnized before a public functionary whom it declares competent for that office, and hence a public functionary, any clergyman of a determinate religion or sect which may be considered to belong historically to that country. For this reason in Spain it is either the municipal judge or the Catholic priest who performs the ceremony; and in England, for that same reason, either a civil functionary or a clergyman of the Anglican Church is present at the ceremony. But a country where state is entirely separate from church, and where authority is given to any clergyman of any denomination to solemnize marriage, giving to him the attributes of a public functionary of the state, is a country unique of its kind. A people that starts from the principle of separation between church and state has but two paths open to it, that is, either the system adopted in France, which considers marriage a solemn contract and requires that the ceremony be performed before a civil functionary, or the one adopted in the United States, which holds to the nonsolemnity of the contract, and consequently leaves it free of any determinate formality. The question being placed upon this ground, and considering the social conditions of the island of Cuba, I could not hesitate; and I think you gave a high proof of correct judgment in deciding as you did when you refused to be influenced by the allurements of laws in accordance with the American precedent, all the more from the fact that what was offered as such did not really come from that precedent, but was truly a mystification of what constitutes its essential nature.

In the first place, the marked tendency of all contemporaneous legislations, not only in what refers to marriage, but also to any contract or juridical act whose importance is or tends to be socially important, is shown in the sense of declaring them solemn acts. But what constituted the strict ritual of the Roman law at the periods of its origin and development—that is, the employment of a consecrated ritual, without which the act was invalid—differs from the modern law in that the solemnity of the latter is dependent upon a series of requisites which give the act the guaranty of authenticity. And it seems to me that if a public document is necessary before a notary for every act or contract which creates, transmits, modifies, or annuls *derechos reales* (rights on real property), one should certainly demand certain solemnities and authenticity in connection with marriage. If mercantile society also requires public writings, why should such action not be considered more necessary still when it concerns a contract representing the highest and most complicated form of permanent association between human beings? On the other hand, it conforms to juridical traditions among us, which ought not to be too roughly opposed.

For many centuries in Spain and in Cuba, from the period of its discovery and colonization, our legislation has asserted the essential solemnity of marriage, without the slightest appearance of vacillation, and with regard to the part taken by the clergy in such an important juridical act, the laws had already prepared a gradual evolution which was to culminate where it has ended among us; that is, by the consideration of marriage, in whatever concerns its temporal, social, and legal effects, as a contract to which the state has attached certain requisites and which it recognizes whenever such requisites have been fulfilled; leaving always to the conscience of the contracting parties the question of whether they desire the sacramental sanction of the priest of the God in whom they believe, and the spiritual indorsement of the

religion they confess and practice. This was the final step of our civil legislation in the matter, the one for which, even in the midst of their restrictions, the doddering companions of an antiquated spirit from which Spain has never been able to entirely free itself, the Spanish laws themselves, had prepared us. We had, therefore, to continue to consider marriage a solemn act and establish what we have established, the ceremony before the municipal justice, as the only one capable of producing civil effects.

In a book that is already celebrated (*La Nuova Fase del Diritto Civile*), one of the most fruitful minds that within our times has treated questions of the civil law, Henry Cimbali, makes use of the following words:

"The institution of civil marriage is a valuable conquest of modern civilization and a revindication of laical power over the power of the church. It represents the consequence and expression of the most lofty principle that gives directly to the state, as the sole and supreme organ of national sovereignty, through its own nature, the high office of governing and directing, in its varied forms of manifestation, the activity of individuals, in such a manner that when in the legitimate exercise of it the equally respectable rights of other individuals are not infringed, or the most lofty and complex rights of society in general, this may be freely exercised as the fair and well-ordered function of social life. The constitution of the family (the elementary and most solid basis of social assemblage, busy laboratory of human lives, and field upon which the germ of their vices and virtues are developed, school of morality and customs, the broad, wide fount, indeed, of rights and obligations) has attracted from the very start the careful attention of the legislator so as to determine directly upon the ways and means of constituting the family, as well as the juridical effects derived therefrom, with regard to the parents and children, after the family is fully constituted. In this respect marriage rises to the dignity of an eminently civil institution, because of the infinite number of relations and juridical effects that are associated with it before and after the ceremony, without its hampering in the slightest the free exercise of right on the part of the wedded pair to solicit from the other authority, the religious, the confirmation and consecration of their marriage. As long as the obligations of citizenship are fulfilled the law does not look beyond; it fully respects the religious tenets of the faithful. But in order that they may lay claim to the juridical efficacy of their union and all the guaranties furnished by law, they must here observe all the provisions relating to whatever concerns the conditions, the qualities, and forms exacted in the legitimate solemnization of marriage. Such a principle clearly defined for the first time by the French legislator has been fully consecrated also by the Italian legislator. One may say that the idea of marriage being an eminently civil institution has entered already definitely into the universal conscience, and it does not constitute in the future matters of doubt for anyone when once from the only and authorized provision of law of the state have been deduced the conditions and regulating examples of its organism with regard to all the effects that are derived from it."

On the other hand, looking at the matter from a practical standpoint and bringing it closer to our social conditions, what other result would have been obtained by striking into another path but confusion in the family relations? The peasant would be affected more than anyone; but also, although in a lesser degree, the poorer classes of the cities, who are barely reached, if at all, by legal details (especially here), and who would scarcely distinguish between the priest authorized by the government and the one not so authorized. Everybody here, without possible confusion, knew what authorities were empowered to perform the ceremony of marriage. They knew that it must be either the Catholic parish priest, because of the secular organization of the church and our familiarity with it, or the municipal justice, because of the tangible official notoriety of the functionaries of the state. With the non-Catholic clergyman, not fixed permanently in an ecclesiastical district, and belonging without distinction to any denomination, the confusion would have been inevitable and illegal marriages would result. The law would have been obliged to patch them up, if I may express myself so, and the whole thing would have been a source of never-ending abuses and disquietude. It would be better to declare, as in the United States, that marriage would have hereafter no essential ritual; but this, aside from the already mentioned objections (those arising from our juridical traditions and from the general tendency of contemporaneous legislation), there would always be others arising from our special conditions, as people entirely different to those of the United States. If, for instance, the ease with which marriages are made and unmade there have given rise to much trouble in the family relations and have led to frequent cases of bigamy, even among a people that has to the highest degree a traditional respect for the law, what would not come to pass among us, where there is always a very unhealthy and very Spanish tendency to make light of the law? All who are acquainted with us can imagine the result.

These were, honorable sir, my motives, and I still believe them well founded. Pardon this long digression which is not especially directed to you (nor was this necessary, because you adopted yourself the measures I suggested); but, as some persons who have access to the high authorities at Washington have argued, according to my way of thinking with very flimsy reasons, against the decree of May 31; as the visible head among us of the Catholic Church, the Bishop of Habana, spoke of it indirectly in hard terms; as our apostolic delegate, Monsignor Chapelle, showed it little favor, and saw in the undersigned a systematic enemy of Catholicism, I thought it of advantage to seize the opportunity offered me to explain and justify what has been done, and this even at the risk, I confess it, of unduly taking up your valuable time. I deemed it a moral necessity to justify myself, now that the propitious moment for doing so had presented itself.

Civil marriage was thus accepted here and liberty was accorded to all members of different religious denominations to conform likewise to the tenets of their faiths. But something more had to be done; there remained still the legislation of the marriages alluded to above that had been contracted in good faith, but which were not legally valid, from the 1st of January; and not only these but also others that had been contracted during the revolution and before functionaries of the revolution. The latter, following its programme and its tendencies, drew up laws and qualified, from its own standpoint, the Spanish authorities as illegitimate. All those who embraced its cause ostensibly, and went to the regions over which it ruled, accepted its laws. Many contracted marriage in accordance with said laws and before functionaries who had received necessary authority for the purpose from the revolution itself. Then came the American intervention, with a programme whose basis was the nonrecognition, whether expressed or tacit, of any revolutionary authority; and those laws, functionaries, and acts came to their present situation deprived of legality. To wait for a definite government to settle the matter would have been to open the door to abuses and would have been an unjust postponement of what ought not to wait. It was not as a member of the revolutionary party, but as a man alive to the sense of equity and justice, that made me recommend to you an early solution of the matter. As an official of the Government you represent, neither could I nor should I recommend that such marriages be declared valid *de jure*; this would have been tantamount to recognizing the validity of laws and public functions which came from a source to which recognition has been denied, and such action would have been a most decided contradiction. Something, however, had to be done promptly to render such marriages valid and place such means within the reach of all such who were interested in the matter. These declarations are contained in Articles IV and V of the before-mentioned decree. Finally, Article VI of this decree authorized the undersigned to provide rules for the registration of the hereinbefore-mentioned marriages, and Article VII provided that the fee to be collected thereon should not be more than \$1, American currency. I shall discuss these rules when I take up the subject of work done by the bureau of registers.

We pass now to the work of the month of June, the most important of which has already been spoken of, i. e. (the law of procedure before the supreme court), because of its connection with other matters that had to be taken up early, namely, the organic decree of said court.

The first matter I shall mention is a decree which had been presented to you some time before, and which had been discussed on various occasions as an absolutely necessary measure because of the increasing insolence in the tone of certain newspapers, and which had been apparently checked by a gubernatorial measure of military character initiated by the governor of Habana. I refer to the decree on the press published June 1.

When the Penal Code promulgated for Spain in 1870 was applied to Cuba in 1879, it underwent some alterations. Its fourteenth article, which was drawn up in favor of the liberty of the press, contained certain exceptions to the general principle defining the authors of crimes and misdemeanors and the parties to them. The only responsible party for a punishable article in a newspaper was the direct author of it; if he was exempt from criminal responsibility or succeeded in giving the law the slip, the responsibility fell upon the chief editor of the paper; if the latter was successful in eluding the action of justice, the publisher was taken to task; and if he in his turn evaded the responsibility, it fell upon the printer. An absurdity, in short, which may be termed a license to insolent scribblers rather than freedom of the press.

In fact, criminal responsibility is not nor can it ever be a subsidiary thing. It follows the crime, and wherever there is a guilty party it falls upon him. But it is an unsustainable argument to insist upon one man being guilty because another is exempt from being declared such, or because he has given the law the slip. I am or I am not responsible for the act according to whether or not I may be included in

any of the possible forms of criminal participation, and this is the sole criterion by which one may distinguish the delinquent from the party not guilty. Everything beyond this is nonsense, and whatever may be said in its defense savors much of the thin declamation of the Liberals—"all rose water"—who as "back numbers" show more of the temperament and the ideas of the constituent period of 1789 than of the doctrinarism of 1830. They indeed show more of the temperament that was characteristic of Jacobinism, a spirit entirely out of date.

The result of such principles certainly did not tend to favor the true, noble, and lofty freedom of the press. It simply encouraged the foul-mouthed insolence of certain papers, the faithful exponents of the spirits ambushed behind their columns. We had been freed from article 14 of the Civil Code not through any kindness on the part of Spain, but because her politicians found it smacked too much of liberty for us; but the royal decree of July 20, 1882, most kindly (?) reestablished it in our favor. Thereafter all that was needed by anyone who wished to insult, slander, or blackmail with impunity whomsoever he pleased, public functionary or private person, was to look for some convict who had enjoyed long residence in a penal establishment or a wretch who had taken kindly to prison life to serve as a responsible proxy and be presented as the real and effective author of the libel. When a restrictive and tyrannical press law is in force that may be a means of eluding tyranny, but liberty should not live by expedients, and anyone would suggest that it is better in such a case to do away with a press law of that character than to find shelter under doubtful subterfuges by converting them into a palladium of liberty.

In the above-mentioned decree there are no restrictions placed upon the press. It is not prosecuted and there are no such special penalties mentioned. It only specifies upon whom the responsibility should fall. It declares who are the immediate authors of the act and the associates therein, without whose cooperation it could not have been realized. This is a doctrine accepted as good by all penal codes of civilized nations.

Another decree of June 1 granted general pardon. This pardon decree was necessary. It did not include common crimes, but was extended to all such that prior to January 1 could be said to have been committed against the Spanish state, the Spanish Government, Spanish functionaries, the Spanish army, the Spanish orden público, etc.

All the crimes that might assume the above character were carefully conned in the Code of Military Justice, the Navy Penal Code, the Common Penal Code, and all persons either condemned therefor or awaiting judgment in similar cases were declared exempt.

It was also necessary to consider the situation of certain prisoners whose condition had been reported to this department. An order was issued setting at liberty all such individuals imprisoned under Spanish army and navy jurisdiction whose cases might not have appeared in the docket (and there were many), unless something was produced to show for what crimes they were imprisoned. In the latter case the audiencias were authorized to appoint a justice to reestablish the summary proceedings. A measure of social protection was taken, however, whenever an individual had to be set at liberty because of absence of evidence against him or because the motive of his detention was not specified; he had nevertheless to remain for one year under the special surveillance of the police. This decree has lately received a compliment in the shape of a provision which extends its effects to the so-called electoral offenses, punishable by the penal part of the electoral laws that were in force in Cuba until January 1. It is easy to understand the political meaning and equity of such provisions.

We come now to the decree of June 15, which reorganized the audiencias. The principal object of this department, pursuant to the basis of reform which had been reached after several interviews with you, was not to subordinate any one audiencia to the other, but to give all full penal and civil jurisdiction, and to organize them upon the model of the supreme court by constituting them upon the same level and with the same rank. This last part of the programme could not be carried out exactly, because an exception had to be made in favor of the audiencia of Habana. The reason of this lies in the enormous disproportion between the civil and criminal cases which this audiencia deals with and those brought before the other audiencias of the island. This can only be explained by the fact that in Cuba there is no city that even approximately approaches Habana in importance. Matanzas, to which the census has given 50,000 inhabitants, has consequently only one-fourth of the population of Habana; besides this, the vicinity of Matanzas to the capital and the easy communication between them had done much to injure the former city's business life. From this standpoint Matanzas is somewhat paralyzed. No other city in Cuba has that population. Puerto Principe, situated in the midst of an immense sabana

(a bare plain—the Camaguey is little else), isolated and without communication, contains some 40,500 inhabitants; but in the rest of the province there are less people than in the city, and the latter's situation deprives it of all mercantile importance. It is a notable fact, for instance, that the audiencia of Pinar del Rio has on the average 900 to 1,000 cases a year, whereas the audiencia of Habana has from 6,000 to 7,000. It can be seen, therefore, that although the audiencias of the other provinces could be constituted with a simple court of justice, and that all could be given an organization analogous to and modeled upon that of the supreme court, the audiencia of Habana had to preserve a special type of its own. But in other points reforms of supreme importance were introduced, tending to put all the provincial tribunals upon the same level. Let us show what these were and what they are.

It has already been stated that there were formerly in the island three territorial audiencias with civil and penal jurisdiction, namely, those of Habana, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba, and three audiencias known as de lo criminal, with criminal jurisdiction alone, namely, those of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe. The audiencia of Habana had a special and superior rank; the other two territorial audiencias held second rank, and the lowest was represented by the audiencias de lo criminal. The principal reforms made are as follows: All of the audiencias have civil and criminal jurisdiction in the territory of their province; all, with the exception of the Habana audiencia, have equal rank and their officers have the same salaries. There is but one difference—as there is less business in the audiencias of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio than in those of Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and Matanzas, the former have one associate justice less than the others; besides this, they only have a fiscal and an assistant fiscal, and no such functionary as *abogado fiscal* (deputy fiscal), and the personnel attached to the secretary's office is smaller. But the rank and salaries of all three audiencias are the same.

The audiencia of Habana has superior rank and its salaries are a little higher. In the first place, it has the *contencioso administrativo* jurisdiction in addition to the civil and criminal; it has a much more numerous personnel, and its officers receive a little more pay in consideration of their having to live in the capital, where living is much more expensive than in other Cuban towns. Its organization is the following: Its president, associated with four justices, presides over the *sala de lo civil* and *contencioso* (court for administrative and civil cases); there is a president de *sala* for the *sala de lo criminal* (court for criminal cases), which is subdivided into two sections, one of which is presided over by the president de *sala* and composed of two associate justices, and the other is composed of the three remaining associate justices and presided over by the senior associate. The court for civil and administrative cases has a secretary and clerk of the court and there is also one for each section of the court for criminal cases. The *sala de gobierno* (court in administrative session), composed especially of the president of the audiencia, the president of the court for criminal cases, the fiscal and two senior associate justices, in point of age or length of service, has also its own secretary or clerk of the court.

The *fiscalia* has five deputy fiscals. There is also a special officer placed in charge of the archives, which are enormous, because from time immemorial the documents relating to all legal matters throughout the island were gathered there.

These are, in fact, notable modifications in the former organization. Where the audiencias have remained as they were is in their jurisdiction, or rather (as civil jurisdiction has been given to three that did not have it), in what constituted the essential being of such judicial organizations. In fact, now, as formerly, the audiencias, in whatever concerns their civil jurisdiction, are courts of appeal that have cognizance of cases established against judgments rendered by judges of *primera instancia*; and in whatever concerns criminal jurisdiction they are courts composed of several justices with original jurisdiction, who have cognizance of "oral and public trials" in criminal cases whose preliminary proceedings have been carried before the judge of instruction.

This had to remain intact, because any attempt at reform would have involved a general and substantial reform in the procedure, and we have already stated that such a task was impossible. The secretaries (clerks of the court) of the different courts of the audiencias had for some time past received a salary, but the subordinate personnel were not paid by the state. They were remunerated *pro rata* from the fees collected by the secretary of the civil court. But as the impoverishment of the island and the provisions suspending the collection of mortgage dues and the judicial auctions of real estate practically ruined the Cuban bar, the clerk of the court collected scarcely anything, and the subordinate employees lived no one can tell how, because the higher courts are not so constituted as to allow their subordinate officials to receive fees or "gratifications" for services rendered. Such officials have, in truth, passed through a period of wretched poverty and even hunger, and this

produced the natural tendency to seek gratifications, which in the courts became a source of dishonest practices. In spite of it all, however much has been said systematically against the subordinate employees of the administration of justice, it may be added, to the honor of these men, that they were honorably reappointed to their positions when the audiencias were reorganized, and they are now receiving salaries from the state.

The allowance of salaries produced another good effect; parties have no longer to pay dues to the secretaries of the audiencias. This, added to the suppression of stamped paper, makes the administration of justice in said courts entirely gratuitous, as it is also in the supreme court. And as it is the plan to make this system gradually universal, in a little while, when all the courts have been definitely reorganized, justice will be rendered free of charge from its lowest to its highest step.

Without counting an order of small importance published June 21, providing that two plantations, because of a redistribution of municipal districts, should be separated from the municipal district of Santo Domingo and incorporated in that of Santa Isabel de las Lajas and be under its judicial and administrative jurisdiction, no other decrees of the branch properly termed justice is found in the first six months, except order 96, dated June 29, which represents another step taken toward collating civil and contencioso administrativo suits. The law of September 13, 1888, established, as we have seen, varied and different recourses against the rulings of the local courts of 1^a instancia. It also established them against the "interlocutory" judgments, the ones preparatory to definite decisions, which might be rendered during the summary proceedings. The order of June 29 provides for recourses similar to those established by the law of civil procedure against corresponding judgments and applies to contencioso suits the same provisions that obtain in the law with regard to civil suits. In the month of July several matters relating to this branch were embodied in orders; among others, one which had been long under consideration and which is perhaps one of the most important published from among those originating in this department. The order of July 13 (No. 109) established reforms in the code of criminal procedure. But as its promulgation took place in the second half of the year, I shall not speak of it here; otherwise this report, by admitting matters not strictly belonging to it, would assume immoderate proportions.

Let us take up matters relating to special work done by the section called *de los registros y del notariado*.

This section has dealt very little with provisions of legislative character, and for that reason we shall not give it a very extensive place here for the present. Further on we shall look more closely into the detail of business done by the office. This section has lost much of its former importance in consequence of another reform which is intimately connected with the constitution of the supreme court, but to which I have not referred, because its meaning is not readily understood without a previous knowledge of what this section represents in our judicial and administrative organization. It is a bureau that has the general supervision of the registers of property, civil registers, and registers of matter concerning public notaries; it decides questions referred to it by municipal and 1^a instancia justices concerning the records in the civil registers; it manages all business connected with public notaries, viz, licenses, transfers of notaries, and their installations; it has to do with the appointments of registrars; appoints the acting registrars and has charge of their transfers and licenses; it gathers from these branches statistical data—and, finally, it used to definitely decide certain recourses, called *gubernativos*, established against the rulings of the registrars of property in matters of records, annotations, and cancellations. This last attribute, which is also the most important, no longer belongs to the section.

Whenever a registrar of public property qualifies a document presented to him for registration and said qualification is prejudicial to the interests of the interested party, the latter may establish a kind of appeal against it which is settled, after a very simple routine, sometimes before the judge of 1^a instancia, and sometimes before the president of the audiencia. Whenever it is established before the judge, the registrar, as well as the interested party, may appeal from the ruling to the president of the audiencia. Formerly one could appeal from the latter's decision to the chief of the section of registers in the *ministerio de ultramar* (Spanish department of colonial affairs). Such was the Spanish legislation before the establishment of autonomy in Cuba. When this system was applied to the island a section of registers was created in the department of justice and government, and it may be said to have represented among us a supreme court for matters of registration. We do not discuss the matter because the section soon fell into disrepute during its short lease of life; we simply state this as an indisputable fact, and by the 1st of January the fact was almost universally recognized.

Although the undersigned believes to have placed at the head of this section a

perfectly honorable and capable man, considering all that has been said here on the subject and in order to avoid putting the head of an administrative bureau above the presidents of the audiencias, when the organic decree of the supreme court was drafted, and later, when its law of procedure was drawn up, the president of the supreme court was given the faculty to have cognizance of appeals against the rulings of the presidents of the audiencias in matters of registration of property. By such a measure, judgment rendered will be invested with greater dignity and, for this reason alone, it will possess an indisputable value, because, in the opinion of the people competent to judge of such matters, the president of the supreme court does not require such moral support in point of personal qualities to give force to his decisions as might be required by a chief of the section de los registros y del notariado, and, moreover, because appeal is thus made from the presidents of the audiencias to one that is their hierarchical superior.

On account of a petition made to you by the notary public, Señor Ramirez Arellano, and upon a report from the section approved by you, an order of general character was published on May 12, which provided that notaries public of the island could make their own translations from English to Spanish and vice versa, so long as such translations may be necessary for matters within the exercise of their profession. In this way business transacted before a notary public is rendered easier, because there is no necessity of sending documents to some government office for official translation. To guarantee the exactness of translation and to give it legal effect a notary public can not avail himself of translators, for this would entail his having at all times a third party with little or no responsibility upon whom the blame could be cast for mistakes that may have been made in translation. The notary public has to assume direct responsibility and guarantee by his own knowledge and science whatever the translation bears and thus state it in the document.

Taking into consideration the form of organization given among us to the notariado, the concession made to the notaries public had to have such a counterpoise, otherwise the principle of notarial responsibility would have been easily tampered with.

As early as April 4 an order had been published (No. 36) which came from the above-mentioned section. The period granted by the law of civil registry for the record of births is relatively short, and it does not seem that its observance was strict except in normal times. During the years of the war, in the rural wards, the towns of small importance, and the very cities themselves, the fulfillment of provisions relating to said record was either difficult or absolutely impossible. It could hardly be expected, in fact, when one considers the general condition of the people then. Many children had not been recorded at all. It is always possible to complete a record even after the lapse of said legal period, but a paper has to be made out in testimony of certain facts, and such an expedient is always vexatious and expensive to the parties interested. In order to avoid this the births of children were not recorded. The legal period, therefore, had to be extended, even as an exceptional measure, in order to reestablish the normal balance in this part of civil life. The extension was made for one hundred and twenty days, during which the record could be completed without further legal formality than the taking of the prescribed oath by the proper party as designated by the law. Even this extension was found insufficient, because toward the end of it the section of registry received many well-founded petitions for a further extension, and thus another hundred and twenty days were granted in Order No. 149, dated August 28.

On May 13 an order was published from this department, but under your approval, which tended to meet an important need. During the war the death rate in Cuba had reached an enormous figure. It would be absurd to imagine that such deaths would appear in the civil registers, and some means had to be taken to enable their being recorded. All persons who have lost relatives during the war, either in battle or by disease, may be interested in having their deaths recorded officially. If new and special rules were not established for this purpose, it would be difficult and expensive to reach the end in view by means of the old ones. In the first place, it was necessary to suppress the deposition required ad perpetuum before the judge of la instancia and admit a deposition by three witnesses before the municipal justice, because this would reduce the expense considerably, and would render the process easier, for the simple fact that said deposition would be made before the very justice in whose books the decease would be registered. The witnesses are held to declare under oath to the truth of their statements that they were acquainted with the person whose decease is recorded, and the manner and circumstances of the decease or of finding the body. All this has to appear in the record; and, in order to help matters, interested parties are authorized to have witnesses make their deposition before their local municipal justice, who will make out the record and transmit immediately a certified copy of it to the judge of the locality where the death took

place or the body of the deceased was found, in order that he may enter the record upon his registry.

In consequence of the decree of the military government dated May 31 (Order No. 66), and the authority which Article VI grants this department to issue regulations to be observed in recording and legalizing marriages contracted in good faith before persons not authorized to solemnize them, fifteen rules were published June 28 in an order, which received preliminary drafting in the section of registries. The cardinal points which directed these regulations are the following: The registration can be made whether it was solicited by one or both of the contracting parties, and also in case one of the two should have died. The petition must be accompanied by a proof of the marriage. If a testified deposition is exacted it must be made before the municipal justice. The petitions shall be published in the official gazettes, inviting all who have any right to oppose the marriage to come forward before the record is made. The statement of objection has to be sent to the judge of la instancia. If the latter rules that the opposing party acts with legal right he will make statement of the fact in order that the interested parties may avail themselves of their right in a suitable manner. Before making record the proceedings will be gone over with the corresponding judge of la instancia in order to correct any mistakes that may have been made. These marriages shall have civil effects from the date of their solemnization, and not from the date of their registration. The excusable impediments that may have existed against such marriages shall be considered to have been set aside, because when these marriages are once consummated the dispensation would have an indisputable motive, and would be granted in any case; and, finally, the registration papers will be free of charge, so that no one may say that failure to solicit said registration within the period granted by decree of May 31 was due to want of means.

Although the section of registries has accomplished much more work, a report of which will be given in the shape of an appendix to this one, no other general provisions have emanated from it for publication in the Gazette. We shall, therefore, take up the subject of public instruction.

I must state from the outset that anyone comparing the work accomplished by this branch with what has been done in public instruction will find the latter insignificant. The explanation of this is easy and simple; the urgency which pushes things in the branch of justice did not obtain in this latter, because the session was far advanced and reforms could not be introduced until the following scholastic year, which was to begin October 1, and which has been postponed until November 1. On the other hand, the department of justice would not suffer any delay and much has been done in it. At present, however, this office has finished the projected decree for the reorganization of primary teaching, which will soon be submitted for your approval. This is without doubt the most important task accomplished by the bureau of public instruction, but it does not belong to the present half year, the work of which is the main subject of this report. After having made reference to the above, I shall take up now the decrees of general character issued by the department and belonging to said bureau.

The first in point of date is the order of March 29, which abolishes the dues formerly paid to the government for the issuing of academic and professional degrees of any kind whatsoever, and it extended this benefit, not only to all who may hereafter graduate, but also to all who may have graduated and yet not have received their degrees. The state, fortunately, does not require such dues in order to meet its obligations. On the other hand professional degrees are the most inappropriate dutiable matter. When the candidate has paid all his matriculation dues, his class examination dues, and the fees for the examination leading to a degree, the state owes him a document setting forth that he has paid all that, and also that in the several examinations held he has proved his professional competency. This certificate is the degree. But it was precisely at that point that the state, instead of paying such a debt, used to impose upon the interested party a heavy contribution of from \$250 to \$375, according to the degree and the profession to which it belonged, making it often impossible for anyone who might have successfully worked up to the degree to enjoy the benefit derived therefrom because of the nonpayment of such a prohibitive tax. A very patent proof of this is the fact that, out of 544 degrees issued by this department between February 24 and June 30, only 29 belonged to the examinations passed after the promulgation of said order. The immense majority of them belonged to men who had hitherto found their efforts fruitless, because they had not been able to pay the big sum of money exacted for the degree. And let it not be said that we should put a price here on the "monomania" for professional degrees which makes many individuals without aptitude for professions crazy to get degrees, makes them lose the best period for the acquisition of something more appropriate for them, and even incapacitates them for more fruitful efforts in their future, converting them

into poor doctors and ridiculous lawyers, who, through a distorted idea as to what constitutes the honor of the professional degree, refused to be influenced by arts, commerce, or industry. This evil is positive and evident, but it can not be avoided by exacting payment for a degree. Those dues are at the end of the university career and the career is entered upon four, five, or six years before they fall due, with the strong hope that by such a time the necessary money may have been collected. If such dues were exacted at the beginning of the career and not at the end, they would be a barrier; but how many bright minds would thereby be deprived of the means of development.

On April 13 an order was published which was the immediate consequence of abolishing provincial deputations. These organizations had charge of the so-called institutes of secondary teaching, they collected all dues and paid the expenses. The institutes were incorporated in the state, and the latter is made now to collect the dues and pay the accounts of said establishments. The abolition of dues referred to in Article I of the decree of March 29, 1899, is also made to include the fees paid for degrees issued by the institutes (bachelor of arts). This was the matter regulated by Order No. 39, dated April 13.

On the same day was published another order, which originated further work in this office. I have already explained at the beginning of this report, that the autonomist department of public instruction had a section called *junta de haberes pasivos del magisterio de la enseñanza* (bureau of pensions and retired pay for primary teachers), which was abolished with all its personnel. But its accounts had to be settled, because it had a special set of accounts, and its creditors were the very persons in whose favor those pensions were instituted. It would take too long to explain here their origin, their derivation, and the source from which the board procured the funds to constitute said pensions. This was the subject for an extensive report, which I had the honor to submit to you when I proposed the decree abolishing the pensions in question, and ordering the settlement of the board's accounts. Allow me merely to refer to said report, because a repetition of all that was said therein would swell the contents of this paper immoderately.

The decree of May 16, on studies pursued prior to the cessation of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, was published directly by this department, pursuant to your orders, and after it had been expressly submitted to you. Such a provision rested upon equity and was a necessary measure. If Cuba and Spain constituted, up to January 1, two portions of the same national territory, it seemed absurd that studies pursued in a seat of learning in the Peninsula should not be recognized after the 1st of January in a corresponding institution in Cuba, for the mere fact of this country being separated politically from the other. But as the actual session, commencing October 1 of last year, represents an academic period which began when the two territories were under the same sovereignty, equity required also that studies pursued in Spain should receive due recognition until the end of this present academic year. These are not measures taken in favor of Spanish students, but they are for common benefit, and they will be especially of advantage to Cubans who have been sent to Spanish schools, colleges, institutes, or universities, and whose studies pursued till the end of the present session will be considered valid here.

It was also logical to provide that degrees should be issued to all those persons who had successfully stood all examinations and taken all the steps leading up to said degrees. If this measure had not been taken in the above-mentioned decree, Cubans who would be able to obtain such degrees here free of charge would be obliged to pay the dues which still exist and will exist in Spain; and this concession has been made to Cubans alone to avoid the illegal practices of which Spanish students, for their private interests, might avail themselves to obtain degrees in Cuba free of charge for use in Spain. It was determined, moreover, that hereafter the University of Habana and other institutions of learning of the island should cease to have direct official relations with similar institutions in the Peninsula. This was a necessary consequence of the fact that the two countries must hereafter be considered as strangers to one another. I shall not discuss the tariff of matriculation and examination dues published May 1, because nothing of interest can be said on the subject, except that such dues are payable in United States currency with a slight rebate—a little in excess, to be sure, of the rate of exchange between Spanish and American gold, in order that upon fixing the newly adopted rate of fees there should still be a little difference in favor of the students.

I pass over this matter (as well as another order of this department of May 10, published by your direction, which provided for an extension of the date assigned to the May examinations) to consider the decree of June 20, which is of greater importance.

Its object was to put an end to a scandalous abuse which for years has been in

operation here in Cuba, and which has received still greater stimulus during the last days of Spanish rule. Professors who had passed the period of usefulness, but who had no claim to become emeritus, preserved their position as professors, and placed in their chairs young men, usually appointed by themselves, as substitutes, and gave them part of their salaries. And thus public report mentioned the case of a certain individual who took advantage of this complacent and accepted university practice to live for eighteen or twenty years in a beautiful country place in Spain, of his own, upon the salary which he drew from the treasury of Cuba in his character of professor of a Cuban institution of learning. And this is not a single case; there were many individuals in the same situation. At the end of last year, moreover, many primary teachers, Spaniards, requested a leave of absence from the Spanish Government and obtained it, with the privilege of drawing half their salary for all the time of their absence, upon the sole condition of leaving a substitute in their places. The Spanish authority who, in December of last year, gave a leave of absence for six months or for the whole year, could not have a very scrupulous political conscience; but the leaves of absence had been granted, and they had to be stopped.

With regard to the first-named class (teachers or professors absent from their duties by jubilación) it was provided that they should be discharged immediately, and their substitutes who were discharging the duties of the positions should be considered as filling them ad interim, and should receive the entire salary pertaining legally thereto. With regard to the second class mentioned above the following was required: Teachers or professors who might be absent on leave were ordered to obtain from the present government the approval of such leave within the period of one month, without which they would be considered as discharged.

June 23 the last general order of the half year was published, and it was without doubt the most important in the matter of public instruction, namely, the one relating to the acceptance of foreign degrees by the University of Habana. Article 121 of the plan of study now in force makes it purely a discretionary matter with the governor-general of the island as to whether graduates of foreign institutions should be allowed to practice their respective professions in Cuba. This was a mere temporary permit, which carried nothing with it beyond the simple authority to exercise a profession. The degree had to be presented; proof had to be given of a six-years' practice of said profession in the country where the degree originated, and an opinion on the subject had to be obtained from the corresponding faculty, the rector of the university and the board of higher public instruction (abolished some time ago). In view of such reports the governor-general granted the license, which was indeed a matter of grace and not justice.

At this time, when so many Americans reside in Cuba, you could have availed yourself of this practice to grant licenses for the exercise of professions. Although article 121, already mentioned, does not specify that such licenses should not be granted to lawyers, it is probably understood in the spirit of it. For the present the granting of such licenses would be an absurdity; twenty, thirty years—a whole life of legal practice in England, for instance—would not make a man competent to exercise the profession of a lawyer in France. And the same might be said of an American lawyer in Cuba or of a Cuban lawyer in the United States. But licenses could be indisputably granted to doctors, because it is hardly worth while to refute what certain people have asserted, that the attributes given by Spanish laws to the governor-general do not belong to you in your character of "military governor of Cuba."

This is such a sophistical distinction that I believe the very author of it would feel contempt for any one who lost time in refuting it. It nevertheless had its drawbacks; first, as I have already said, a real degree was not given; it was merely a license for the exercise of a profession. There is no doubt but that such licenses fitted well in a plan of studies like the one contained in article 121, in which there were no liberal examinations assigned, but only the necessity expressed of passing, after the official matriculation, from course to course of studies year after year. The license allowed the foreign graduate to exercise his profession while he attended the university curriculum and got his national degree. For that reason it was customary to grant it for all the official duration of the studies for the career in question. But when there was a possibility of liberal examinations being abolished, for which the candidate presents himself to give evidence of his knowledge without having previously gone through the official courses of study, and without being subject to the conditions connected with groups of courses which are to precede one another with intervals of time between them; and when the possibility was established of having one general examination for all the different branches of academic or professional courses, it is very evident that such licenses could not be rationally considered, since they had been created to meet an evil that no longer existed.

They were, moreover, in bad accord with justice. The granting or denying of

them was a purely discretionary affair. In accordance with the spirit of equity that we have tried to impress upon all of our legislative reforms since January 1, it was felt that such qualifications, with the facilities which came after the plan of studies establishing them, ought to be abolished. You, who could have seized this on Spanish law and made of it an instrument to favor American interests exclusively, gave a lofty proof of your spirit of justice and showed the uprightness of your moral temperament by not employing it to the advantage of your fellow-countrymen; for by breaking it so that no one could use it you exacted of Americans in Cuba, for the exercise of professions, an examination like that required of all foreigners in the United States. It is to be deplored that this spirit of uprightness and honesty should not have been appreciated, and that the decree of June 23 was interpreted to mean that you, as an American military commander, made use of your power to the profit of Americans. On my part they saw an act of submission and weakness in a Cuban who had not watched over the interest of his countrymen nor had at heart the interest of his country. In very truth, the Cuban who proposed the abrogation of article 121 of the Plan of Studies, and the American who carried it into effect, do not deserve such a reproach, which degenerates into calumny, and I can not and have not been able to do less than protest against it with all my energy.

The general question involved is that an interpreter is allowed for all examinations except those of lawyers. This is qualified as a danger to the country and an injury to its interests. The examination of the lawyers should naturally be in the official language of the courts before which he must practice. It would be absurd for a man to ask for a degree without being able to plead orally before a court or draw up any kind of a petition for presentation to a judge.

Every State of the American Union (except Ohio, I believe) requires, in such cases, American citizenship. The Spanish laws never expressly exacted Spanish citizenship for the mere exercise of a profession or for the reception of a legal degree. Several foreign citizens exercised the calling of lawyers here without opposition on the part of the Spanish authorities. Cubans who became American citizens through dislike for Spain or to shield themselves against the abuses committed by Spanish authorities quietly exercised their profession without being either disturbed or molested by said authorities. In the name of such examples I have protested and shall ever protest against the intolerant attitude of some of my countrymen. We certainly should not be less liberal than Spain was, and such exclusiveness is not only unbecoming to us, but might be looked upon as symptoms of narrow-mindedness. But if it is logical that lawyers, who expect to obtain a degree which will enable them to exercise their profession, should be examined in Spanish, it is not proper to carry this requirement to the other professions. If an American physician wishes now to obtain a degree from this university, the fact of requiring him to know Spanish in the examinations would be equivalent to making such examination prohibitive. It is not logical that he, in fact, should have a previous knowledge of a language, which in the case of the lawyer forms an indispensable adjunct in the exercise of the profession. He may, in the first place, confine his practice to Americans, who form here at present quite a respectable colony, and who would find it hard to be obliged to communicate with their physician by means of an interpreter. There is, however, no great damage done, in fact none at all, in admitting the employment of an interpreter for the examinations. It is a very small vexation, which ought not to trouble anyone in view of more important considerations; and as his appointment is left to this department, who will see to it that he is not versed in the matter under examination, all the exigencies of justice are fulfilled and we shall have reached the maximum point of sufficient guarantees. What more can be asked?

But there is one consideration of great moral value, which inclined me in favor of the admission of an interpreter in all examinations which were not for lawyers. I do not know what takes place in other countries, but I know what obtains in the United States and I know that this must be for us of decisive importance, because of our relations to that country.

I know that in New York examinations through an interpreter are admitted for foreign physicians, and I am acquainted with a Cuban who served in the capacity of interpreter at the examination of a Spanish doctor. I know that throughout the whole of Florida, because of the great number of Cubans living there during the war, every facility was offered Cuban doctors to acquire the degree, and naturally an interpreter was allowed. I know that very same thing happened in Georgia, and I am also aware that a Cuban doctor (Dr. Joaquín Dueñas) was examined in Philadelphia, a city where there is one of the best medical schools in the United States, and he was allowed an interpreter, who, as a further mark of favor, was Dr. Juan Guiteras, also a Cuban, also a physician and a professor in the very medical school I refer to. And I confess that I would have been ashamed, after knowing these facts, to set to work

to raise here in Cuba such a barrier in the way of American doctors. On the other hand, that spirit of exclusiveness—what is its aim? Does it wish to defend the scientific importance of the Spanish language? What sarcasm! The man of studies, the native of towns where Spanish is spoken and who can read only Spanish books, is well advanced, forsooth! Not many years ago a publication began its life in Madrid. It was an encyclopedic review called "Modern Spain," and certainly the name could not have been better chosen.

I ran over all of its numbers, because from the very first I discovered something that interested me vastly and awakened my curiosity. It scarcely contained anything but the works of foreign authors translated. A faithful reflex of what modern Spain is to-day, whose science and whose art are for the most part translations. Ah, if they were only good translations! I do not think that it is by bolstering up such tendencies that one defends the legitimate interests of Cuba. Are we by any chance in a country of finished and complete civilization, the purity of which we must guard against all foreign admixture? No; decidedly, no. Apart from the fact that such a spirit does not belong to our epoch, it should not be fostered by us in any fashion. Our incomplete cultivation comes to us from France principally, a little is borrowed from the Anglo-Saxons, and very little from Germany (that is, what is genuine German culture and not what was produced by that nation and is now universal property); and in latter days something has come to us from Italy. It is our bounden duty to throw open wide our doors to foreign science since, as matters stand now, there is no Spanish science nor Cuban science. It is a debt to patriotism to see things clearly and speak up clearly and not close one's eyes and rush blindly into paths that would lead to disrepute. Because, while we are running over them singing sentimental hymns, the whole world will see or believe to see at the bottom of all that a somewhat paltry fear of others' excellence, which can only come, if it exists, from a certain moral and intellectual weakness within us which makes us incapable of free competition. And woe to the people who fall victims to this tendency! It will destroy in collective masses, as well as in individuals, the last symptom of vital energy. If we allow ourselves to be ruled by it we are lost. It has been the ruin of Spain. Our only salvation is to struggle against it.

Having said all this, I shall merely add that, because of their exceptional character, when the form of the examinations was determined upon, those assigned to lawyers constituted another exception, because a concrete examination is required of them in all the branches of positive law now in force in Cuba, and they will undergo a general examination to obtain the degree in the same manner as student of the university. The diploma obtained in a foreign country will exempt them from special examination in the other studies of the prescribed legal curriculum. The university was duly consulted by this department in the matter relating to examinations and requirements for degrees; and the undersigned, apart from the question of language, only diverged from the opinion of the university in one respect, and that was to make the conditions still more stringent. This, however, was not recognized either by the persons who protested against the decree of June 23; and it is a pity that people as cultured as those from whom the protest emanated had not studied the problems more closely before they impugned the solution given to them by persons who had been obliged to look at all their phases before accepting the solution they gave them.

With regard to what may be called the office routine and the daily dispatch of business in this department, I forward with this report a number of supplements, representing detached reports from the heads of different branches of this department. This department has, besides, furnished many reports upon particular subjects, which did not refer to general problems or require the publication of a special decree. Some of them were on matters not connected with the sphere of action of this office, but wherein the legal opinion of the secretary of justice was requested. The one relating to the position of the alguacil mayor of Habana (hereditary privilege in connection with the city slaughterhouse) and his emoluments was one of the most important, and doubtless the one which involved the most study and expenditure of time. I shall not here make any special or detailed mention of them.

You ask me to suggest reforms. Many that belong really to the second half year were added to the work which began for me January 1 and ended June 30. Many others have to be carried out. In public instruction, of course, the task is vast and its programme can not be summed up in a few lines. Everything has to be done if we except the matter of university teaching, and it will take special attention. With regard to justice there still remains much to be done; the organization of police courts; the reorganization of bureau of notarial affairs and registries of property; the creation of the subordinate personnel of the courts of 1^a instancia; the creation of a board of lawyers for the poor, besides other reforms needed in hypothecary legislation. There will still remain a vast field for legislative activity in order to meet the

deficiencies of detail, already observed, in our positive laws and to make a recast of them to bring them on a level with actual requirements, and strip them of parts incompatible with the present political and civil state of the island. Many examples of the kind can be found in the Penal Code. And if we are to push reforms still further and make a direct attack upon judicial proceedings, you will understand that the work still to be accomplished is by no means insignificant, and that one will have to undertake it with great energy to insure success. With regard to the personnel of this office, if you compare it with that of the other departments and consider the work represented by the supplements to this report, you will doubtless see that it is susceptible of some reform. But this is not the moment to undertake it, and I hope to communicate with you on the subject in the near future.

Here I must end. Upon looking backward over the first period of our work I experience a feeling of legitimate satisfaction. We may be certain that in doing our duty we have done the best and most that we could, and that our acts have always been directed by a sense of justice and a desire for the welfare of the island of Cuba, so tried and depressed by its past misfortunes. And it is becoming we should speak of this, however much self-praise may be discredited, because we stimulate ourselves thereby and pledge ourselves not to drop out halfway upon the day's journey. Our obligation, our sense of honor requires that we should leave behind us much work done, or at least well prepared. Let us pledge ourselves to accomplish this within the measure of our strength; and as all governments pass into history, let us see that the latter judge us above all as men of good faith, whose period of authority may be compared to any other of any other time, of any other people, excepting that period through which, many centuries ago, the kingdom of the Franks passed, and which posterity has called "the epoch of the sluggish kings."

With highest consideration, very respectfully,

J. A. G. LANUZA, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, June 30, 1899.

MR. SECRETARY: From the 24th of February to the 30th of June of the current year there entered into this office 1,836 matters, entailing 906 communications.

There were presented 560 petitions for the issuance of professional diplomas; 190 petitions for teaching in municipal schools; 12 petitions to fill chairs in the institutes of secondary teaching; 3 petitions to fill chairs in the professional school; 3 claims for pensions; 20 petitions regarding claims for salaries due prior to January 1, and reinstatements as teachers in public schools; 3 papers regarding authority of the ayuntamientos to appoint teachers; 6 petitions regarding the establishment and opening of that number of schools in certain municipalities of the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio; 1 petition from teacher requesting promotion; 3 petitions for duplicate professional diplomas; 2 papers regarding amounts to be paid by students for matriculation and examination fees in the official institutions of learning; 3 petitions asking that the same number of schoolbooks be declared useful for instruction; 71 applications for positions in this office; 30 petitions for examination before the scheduled period; 5 petitions for ratification of matriculation in studies not examined; 7 petitions of foreign graduates to practice their professions in the island; 3 petitions for leave of absence from professors of the university; 50 petitions accompanied by authority to receive from the university the same number of diplomas because the persons in whose names they are issued are absent and can not receive them personally.

There were issued 544 professional diplomas, distributed as follows: Thirty-three doctors in medicine and surgery, 14 doctors in pharmacy, 11 doctors in sciences, 10 doctors in law, and 7 doctors in philosophy and belles-letters; 117 licentiates in law, 56 licentiates in medicine, 48 licentiates in pharmacy, 22 licentiates in sciences, and 23 licentiates in philosophy; 23 notaries public, 29 surgeon dentists, 3 midwives, 12 master builders, 14 surveyors, 6 mercantile professors, 2 agricultural experts, 16 expert chemists, 10 mechanical experts, 19 masters of first higher teaching, and 32 masters of elementary teaching.

These 544 degrees represent 515 persons who stood the graduating exercises prior to January 1, 1899, and 29 between January 1 and June 30.

Two appointments were made of professors of the university, 1 for the school of painting and sculpture and 1 for professor of physics in the Institute of Habana.

Six resignations were accepted from the same number of teachers, and the municipalities to which they belonged were authorized to provide the schools with provisional teachers. Eight teachers were removed. Nine appointments of teachers were made.

An American physician was granted authority to practice for the term of six years. Leave of absence was granted to 3 professors of the university, owing to ill health. Fifty authorizations were granted to receive the same number of diplomas from the secretary's office of the university.

There were submitted to the approval of the honorable military governor of Cuba the following projects of decrees:

1. Abolishing the fees which were paid to the state for the issuance of professional diplomas.
2. Closing, for the balance of the scholastic year, the normal schools for teachers of both sexes.
3. Directing that the institutes of secondary teaching should remain in charge of the state.
4. Abolishing pensions to primary teachers.
5. Tariff of amounts to be collected for fees of matriculation, registry, examination, and graduation in the official institutions of learning.
6. Declaring admissible in Cuba until the end of the present course the studies made in the universities of Spain.
7. Directing the announcement of matriculation of private instruction corresponding to the month of May for students aspiring to diplomas as teachers.
8. Determining the status of the teachers who were away from the island.
9. Abolishing article 121 of the plan of studies and providing rules for the acceptance of degrees of foreign graduates.

Of the 1,836 matters registered 544 were receipts from the rectorate of the university for diplomas issued.

Yours, respectfully,

NICOLAS HEREDIA,
Director.

Approved.

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary.*

The department of justice and public instruction is composed of 1 general sub-secretary's office for the whole department and 2 offices of direction, 1 of justice and 1 of public instruction.

The office of the direction of justice has charge of all matters pertaining to the personnel of the judiciary and fiscalía (fiscal's office), and moreover everything connected with the supervision of courts of justice and all regarding the following matters: Proceedings of decrees of general pardons; application of general pardons granted by the Spanish Government; granting and denial of special pardons; complaints against courts in criminal procedure; complaints against courts in civil procedure; consultations of courts in civil and criminal matters; appointment, removal, and leave of absence of the administrative personnel, of the audiencias and courts, notaries and solicitors; régime and government of courts; forwarding of requisitions to and from foreign countries; reforms of legislation now in force; examination of contracts and concessions made by the Spanish Government; matters of varied nature.

From the books wherein are registered the entry and issue of petitions and communications in the office of the secretary there appears that during the first five months of the current year there have been the following number of matters:

Matters pertaining to the personnel of the judiciary and fiscalía—entered, 172; issued, 69.

General decrees of pardons or explanatory rules for the same, 4.

Of applications of general pardons which had been granted by the Spanish Government, and which remained unapplied, there have been presented 67 petitions, all of which were sent to the common courts, which are those designated by law to apply said pardons when unsolicited by the party, exacting, in each case, an explanation from the courts as to the motives for so much delay in this matter.

There were presented 492 petitions for special pardons by all petitioners. Nineteen obtained favorable decision; 30 were refused, and the balance either obtained it after the 30th of June or their cases are pending now.

Of complaints against courts in criminal procedure 6 were presented.

Of complaints against courts in civil procedure 12 were presented.

Regarding appointments, removals, and leave of absence of notaries, solicitors, and minor personnel of the audiencias and courts, there have been 41 cases disposed of by the department or referred to it by the courts.

Regarding régime and government of the courts, there have been 37 cases disposed of by the department or referred to it by the courts.

Of requisitions from or to foreign countries 37 have been forwarded.

Of general dispositions altering the laws of the country a total of 11 have been

proposed by this department to the military government or have been presented by private parties or corporations to this department.

Of consultations from the military governor regarding contracts or concessions made by the Spanish Government 8 have been acted upon.

Of petitions or decisions of a varied nature other than those herein classified 89 have been presented and acted upon.

As a summary of the matters comprised under the preceding headings there have been registered either as communications or petitions—entered, 1,816; issued, 1,225.

During the first six months of the present year there have been proposed and approved by the military governor two orders of a general character relating to the organization of courts—one creating and organizing the supreme court of the island and the other reorganizing the audiencias in internal relationship with the first law of appeal for annulment of judgment.

LORENZO G. DEL PORTILLO, *Director*.

Approved.

RAMON EBRA, *Subsecretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
SECTION OF REGISTRY AND AFFAIRS PERTAINING TO NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

The business of this section from the 23d of February to the 30th of June, 1899, is as follows:

Number of documents received.....	791
From private individuals.....	16
From the dean of the college of notaries public of Habana.....	11
From the dean of the same office in Matanzas.....	8
From the dean of the same office in Santiago de Cuba.....	3
From the president of the audiencia of Habana.....	24
From the president of the audiencia of Matanzas.....	28
From the president of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba.....	12
From the registros of property.....	7
From notaries public.....	3
From the secretary of finance.....	2
From the subsecretary of finance.....	1
From the secretary of justice and public instruction.....	1
From the secretary of state and government.....	1
From the audiencia of Habana.....	2
From the military government.....	1
From the civil government of Matanzas.....	1
From judges of the primera instancia.....	1
From municipal judges.....	669

The foregoing communications have reference as follows: Thirty-six to matters connected with the registry of wills; 23 to the bureau of registry of notaries public; 21 to the bureau of registry of property; 7 to petitions for permits to contract marriage; 1 soliciting an office as notary public; 1 to confirmation of a registrar in his position; 1 granting authority to establish an office of notary public; and 701 to registry of births, marriages, and deaths and to statistics of the registry of the civil state.

Number of documents issued.....	705
Addressed to the military governor.....	13
To the secretary of state and government.....	4
To the secretary of finance.....	1
To the president of the audiencia of Habana.....	19
To the president of the audiencia of Matanzas.....	11
To the president of the audiencia of Santiago de Cuba.....	14
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Habana.....	11
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Matanzas.....	9
To the dean of the college of notaries public of Santiago de Cuba.....	3
To the director of "La Gaceta".....	11
To judges of primera instancia.....	9
To registrars of property.....	15
To private individuals.....	62
To municipal judges.....	523

The aforesaid communications belong as follows: Seventy-six to registry of wills, 33 to the bureau of registry of property, 26 to the notarial bureau, and 570 to the registries of the civil state.

The reports presented and matters disposed of by this section during that period are as follows:

1. Report to the military governor, indorsing favorably the petition of Notary José Ramírez de Arellano soliciting authority to make translations under his own responsibility and in the practice of his profession.
 2. Decision of a governmental recourse established against the registrar of property of Habana.
 3. Decision of the secretary of justice in the case of the Trinidad Notary Don Manuel Aparicio.
 4. Report and projected decree regarding registry of births occurring during the period of war in Cuba.
 5. Report and projected decree regarding deaths occurring during the same period.
 6. Report and projected decree to make marriages valid contracted before authorities of the Cuban revolution.
 7. Rules drawn up by the secretary of justice for the registry of marriages comprised in the governor-general's decree of the 31st of May of 1899.
 8. Report on the prohibition to foreign notaries exercising their profession in Cuba, because of opposition thereto according to the laws in force.
 9. Report on the nonappointment of provisional recorders of judicial proceedings, because such appointments would be illegal.
 10. Project of revision of the notarial laws of Cuba.
 11. Report favoring authorization to municipal judges to institute proceedings *ad perpetuam* with reference to matters relating to the civil registry.
 12. Report in a project of reform of the civil registry, presented to the governor-general.
 13. Decision in consultation made by the municipal judge of Santiago de las Vegas regarding registry of marriages, included in the military governor's decree of the 4th of April of 1899.
 14. Decision upon consultation made by the municipal judge of Cascajal.
 15. Decision upon consultation made by the municipal judge of San Antonio de los Baños as to the amount of fees to be collected in the matter of marriage contracts.
 16. Informing the judge of primera instancia of Bejucal regarding the orders of the bishop of Habana to the parish priests with reference to baptismal certificates necessary in the marriage contract.
 17. Decision upon consultation regarding registry of civil marriage.
 18. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Yaguajay with reference to the necessity of obtaining parents' consent to contract marriage.
 19. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Quivicán regarding marriage.
 20. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Los Palacios regarding the possibility of substituting with other proofs the proceedings of the civil registries.
 21. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Bolondrón regarding the requisites to be observed for the marriage contract, in view of the freedom of worship.
 22. Decision for the fulfillment by the municipal judges of the decree of April 4, 1899, regarding births.
 23. Decision of the secretary of justice, authorizing the notaries of Pinar del Rio to remove to and practice in Guane.
 24. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judge of Cascajal regarding registry of births and deaths.
 25. Decision upon consultation from the municipal judges of Pilar and Colón (Habana) as to whether or not it is their duty to attend the religious ceremony of marriages, solicited or appointed prior to the publication of the decree of May 31 of 1899.
 26. Decision upon consultation of the municipal judge of Calabazar with reference to admission of baptismal certificates and proceedings of dispensation of impediments.
 27. Decision upon various consultations by the municipal judge of Consolación del Sur, on details relating to registry in the books of the civil state.
- The work accomplished for the compilation of statistics of real estate in the whole island is not included in this report, because the publication of said statistics could not be made within the first six months, the necessary data not having been received in time by this section.

JUAN A. LLITERAS,
Chief of Section of Registries and Affairs Concerning Notaries Public.
 RAMON EBRA,
Subsecretary.

Approved.

Organization of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba.

	Monthly.	Annual.	Total.
1 secretary	\$583.33	\$7,000.00	
1 subsecretary	333.33	4,000.00	\$11,000.00
Office of the direction of justice:			
1 director	250.00	3,000.00	
1 chief of bureau	200.00	2,400.00	
1 chief clerk	133.33	1,600.00	
1 first-class clerk	116.66	1,400.00	
1 interpreter	100.00	1,200.00	
1 fourth-class clerk	66.66	800.00	
2 fifth-class clerks	56.66	1,360.00	
9 first-class amanuenses	50.00	5,400.00	
3 second-class amanuenses	41.66	1,500.00	
1 porter	50.00	600.00	
2 messengers	41.66	1,000.00	
Material	83.33	1,000.00	20,260.00
Office of the direction of public instruction:			1,000.00
1 director	250.00	3,000.00	
1 second clerk	100.00	1,200.00	
1 third clerk	83.33	1,000.00	
2 fourth clerks	66.66	1,600.00	
2 first-class amanuenses	50.00	1,200.00	
4 second-class amanuenses	41.66	2,000.00	
Grand total			42,260.00

Habana, September 15, 1899.

Approved:

RAMON EBBA, *Subsecretary.*J. A. GONZ. LANUZA, *Secretary.**Summary of expenses of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba, from January 1 to June 30, 1899.*

	Janu- ary.	Febru- ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Grand total.
Office of the secretary and subsecretary, personnel and material			\$3,176.63	\$3,286.87	\$6,947.54	\$3,521.55	\$16,932.09	\$16,932.09
JUSTICE.								
Supreme court, personnel and material						6,015.86	6,015.86	
Audencias, personnel and material	\$1,498.33	\$10,463.64	18,145.27	14,298.46	20,839.97	20,665.89	85,911.56	
Executor of sentences, assignment				45.00	90.00	45.00	180.00	
Fiscalia, of the audien- cia, rent		141.44	138.87	138.87	277.74	247.05	943.97	
Visiting expenses			111.45		20.83	37.50	169.78	
Indemnities and subel- dies	4.82	548.69	660.00	512.00	988.96	877.00	3,591.47	
Section of registry and affairs concerning the notaries public, person- nel and material		848.76	598.02				1,446.78	
Courts of first instancia, personnel and material	251.96	5,076.58	8,162.05	7,292.21	10,808.00	10,320.80	41,911.60	
Judicial interpreters					15.00		15.00	
Courts of first instancia, rent	100.00	629.11	616.49	539.99	1,465.98	951.40	4,302.97	144,448.99
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
Section of public instruc- tion, personnel		1,168.91					1,168.91	
University, personnel and material		8,578.90	7,638.19	7,683.16	15,415.68	7,978.13	47,284.06	
Institutes of secondary teaching			2,620.24	9,994.20	7,486.17	5,890.46	25,991.07	
Normal school for teach- ers, personnel and ma- terial		586.38	571.63	571.64	72.04	417.28	2,218.97	

Summary of expenses of the department of justice and public instruction of the island of Cuba, from January 1 to June 30, 1899—Continued.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Grand total.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—continued.								
Professional school, personnel and material		\$1,427.44	\$1,173.31	\$1,265.97	\$2,653.28	\$1,326.64	\$7,846.64	
School of painting and sculpture		597.96	548.31	548.31	1,243.29	648.31	3,586.18	
Academy of sciences, subsidy		77.15	75.00	75.00	150.00	75.00	452.15	
Bacteriological laboratory, subsidy		385.79	375.00	375.00	750.00	375.00	2,280.79	
Typographical academy, subsidy				270.00	180.00	90.00	540.00	
School of arts and trades, personnel, material, and subsidy					3,488.59	1,631.82	5,120.41	
Anatomical amphitheater, rent		92.59	90.00	90.00	180.00	90.00	542.59	
								\$97,011.77
								258,432.85

Approved:

RAMON EBBA, *Subsecretary.*

J. A. GONZ. LANUZA, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, AND PUBLIC WORKS,

Habana, September 14, 1899.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, *Military Governor, Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith the report of this department referring to the work effected in the first half of the present year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ,
Secretary.

REPORT OF WORK PERFORMED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1899.

On the 1st of January of 1899, the date on which Spain delivered to the United States the island of Cuba, the civil administration of same was under the control of a governor-general and of a responsible cabinet composed of one president and five secretaries.

The secretary offices were named: The first, of grace and justice and government; the second, of finance; the third, of public instruction; the fourth, of public works and communications; the fifth, of agriculture, industries, and commerce.

These five offices were reduced to four, named departments, by the intervening American Government, separating from them "customs" and "communications" (posts and telegraphs), placing the latter under the care of American officers appointed by the Government in Washington.

The newly established departments were: First, state and government; second, finance; third, justice and public instruction; fourth, agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

This last department was charged with all the services pertaining to secretary offices fourth and fifth, with no other exception than that referred to, of communications, and was committed to the care of the undersigned on the 12th of January, 1899.

He took possession of his office on the 17th of same month, the next day after having rendered oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States; it being understood that his exertions should be developed in accordance with the American

military régime and under the immediate authority of the governor of the island of Cuba.

The office of the secretary of agriculture, industries, and commerce, which at present is one of the branches of this department, had under its charge during the former régime, and still has under the actual one, the following matters: Agricultural colonies; schools of agriculture; provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce, six in number, one in each province; experimental fields; agronomical stations; colonization and immigration; law on hunting (*ley de caza*); statistics, exhibitions, and agricultural publications; superior council of agriculture, industries, and commerce; trade-marks; patents; weights and measures; brokers; official exchange (*bourse*); joint stock companies (banks, commercial and industrial companies, etc.); boards of trade; economical societies (*sociedades económicas*); industrial exhibitions; forests owned by the state, *haciendas comuneras*, etc.; mines (concessions and inspection of exploitation or operating).

The office of the secretary of public works, now the second branch of this department, had and still has under its charge the following matters: Civil constructions (buildings owned by the state); inspection of railroads for public or private use, including street railways; highroads, property of the state; canals, waterworks for city supply and for irrigation purposes; waterworks for agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial purposes; coast lighting (light-houses, port and harbor lights); harbor works (wharves owned by the state and of private property, whether for public or private use); buoys and beacons; inspection of provincial and municipal public works; general affairs of the branch.

The budget approved by the chamber of the island of Cuba during the autonomical government for the fiscal year of 1898-99 appropriated, as can be noticed in the accompanying Statement No. 1, \$108,178.52 Spanish gold for the department of agriculture, industries, and commerce, and \$426,491.50, also Spanish gold, for public works and communications, to be invested in public works.

The two departments, therefore, not including communications, had an appropriation in full of \$534,670.02 Spanish gold, equivalent to \$486,247.07 American gold, calculated as directed by the President of the United States, allowing \$5.30 Spanish gold to be equal to \$4.82 American money.

The attention of the undersigned was first directed to the formation of the new estimate of expenses of the department, bearing in mind the bad financial circumstances in which the island was left after the two disastrous wars waged for obtaining liberty.

It would have been desirable that the then available resources had not been so small as they unfortunately were, and that every enterprise and service considered by public opinion as conducive or tending to promote the rapid reconstruction of the country should have been liberally endowed.

In the impossibility to obtain such liberal appropriations, and in the necessity of reflectively restraining the anxiety of reaching in short date the reconstruction of all that had been deliberately destroyed by the belligerent parties during many years of warfare, in the new budget every sensible and possible economy has been made with the view of not increasing the straitened circumstances of the financial affairs of the island, although the necessary appropriations have been made to attend, with cool judgment, to the exigencies of said reconstruction.

To this purpose has contributed also, in part, the uncertainty in which the country was at the commencement of the year as to the true extension of its resources, and at the same time the consideration that a short estimate is liable of enlargement whenever the resources appear, and that a large estimate can not be reduced without the necessary confusion in the sad moment of the nonarrival of the expected funds.

One of the principal causes, in the opinion of the undersigned, of the profound economical disaster of the former government was the lack of courage to balance the fiscal expenses with the public income.

Lightly retouching the former organization, existing on the 1st of January, with the view of averting violent transformations, and appropriating for unavoidable services what remained unprovided for in the former régime, the budget for the department was reduced to \$359,863 American gold.

The economy obtained was of \$126,387.07, approximately equivalent to 26 per cent. of the former budget.

To obtain this result, such expenses considered as wholly bureaucratic were greatly diminished, allowing to stand the remunerative ones of public works, mines, forests, etc.

In the accompanying Statements Nos. 1 and 2 the résumé of expenses of both budgets, the one pertaining to the autonomical government and the one submitted by this department, are arranged by chapters, with their comparison.

In the Statement No. 3 the total amount of the estimate of this department is expressed, distributed in two groups—personal and material; personal amounting to \$154,600 and material to \$205,263, American gold.

In the Statement No. 4 the number, class, and salaries of personal included in said estimate is expressed.

From the same it can be observed that the existing employees are as follows:

Superior chief of administration	1
Chiefs of administration	4
Bureau chiefs	11
Officers	55
Draftsmen	9
Amanuenses	35
Doorkeepers	2
Orderlies	12
Office cleaners	2
Light-house keepers	49
Wharves guards	4
Total	184

These 184 functionaries are distributed among the offices of the department, as can be seen in the details of the accompanying copy of the budget, marked with No. 5, and in the synoptic table that with the idea of showing the organization of the service of said department is presented with No. 6.

Said budget, approved by the military governor of the island, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, on the 25th of February of 1899, was published in the Official Gazette, the 5th of March next. By direction of the same general its effects were retroacted to the 1st of February, in which date the newly appointed functionaries of the department took possession of their respective offices, with the exception of the assistant secretary, who commenced the performance of his official functions on the 25th of January, and of the inspector-general of forests and chief of the department of agriculture, employees of the former régime, who by the direction of the intervening power held their offices since the 1st of January, and were afterwards confirmed, on the proposal of the undersigned.

The department, therefore, entered upon its duties with regularity on the 1st of February, and consequently the works referred to in this report have been performed during the five months transpired from the above date to the 30th of June last.

In the appointment of the functionaries of this department the undersigned has made the following changes:

First. To admit into the high offices of public works, mines, forests, and agriculture the Cubans who were graduated as civil and agronomical engineers in the United States and school of agriculture of the island of Cuba, situations never before reached by them, as the former legislation determined that such positions should be filled with graduates from the metropolis. Preference was systematically given in the new appointments, in equality in technical ability, to the men of the revolution and to those who had made sacrifices in its aid.

Second. To admit into the subaltern technical offices the constructors, surveyors, and experts with diplomas from the Professional School of Habana. These diplomas were not considered sufficient by the former administration to entitle the graduates to hold any technical official position.

Third. To give attractiveness to the profession of assistant of public works, which is very useful to the country, by suppressing in the estimate the fourth-class assistants, with the object of giving entrance in the third class with a salary of \$1,000 a year, instead of \$800, corresponding to the suppressed fourth class.

Fourth. To inaugurate the admission of the Cuban woman in the department, thus opening for ability a new field to which she was never entitled, owing to the general prejudice concerning her efficiency to hold public offices.

These modifications, which were in justice owed to the natives of the island and were accomplished to bestow on them due satisfaction, have been no obstacle to maintain in their charges several Spanish employees of worthy conditions who have accepted with courageous resignation the liberty of the colony.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

The 1st day of January of the present year found the provincial boards of agriculture, industries, and commerce in a full and complete state of disorganization, with no elements for their proper development and lacking the technical personnel that they should have in accordance with regulations concerning the matter.

In the new estimate, therefore, appropriations were made to endow said boards with the necessary technical employees they lacked and with the indispensable material for their service.

Before the 30th of June last the boards of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe were definitively reorganized and the necessary directions have been dictated for the reorganization of the board of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

The expenses of these boards were defrayed formerly with great difficulties by the provincial deputations (*diputaciones provinciales*), having passed now to the charge of the state, thus securing hereafter their efficiency and good exertions.

The salaried personnel of these boards are Cubans, holding the important offices of secretaries, the agricultural engineers from the school of the island.

To these boards are committed the study in their respective provinces of the actual state or conditions of agriculture, industries, and commerce, for aid and assistance to the government official centers, and especially to private parties, to spread the means of illustration and progress, with the object of ameliorating the existing affairs and to import from other countries such improvements as may be applicable to our climate, soil, and uses.

Once reorganized, said board's endeavors have been directed to the acquirement of statistic data regarding the agricultural and forestal richness of each province as a necessary base to study the proper direction to be taken for the development of same.

The gathering of data was commenced and is still in progress, although slowly and with great difficulty, owing to the state of complete disorganization in which the island was left by the war.

The agriculture office has submitted a project for the establishment of schools of agriculture, which is subjected to the study and consideration of the undersigned, and another one for the use of the water of the Ariguanabo River for irrigating the lands pertaining to the municipal districts of San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, and Guira de Melena.

In the last days of June the regulations for importing fertilizers used in tobacco culture were in procedure, and also the establishment of agricultural stations, experimental fields, and prizes to agricultors as stimulus or encouragement for the improvement of agriculture.

Study was commenced to introduce the necessary modifications in the official course in regard to petitions and concessions of agricultural colonies with the idea of averting difficulties to solicitors, thus facilitating the spreading of the benefits granted by the actual legislation.

The register of industrial and commercial properties existing on 1st of January of the present year, in the corresponding office, were found in so bad shape and in a form so improper for the object that it became necessary, by every means, to open a new set of books and transfer to them all relative to said properties during the Spanish rule. In this manner citations and consultations regarding rights secured by nationals and foreigners in Cuba before the American intervention, and which should be enforced in accordance with the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States can be accurately rendered.

This work originated extra expenses and labor of great importance inasmuch as no less than 6,779 applications were studied and examined to put in order the old archive.

To distinguish or to separate the two epochs, namely, the Spanish domination and the one inaugurated on the 1st of January, a new set of books were opened, in which the operations relative to said industrial and commercial properties have been recorded since that date, and subject to the legislature in force in the country.

The War Department of the United States, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, having issued Circular No. 12, dated on the 11th of April of the present year, in which it is directed that American patents and trade-marks be filed for due protection in the island, and it having been necessary to dictate regulations for the fulfillment of said command, this department passed a decree, which in its disposing part reads as follows:

First. That in the corresponding office of this department a special register be opened to transcribe in it the trade-marks and patents granted in Washington, and whose proprietors desire to make them extensive to this island in accordance with said circular.

Second. That the filing be done without further expenses to the solicitors.

Third. That for the inscription it be sufficient the petition of the party concerned, the certificate from the Patent Office in Washington, and that said patent or trade-mark has not been registered before in the island, in compliance with article 13 of the peace treaty with Spain, and in accordance with the expressed telegram; and

Fourth. That when the filing be done the petitioner shall be informed, and the registration published in the Official Gazette for general knowledge.

The special books referred to in the above decree once opened, the work in the office of industries and commerce was greatly increased. The number of applications for the registration of American patents and trade-marks up to the 30th of June, and the information obtained of the number which would apply for the same object in the future, news confirmed, judging from the number received after that date, led to foresee the necessity, already felt, of increasing the employees and material for said office, with the view of properly fulfilling this important service. It can be assured that the number of American patents and trade-marks presented for filing up to date is six times greater than the national and foreign combined ever presented in the same period of any epoch.

The undersigned secretary holds subject to consideration and study a full reorganization of this service, keeping in mind, the differences of localities surely to be counted on, the organization of the Patent Office of Washington, which doubtless is one of the best in the world.

Notwithstanding the design of carrying on said reorganization as soon as circumstances allow it, the task of extirpating several corruptions or abuses introduced in the matter of trade-marks, and which have long been in practice, has been commenced.

One of these petty corruptions was the practice of denying to the cigarette factories the use of same name and mark as those granted to cigar factories, if a special permit from the owner was not obtained, although such factories had no interest in the cigarette industry. With this bad habit the cigarette industry, which employs thousands of workers, mainly women and children, was restrained, without favoring in any way the cigar industry. As there was nothing legal concerning the matter, and as there was no reason whatever to justify this practice, it was parted with at the presentation of the first application; and it was declared that in the future it would not be considered unlawful to use the same name as marks for two so widely differing industries, whether they be owned or not by the same party.

Another corruption immediately suppressed was the reception of designs of branding iron for cigar factories, drawn by incompetent persons, lacking art and precision. Unscrupulous agents, upon a café table, would roughly draw the design of what—in the name of their patrons—they were to petition, and these designs were accepted without protest by the administration, giving place to the fact that the final design, drawn with care, skill, and knowledge, annexed to the title of property, greatly differed with the one accompanying the application.

The most important vitiated practice in the matter, found established in the department as inheritance of former times, was to cover with only one title of property, costing \$12.50 the mark for cigar factory, or properly the branding iron, and, in some instances, as many as six industrial designs solicited jointly with the mark, considering them as natural complements of same under the name of *habilitación de la marca* (fittings of the mark).

Such procedure, admitted by the cigar manufacturers and at the same time allowed by the administration, was, by every means, contrary to the strict interpretation of the law regarding the matter; and, furthermore, it resulted in detriment of the public treasury so far as, in the case of six designs, the income should amount to \$87.50, ingressing only \$12.50.

The empire of the law was reestablished as soon as the undersigned secretary could direct his attention to the careful study of this particular, and to overcome the natural resistance found to part with an old practice courageously maintained by the petitioners, to whom the increase of cost of their titles could not be pleasant, although adjusted to the legislation in force.

After the natural struggle with every opposer of the new measure, the end was reached without violence as to the acceptance of it, owing to the conviction operated in the minds of the manufacturers after the exact and careful study, on invitation from this department, of the legal text.

It is just to here declare, in honor of said manufacturers, that their resistance due to a long-established wrong practice, more than to avoid greater expenses, lasted only the indispensable time to convey to their minds the equitableness of the decision. Since that moment the legitimate income of the treasury regarding cigar factories was secured, and income is now collected with regularity.

Up to the 30th of June last were issued:

Titles of property on marks.....	1 49
Cédulas de privilegio (patentes).....	1

¹ During the months of July and August 83 were issued.

Said titles and patent rendered to the treasury of the island an income amounting to \$1,052.50 in American gold.

Trade-marks and patents were granted, although fees on same amounting to \$1,992.50 American gold (\$522.50 on trade-marks and \$1,470 on patents) remained uncollected up to said date. In consequence \$2,945 was the full amount of fees collected and credited up to the 30th of June last.

The service of weights and measures ruled by the regulations of 30th of May of 1882 dictated for the fulfillment of the law of 19th of July, 1849, and which was centralized by the Government general, was performed under such conditions that a great number of municipalities denounced its inefficacy and solicited that the same should be committed to them with the object of giving to the service all the vigor and efficiency demanded by its nature. Having given the matter full consideration, the governor-general assented and directed on the 6th of June, 1899, that thereafter the municipalities should be charged with the service, and authorized them to appoint the inspectors of weights and measures (*fieles almotacenes*). It was directed also in the same decree that the decimal metrical system should remain in force, although allowing the usage of weights and measures of the country and of those used in the United States of America, provided that the equivalents would always be expressed. The immediate inspection over the municipalities in this matter was intrusted to the civil governors in their respective provinces, and the superior inspection to the department of agriculture, industries, commerce, and public works.

The former administration, in its last days, promulgated a decree allowing the brokers to withdraw the bonds they had deposited according to law, as commercial notaries, considering them dismissed on the 1st of January, the date on which the Spanish rule would cease in the island.

The bonds withdrawn and the brokers dismissed, the commerce of the country was left lacking this class of notaries, indispensable for the rapidity and legal efficacy of commercial transactions.

Initiated in this department the study of the matter it was left on June 30, pending several conferences which were convenient to be held with the syndicate of the extinguished board of brokers and other commercial entities, with the object of presenting in due time to the Governor-General a project of reorganization of this service, bearing in mind the change operated in our commerce by the new circumstances and government.

The official exchange of Habana was never established in due form during the Spanish domination, notwithstanding the necessary legislation promulgated to the effect. Certain difficulties and resistances, never surmounted by said Government, afforded the opportunity to establish a bourse called "Private Exchange," whose quotations had no weight other than the willingness of the merchants.

Observing these unsettled conditions of affairs, contrary to law, this department ordered the office of agriculture, industries, and commerce to commence immediately to study the matter jointly with that referring to brokers with the view of giving it the best solution. On the 30th of June this study was not ended.

The movement of dispatches and communications in the referred to office until said date was as follows:

Entries on the correspondent registry.....	675
Issues on the correspondent registry.....	722

INSPECTION GENERAL OF FORESTS.

The area occupied by the public forests of the island is no less than 37,000 caballerias, equivalent to 496,540 hectares or 1,226,920 acres, as can be learned from the accompanying report submitted by the inspector-general of the branch.

Considering the total surface of the island, including adjacent isles and keys, to be 118,000 kilometers, as it is generally figured, the extension of the public forests, mentioned above, amounts to something over 4 per cent of the total area.

The forests exist distributed among the provinces in which the island is subdivided. (See accompanying plan marked with the number.) The most important provinces in account of their forests are Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara.

In the related 37,000 "caballerias," the forests on the littoral of the island and those on the adjoining keys are included. The natural product of one and other are wood for fuel and bark and leaves used for tanning hides.

The forests productive of timber for buildings and other purposes, in their greater number, are situated in the interior of the island, distant from the seashore.

This fact has diffculted and in many instances made impossible, owing to the complete absence of roads, to take advantage of its products, which are the most impor-

tant for their number, variety, dimensions, and quality; but in compensation it has saved them from destruction in this last period of wars and unsettled affairs. It can not be stated accurately, now a days, the amount of forests owned by the state in the island; and owing to the disorder and confusion of many years in public and private forests, it is probable that the public property in this line has suffered great deforcements, appearing as of private property, with no title to justify it, considerable extension of same.

It is the intention of the undersigned secretary to initiate as soon as possible the marking of limits and bounds of said forests, and to regulate the availments, thus avoiding detriments to them.

In this particular direction nothing is to be expected from private parties, as their interest lays only on the most rapid and greater profits, forgetting the benefit bestowed on the coming generations by the conservation of public forests.

The lack of official vigilance of the forests during the civil war and the depauperated conditions of a great number of families gave place to many clandestine availments. The inspection-general of forests, in agreement with the direction-general of customs, commenced the reestablishment of observance of the law demanding the "guías," or official permits, prescribed by same for the export of forestal products. The restraining of the abuse has commenced, but it is necessary to persist for its total extirpation.

The proper office commissioned two assistants to inspect the littoral of the municipalities of Batabanó, Quivicán, Güira de Melena, Cárdenas y Sagua, giving them instructions to be made known by the local authorities that the regulations regarding forestal availments were at present in full vigor and force and that they were compelled to assist the administration in its desire to stop the abnormal conditions of the service.

The circumstance of having been the authorities and employees recently appointed originated some difficulties which were promptly removed by the explanations given and the good will of said authorities.

The prostration in which the country was at the ending of the Spanish domination has prevented the active demand for forestal availments. Nevertheless 65 "guías" or permits for said availments have been issued; three dispatches of availments in the haciendas comuneras denominated Rio Hondo, in Trinidad; Viana en el Calabazar, and Cupeyes Abajo, in Moron, have been initiated and ended, and a forestal production has been obtained appraised in \$5,097.80.

INSPECTION GENERAL OF MINES.

It is the duty of the undersigned secretary to state that the delivering inventory of the department of mines turned over to the actual administration by the former does not contain the general register of the mines of the island of Cuba, and, furthermore, that said book has not been found among the others received. In return, exists a cabinet of minerals and rocks composed of more than 2,000 specimens not contained in said inventory, although of no utility owing to the lack of the correspondent catalogue and to the uncertainty of the proceeding localities. Public rumor and, above all, the owners of mines assure that said book register existed in the inspection general of the branch. Without this book it is a difficult task to obtain an exact idea of the mineral richness in exploitation, and also to determine with accuracy the legal standing of each mine; therefore the loss is truly lamentable.

On the occupation of the island by the American Government the disorganization of the service of mines existed not only in the inspection general, but also in the provincial governments.

In the province of Puerto Principe the registers of petitions and of titles of property of mines had disappeared, and, moreover, the funds that private parties had deposited in the civil government for reglementary expenses of inspection and demarcations of the Solicited mines.

The province of Santiago de Cuba lacks also data concerning the mines of the province, owing, as asserted by the civil government, to the fact that when the city was plundered by the Spanish troops the archives were also ransacked.

The first care of the department was to amend in some way so deplorable deficiencies.

With the object of reconstructing the lost registers in the archives of Puerto Principe it was directed that, by means of the Official Gazette of Habana and Official Bulletin of the province, the owners of mines be summoned and requested to inscribe in said government their respective titles of property.

As complement of said orders, the chief engineer of public works of the province was charged provisionally with this service, inasmuch as the employees of mines of the oriental region were not appointed at the time.

The military governor of Santa Clara, General Bates, on taking possession of his charge in January last, suspended all the official business concerning mines. This measure, doubtless provisional, was suspended by direction of the governor-general of the island on proposal of this department reestablishing the course of business, and thus avoiding damages to the concerned parties.

From the established facts it can be deduced that it is impossible to present an accurate note of the granted mines and to say anything relating the legal state of each one.

In the period of the time referred to in this report directions were issued to gather notices and data to lighting the chaos in which this service was standing. The results have not been satisfactory up to present, but it is necessary to persist in the task.

At the arrival of this point the secretary of the department has but to state that the branches of forests and mines have come to the American administration as an entangled legacy that is necessary to unravel with great labor, time, and expenses.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The civil buildings owned by the state in the island of Cuba were never subjected, during the past administration, to a formal inventory, and on account of this a note of same indicating the principal circumstances affecting each one of them can not be presented.

All the documents relative to this property were, and still are, under the charge of the department of finance, and they have been always so incomplete that the branch of public works never has been able to obtain exact knowledge of the number of the civil buildings owned by the state.

It is probable that in this line of property something has occurred similar to what has been stated regarding the public forests.

The office of civil constructions of the inspection general of public works had under its charge during the former régime, and still has in the present one, the study, inspection, and direction of new works in the civil buildings of the several branches of the public administration, and also their conservation and repairs; fulfills all the work committed to it by the authorities in its particular line, such as establishing boundaries, appraisements, and in properties of the state, and submits informations relative to matters in which it is convenient to obtain its opinion.

During the last ten years the appropriations for conservation and repairs on civil buildings of the state were successively diminished, and during the last three years they were not cashed, although the provisions were consigned in the budgets.

All the buildings referred to are greatly affected by the abandonment in which they have been, and they are in need of general repairs and sanitary works. They must also be adapted to the offices of the present organization as soon as the new exigencies of the service are fully known.

During the first six months of the present year the office of civil constructions has performed only a few urgent works, unworthy of special mention.

The total expenses of repair amounted to \$901.95, as can be learned from the accompanying report of the architect of the state.

All the railroads of the island of Cuba are private property excepting the military railroad between Jucaro and Moron, which belongs to the state.

The correspondent concessions, with the exception of those referring to a few systems of less importance and to the tramways of Habana and Gibara, have been granted to perpetuity, and they have been built in totally without aid or subvention whatever from the state or towns.

By article 27 of the law of provisions of the 5th of June, 1880, the state assumed the obligation to facilitate the construction of the grand system of railroads of the island of Cuba, giving the preference to the following roads:

	Kilometers.
Between Santa Clara and Sancti Spíritus	80
From Sancti Spíritus to San Luis de las Enramadas, passing by Ciego de Avila, Puerto Principe, Victoria de las Tunas, Bayamo, and Jiguaní	475
From Victoria de las Tunas to San Luis de las Enramadas, passing by Holguín	159
Between Bayamo and Manzanillo	54
Between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz del Sur	78
Between San Miguel de Nuevitas and Zanja	89
Between Holguín and Gibara	30
Between Canoa and Bahía de Nipe	46
Between El Cristo and Guaso	56
Between Santa Catalina de Guaso and Sagua de Tánamo	65
Total length	1,132

The concessions of the several parts of these lines were to be granted by public auction, serving as base in same the subvention or guaranteed capital, by the state, according to each case, mediating bondage, subventioning:

First. With the exemption of duties on the necessary materials imported.

Second. With the annual payment of a sum not exceeding \$2,700 per kilometer operated, to be reimbursed with half of the gross products of the road; or with a guaranty of interest of the whole or part of the invested capital, participating by halves in this second case of the dividends, when the shareholders would obtain more than 8 per cent of interest.

Third. By ceding gratuitously to the companies the lands, property of the state or towns, necessary for the construction and operating of the lines, and,

Fourth. With the right of forcible expropriation—on account of public utility, previous indemnification—of private property indispensable for the building and operating of the road.

By the same law the government was authorized to grant these concessions without the necessity of previously approved project, and demanding only certain technical execution and tracing and a fixed itinerary.

By effects of this law were derogated in this particular all the ones erstwhile dictated, which, owing to its unlengthy restrictions, restrained the initiative of those desirous to invest capital in this kind of enterprise.

The former administration tried twice to auction these roads, and, notwithstanding the advantages offered, obtained no result.

In the period of the war one of these roads—that between Puerto Principe and Santa Cruz del Sur—was granted by the commander in chief of the army of operations in Cuba to a private party without public auction, warranted by a royal decree dictated to the effect as a political measure.

The granted subvention consisted in the guaranty of an annual interest of 8 per cent of the capital invested, which, in accordance with the approved project, amounted to \$760,000.

In the article 4 of said royal decree, agreed to in council of ministers, it was directed that the minister of ultramar should inform the congress of the authorization conferred on the governor-general of Cuba to grant such concession with the narrated conditions, with the object to obtain the necessary sanction thereof.

This department has no notice of the obtention of this sanction.

The change of sovereignty in Cuba has resulted, therefore, of great opportunity in matter of railroads of general service, as the island is now free of compromises and ties of every kind, and steps can be taken in the most convenient direction regarding the matter. The study of the Spanish system regarding subventions to be paid exclusively by the Cuban people should be considered.

On the 30th of June last the extension of the Cuban railroads, according to the accompanying report submitted by the inspection of the branch, was as follows:

	Kilometers.
Roads of general service	1, 502. 237
Roads of private service and public use	287. 297
Roads of private service	660. 000
Total	2, 449. 836

The figures referring to the private roads, used in farms and industrial centers for exclusive transportation of products and materials, are only approximate, owing to the construction of many of them without official knowledge.

The surreptitious development of roads of private interest is an important fact, which denounces the scarce aid rendered to private enterprises by the former administration. Lacking administration facilities the owners of farms and factories boldly carried on the building of their lines, occupying lands of public domain for the satisfaction of peremptory and absolute necessities, at the risk of having applied to them, afterwards, the penalties of the law.

The actual administration lessened with the occurrences of the former, ought to vigorize such enterprises, facilitating the means for the rapid and easy development of same.

The law promulgated by the American Congress in the month of February, 1899, called the Foraker law, prohibiting every kind of concessions in the line of public works, forests, mines, etc., during the period of the American occupation of the island, has restrained the dispatch of many petitions for the construction of railroads and other works of general utility.

To accommodate the convenience of the petitioners with what in definite terms is directed in said law, the undersigned secretary adopted the temperament of allowing official course on said petitions to proceed, accordingly to enforced legislation, until

in state of receiving final resolution, in which state they were archived, with the knowledge of the parties concerned, having received none, in accordance to the prohibition of the expressed law.

In this manner, without prejudice as to the obtainable resolution, in the future, the interested parties are in possession of a long work already accomplished, and are vested with the right of priority in case of the derogation of the Foraker law, having nothing to do once obtained the concession, but to commence, without further delay, the projected works or service.

On the 16th of May of the present year the governor-general of the island directed that in the term of two months exact copies of all concessions regarding railroads and other public works should be presented to this department, with the object of recording them; thus completing the documents relative to said services. This order was published in the *Gazette of Habana* the 18th of same month.

On the 30th of June the two months' term was still in course.

In the first six months of the actual year some liveliness has been noted in the petitions of public works, having been many of them withdrawn in the moment the interested parties were informed of the existence of the Foraker law.

Three authorizations for studying new lines have been issued.

The first on the 20th of April last, to Mr. Felipe M. Beltran, for an electric power operating tramway between Cerro and Hoyo Colorado (province of Habana), passing by Puentes Grandes, Curazao, Quemados, La Lisa, Arroyo Arenas, and Punta Brava, occupying, if necessary, the western highroad (between Habana and San Cristobal), which passes by said towns. The project ought to be presented within six months.

The second on the 16th of May, to Mr. Jorge L. Dehogues, for an electric tramway, consisting of two lines. The one coming shall part from the Colon Cemetery, through Twelfth street of the Vedado, Seventh street, Vedado avenue, Marina, Ancha del Norte, Belascoain, Neptuno, Galiano, San José, Industria, San José, Monserrate, and Lamparilla to Oficios street, and the other one going shall commence in Oficios street, running through Luz street, Egido, Dragones, Galiano, Salud, Belascoain, Ancha del Norte, Vedado avenue, and Seventh street to Twelfth, with a branch from Marina street to Agua Dulce Bridge, running through Infanta avenue. This project should be presented within six months.

The third authorization was granted on 29th of May, to Mr. John A. McLean, as representative of the New York and London Cuban Association, Limited, to carry on the study of a railroad between Habana and Güines, passing by San José de las Lajas and intermedial towns. This project should be presented for due course within eight months.

All these authorizations have been granted, mediating bond, and without conceding rights against the administration, nor limiting in any way the faculty to grant similar authorizations for the study of same lines to different parties in accordance in every respect with the general law of public works and regulations dictated for fulfillment of same.

It was also agreed to grant authorization to Mr. Ramón García Mon for the study of a railroad from the Pescante del Morro de la Habana to the town of Cojimar, but having not deposited the reglementary bonds the authorization remains in suspension.

On the 30th of June last were in course the transferences of the concessions of the following roads:

First. The transference of the railroads of Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, and of Cienfuegos to Villaclara to an English company denominated "Cuban Central Railways, Limited."

Second. The transference of the Ferro-Carril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana to the Cuban Electric Company.

Third. The transference of the Primera Empresa de Vapores y Ferro-Carril de Regla á Guanabacoa, called La Prueba, to the same Cuban Electric Company.

In the same date were in official course the projects of railroads mentioned below:

First. An electric tramway for the city of Cienfuegos.

Second. A narrow-gauge road for the private use of the Providencia sugar plantation (municipality of Güines) from the batey (mills, boiler houses, etc.) of said farm to the landing on the Rosario beach, in the cove of La Broa, on the south coast of the island.

Third. A branch between La Chorrera and Marianao beach for the company Habana Electric Railways.

Fourth. A branch of the railroad La Prueba, in the town of Regla, from the littoral of the port, for transporting materials destined to the reconstruction of said road; and

Fifth. A line of general service to connect the extreme points of the railroads of Trinidad and Sancti-Spiritus.

In June were approved by this department the acts of official tests of the three iron bridges built by the Western Railroad Company across the rivers Palacios,

Bacunaguas, and Santa Clara, in the province of Pinar del Rio, having been, in consequence, authorized for public transit in accordance with the report rendered by the inspection of railroads intrusted with said test.

For better intelligence of all that has been said regarding the general system of Cuban railroads, the plan accompanying the report submitted by inspection of railroads may be consulted.

HIGHROADS.

The only provinces of the island in possession of highroads, properly named, are Habana and Pinar del Rio.

Highroads are classified, according to their width, in three orders: Those of the first order are 8 meters wide; those of the second 7, and those of the third 6. The "firme"—that is to say, the roadway—in highroads of the first order is 5.50 meters wide; in those of the second, 5 meters, and 4.50 meters in those of the third order.

The thickness of the roadway, generally, is little less than 0.30 meter in the center and 0.15 in the sides.

Of the first order exist four finished and one unfinished, and of the third, three finished and one commenced; in total, twelve highroads.

The finished highroads of the first order are:

	Kilometers.
1. Between Habana and Güines, or of the southeast, with	46. 837
2. Between Luyanó and La Gallega, or of the east, connecting with the former, with	14. 240
3. Between Habana and Bejucal, or of the south, with	23. 837
4. Between Habana and San Cristobal, or of the west, with	89. 530
The commenced one of the first order is between Consolacion del Sur and the western railroad station of the same name, with a projected extension of 3 kilometers.	
It has, finished	. 300
Total extension of highroads of the first order, finished	<u>174. 744</u>

The second-order highroads finished are:

1. Between Guanajay and Mariel, with	13. 000
2. Between Pinar del Rio and La Coloma, with	25. 000
The unfinished second-order highroad is between Guanajay and Cabañas, with a projected extension of 19.000 kilometers, of which it has finished ..	
	18. 000
Total extension of highroads of the second order finished	<u>56. 000</u>

The finished highroads of the third order are:

1. Between Cotorro and Santa María del Rosario, a branch of the highroad to Güines, with	2. 274
2. Between Cuatro Caminos and La Canoa, also a branch of the former, with ..	3. 568
3. Between Arroyo Apolo and Managua, a branch of the highroad to Bejucal, with	14. 600
The commenced one of the third order is between Artemisa and Cayajabos, with a projected extension of 12.100 kilometers and has finished	
	1. 500
Total extension of highroads of the third order finished	<u>21. 942</u>

Total extension of finished highroads of the three orders

252. 686

Of the 252.686 kilometers of finished highroads, 132.886 kilometers, are in the province of Habana and 119.800 kilometers in Pinar del Rio, as follows:

	Kilo- meters.	Kilo- meters.
Province of Habana:		
Highroads of the first order	112. 444	
Highroads of the second order	0	
Highroads of the third order	20. 442	
		<u>132. 886</u>
Province of Pinar del Río:		
Highroads of the first order	63. 300	
Highroads of the second order	56. 000	
Highroads of the third order	1. 500	
		<u>119. 800</u>
Total		<u>252. 686</u>

To the twelve highroads narrated above two more must be added—one of first order and one of the second—attempted in the last days of the former administration, without previous project, with the idea of giving employment to workingmen, thus keeping them from incorporating to the revolutionary files. The one of the first order is between Güines and San Nicolás, with a calculated extension of 14 kilometers, which had leveled the first two kilometers, and a small bridge built in the kilometer No. 1.

The one of the second order begins in the fifteenth kilometer of the highroad between Guanajay and Cabañas, and was to end at Quebra Hacha, with a total length of 1.136 kilometers. To finish it it was necessary only to place and roll the broken stone in the extension of 1 kilometer and to repair the three laborers' quarters constructed, and which suffered by the war.

These two highroads are mentioned separately from above, owing to the fact that the portions commenced are not completely finished.

As a general rule, in every 5 or 6 kilometers has been built one highroad keeper's quarters, with the necessary departments for lodging them with their families, and to keep in them the implements and tools of the highroad service, the dray carts and other utensils, and to stable the draft horses, mules, and oxen. Most of these quarters are stone buildings with tile roofing and fenced courts.

Of the 253 kilometers of highroads in service as narrated above, the two-thirds were in very bad condition on the 1st of January, owing to the effects of war and abandonment.

Of the 47 highroad keepers' quarters existing before the war, 25 were partially or totally burned down, and the remaining 22 are in great need of repairs of more or less importance.

The bridges also suffered considerably by the civil war, inasmuch as both belligerent parties destroyed every one which they considered of some utility to the enemy.

When the reorganization of the service of public works was accomplished, the repairing of highroads was commenced, giving employment to a great number of laborers.

In the first six months of the present year the works performed on highroads have been as follows:

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND GÜINES, FIRST SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	lineal meters..	2. 754
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	28. 376
Stones accumulated and broken.....	cubic meters..	28. 000
Stones used for filling holes on the road.....	do.....	204. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	10. 000
Earth dug out of ditches and transported out of the high roads, cubic meters.....		181. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

The bed of the stream under bridge of kilometer 6 has been picked, transporting 60 cubic meters of earth at a distance of 35 meters. The same work was done under the bridge of kilometer 16, digging out a great quantity of earth, and leaving the bed of the stream in good condition for the free course of waters. The bed of every stream was carefully cleaned with the same object.

TREES.

The trees thrown by the storm of the 24th of May, 1899, still alive were replanted, and those useless were transported out of the road.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND GÜINES, SECOND SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	221. 044
Stones accumulated and broken.....	cubic meters..	28. 000
Stones used in filling holes on the road.....	do.....	166. 000
Surface repaved	square meters..	2, 828. 000
Earth dug out of the ditches and transported out of the road....	cub. meters..	220. 000

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of all streams were widened and picked, transporting on wheelbarrows 145 cubic meters of earth to the convenient places.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

A general cleansing of highroad keeper's quarters located at Potrero Dique was performed, hauling out a great quantity of rubbish existing, owing to the lodging in it of the Spanish troops during the war. After this work was done the house was inhabitable and in good sanitary condition. The grass in the court was cut in an extension of 2,125 square meters, and in the plant beds in an extension of 15,400 square meters.

TREES.

Every tree of highroad in kilometer 7 was pruned.

OTHER WORKS.

One hundred and thirty-one iron rails were gathered from the Spanish blockhouses of San José de las Lajas and 24 more from behind the church of said town, depositing them on the footway of the highroad. The implements, tools, and materials pertaining to the projected highroad between Güines and San Nicolás, which were deposited in a cart factory in Güines, were retaken.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN LUYANO AND LA GALLEGA, OR OF THE EAST.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches	linear meters..	877
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	41.190
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	11.000
Stones used for filling holes on the road	do.....	5.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	14.000
Earth dug from ditches	cubic meters..	101.000

OTHER WORKS.

The defensive line built by the Spanish troops over the ditches in kilometers 8 and 9 were demolished, and the ditches were dug anew. On the 30th of June this work was ending.

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of streams under bridges were thoroughly cleaned for facilitating the natural course of water. The high part of the wooden bridge of Martin Perez was torn down owing to its ruinous state.

On the 30th of June this work was nearly concluded. This work is provisional. Meantime arrives the new iron bridge 60 feet long, already contracted and ordered from the United States. Its cost, delivered on the wharf of Regla, will amount to \$3,400.

TREES.

The trees thrown down by the storm of the 4th of May were replanted. Those useless were hauled off the road.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND BEJUCAL, OR OF THE SOUTH.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches	linear meters..	1.029
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	120.515
Stone accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	566.000
Stone used in filling up holes on the road	do.....	116.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	620.000
Earth dug from ditches	cubic meters..	74.000

BUILDING WORKS.

The job of replacing several planks and bridging joists, and of renewing the balustrade or railing on the bridge across the Bejucal River in kilometer 26 was nearly ended.

The necessary material for the reconstruction of the railing on the right-hand side of the bridge in the vicinity of Arroyo Apolo was accumulated on the spot.

KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The necessary materials for the reconstruction of the fences and for repairing roofs and general cleansing of quarters were left accumulated.

HIGHROAD FROM HABANA TO SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, FIRST SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	74.72
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	900.00
Stones used for filling up holes on roads	do.....	385.00
Surface repaved	square meters..	1, 436.00
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	2, 955.00

BUILDING WORKS.

All beds of streams, up and down, were cleaned with the view of expediting the currents.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Two departments of the ruins of the quarters of Macastá were thoroughly repaired, roofing and paving them, and replacing doors and window shutters. In this work were utilized the materials from the demolished quarters of Punta Brava.

Rubbish was hauled out of three departments of the ruins of the quarters at Anafé. The wells of these two quarters were cleaned, and also the one pertaining to the quarters of Arroyo Arenas.

Materials for the necessary repairs on roofs, painting, whitewashing, etc., in other quarters were left accumulated:

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, SECOND SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches	linear meters..	465.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	220.665
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	98.000
Stones used in filling up holes on the road	do.....	31.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	52.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc	cubic meters..	60.000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The quarters in kilometers 42 and 48 were cleaned and repaired.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN HABANA AND SAN CRISTOBAL, OR OF THE WEST, THIRD SECTION.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	250.350
Surface repaved	do.....	80.000
Earth dug out from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	30.000

BUILDING WORKS.

Owing to the damages caused by the war, the transit on this road was interrupted from kilometer 63 to the town of San Cristobal, where it ends. Transit was reestablished to kilometer 87, that is say, to the Yaguasa bridges beyond the village of Canclaria, having been necessary for the purpose to repair the abutments and replace flooring of iron rails on two bridges in kilometer 63, on one in kilometer 65, and the San Juan bridge in kilometer 77, and the building of two provisional wooden bridges in kilometers 70 and 78.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Two portable quarters that were found on a lot of the town of Artemisa were cleaned and moved, the one to the place where the quarters of Las Mangas was formerly situated, in kilometer 67, and the other to kilometer 76, where the Bayate one existed. Three departments of the Rio Hondo quarters, in kilometer 89, which were destroyed during the war, were roofed anew and furnished with shutters.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN GUANAJAY AND MARIEL.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	75.627
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	326.000
Stones used in filling up holes in road	do.....	382.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	3, 250.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	14.000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

The quarters in kilometers 12 were thoroughly cleansed.

HIGHROAD FROM PINAR DEL RIO TO LA COLOMA.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	86.852
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	29.000
Stones used in refilling holes on road.....	do.....	49.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	219.000
Earth dug from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	42.000

BUILDING WORKS.

The beds of all streams were cleaned, thus expediting the currents.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Four quarters on this highroad were destroyed by the war. To reestablish the service it became necessary to fit up five blockhouses situated in kilometers 9, 11, 14, 17, and 23, used by the Spanish troops for keepers' lodgings. Two palm-leaf huts were built also for the same purpose.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN GUANAJAY AND CABAÑAS.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	linear meters..	110.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	59.475
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	50.000
Stones used in refilling holes on road	do.....	39.000
Surface repaved	square meters..	194.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	35.000

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTERS.

Repairs of less importance were performed on quarters of kilometer 7.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN EL COTORRO AND SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	linear meters..	340.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches	square meters..	3,331.000
Stones accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	735.000
Earth dug out of ditches, etc	do.....	113.000

In the 735 cubic meters of stones accumulated are included 100 meters of the 173 necessary for the 565 lineal meters left unlaid on the 30th of June.

To the 113 cubic meters of earth dugged 183 more must be added, which were employed in the building of an embankment 0.50 meters high, to raise a level.

The repairs on this highroad have been totally accomplished in the 2,270 meters of its entire length. For the building of the highroad it was necessary to dig it anew and lay and roll the stones.

HIGHROAD FROM CUATRO CAMINOS TO LA CANOA.

In this highroad, a branch of the one to Güines, with a little more than 3½ kilometers of extension, 30 meters of ditches were digged, 10,060 meters of footways were abated, and 86 cubic meters of broken stones were employed in filling up holes on same.

HIGHROAD BETWEEN ARROYO APOLO AND MANAGUA.

ROADWAYS, FOOTWAYS, AND DITCHES.

Digging of new ditches.....	lineal meters..	500.000
Abatement of footways and cleansing of ditches.....	square meters..	34.000
Stone accumulated and broken	cubic meters..	542.000
Stone used in refilling holes.....	do.....	346.000
Surface repaved.....	square meters..	1,880.000
Earth dug out from ditches, etc.....	cubic meters..	228.000

BUILDING WORKS.

A provisional passway over bridge No. 7, kilometer 12, in bad condition, was constructed.

HIGHROAD KEEPER'S QUARTER.

The portable building of kilometer 8 was unpinned and transported to the same spot occupied by the one destroyed by the war in the kilometer 18, where it was rebuilt, roofing it anew with corrugated and galvanized iron tiles.

Moreover, the necessary materials for repairing the others were accumulated.

OLD ROADS.

In neither of the four official reports published by the branch of public works due attention is paid to the necessary works for fitting for traveling and maintenance of the public roads which of old exist in the island, named, the ones, royal roads (*caminos reales*) and the others neighboring roads (*caminos vecinales*), which are very interesting to the development of the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the country.

From the work of the deceased geographer, Esteban Pichardo, father of the laborious and intelligent assistant secretary of this department, published in 1865, under the name of "*Camino de la Isla de Cuba—Itinerarios*" it can be learned with astonishment that the extension of this class of roads reaches the high figure of 20,000 kilometers.

From this work we extract the following résumé worthy of stating:

	Cuban leagues.
One general road, which commences in Mantua, province of Pinar del Río, and ends in Baracoa, province of Santiago de Cuba, with an extension of.....	342
Two on the oriental and occidental limits of the island, one from Mantua to Cape San Antonio, Roncalli light-house, and the other from Baracoa to Maisí Point, Concha light-house, with	41.40
Total.....	383.40

As can be observed, the island can be traveled through them from end to end; that is to say, from the light-house on Cape San Antonio to the light-house of Cape Maisí.

Twenty-seven roads, substituting the general one, with an extension of....	258.30
Six hundred and twenty-nine caminos vecinales, with.....	4,251.80

In the island exist, therefore, 659 public roads, which reach a total extension in Cuban leagues of..... 4,893.50

These 4,893.50 leagues are equivalent to nearly 20,748½ kilometers, allowing 4 kilometers, 240 to the league, length which would suffice to go half way around the world.

Examining the work of Pichardo, it is evident that there are not two towns, even more, two farms, which are not connected by a road, more or less wide, and, nevertheless, they have no communication at all during the rainy season, owing to the abandonment in which they have been since many years ago.

To solve the problem of giving circulation and exit to the products of the island, it would be sufficient to repair the bad passages of these roads, to reestablish the destroyed bridges and organize afterwards a service for the maintenance of them, appointing a technical body of officers educated to this specialty, which could be easily gathered and instructed in the several localities interested in the good traveling conditions of said roads.

It is so understood by the Hon. John R. Brooke, governor-general of the island, and to this end his efforts are to be directed.

The existing highroads are to be repaired and maintained because they exist, and it would be unwise to abandon them, but at present there will be no new ones built in attention to their expensive survey, their dilatory and expensive construction, and to their expensive maintenance; in short, because they prove contrary to the actual interests of the island, which consists in producing immediately, transporting with facilities, and to export without further delay.

On the 30th of June some data requested from several localities as to the conditions of roads after the war were at hand. With their aid a full judgment of the necessary repairs to be performed can be achieved. To fulfill this design with the order and unity required, a circular addressed to the civil governors of the provinces, containing a questionnaire concerning the most important facts to be known, was prepared. Issued later on said circular, the data referred to are arriving at present.

CANALS FOR IRRIGATION AND WATER AVAILS.

No navigation canals exist in the island of Cuba.

The only one existing for irrigating purposes derives into the farms of the municipalities of Güines y La Catalina the water from the Mayabeque. No official business concerning this canal has been transacted during the last six months.

This department, in the same months, has had no intervention with those of city supply, with the exception of the one supplying the city of Cienfuegos.

This canal is of private property and its owners claimed against the municipality for having seized the administration of same. The matter was left in official course on the 30th of June last.

The paper mills located in Puentes Grandes (province of Habana), which are the only ones of the kind in the island, filed a request for the granting of a certain quantity of water derived from the Almendares River, destined to move a powerful turbine that was to be set in the factory.

The official course on this matter was nearly ended on the last day of June, the party concerned having been notified that the resolution would remain in suspension in accordance with the prohibition established by the Foraker law, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this report.

COAST LIGHTING.

The light-houses of the island, enumerated from west to east by the north, are:

North coast.

1. On Cape San Antonio.
2. On Morro Castle (Habana).
3. On Point of Maya (Matanzas).
4. On Key Diana (Cárdenas).
5. On Key Piedras del Norte (Cárdenas).
6. On Key Cruz del Padre (Cárdenas).
7. On Key Bahía de Cádiz (off Sagua).
8. On Boca de Sagua.
9. On Key Frances (Caibarién).
10. On Key Paredón Grande (off Key Romano).
11. On Point of Maternillos (Nuevitas).
12. On Point of Prácticos (Nuevitas).
13. On Point Peregrina (Gibara).
14. On Point Lucrecia.
15. On Baracoa.
16. On Point of Maisí.

South coast (from east to west).

17. On Morro of Santiago de Cuba.
18. On Cape Cruz.
19. Of Villanueva (Cienfuegos).
20. On Key Piedras del Sur (south of Cochinos Cove).
21. On Rocks of Diego Pérez (south of the Zapata Península).
22. In Batabanó.

Four of these light-houses, namely, on Morro of Habana, on Bahía de Cádiz, on Paredón Grande and Point of Maternillos, are of first order; those on Cape San Antonio, Point Lucrecia, Point Maisí, and Cape Cruz, in total 4, are of second order; of third order is the light-house Villanueva; and those on Point of Maya and on Morro of Santiago de Cuba, in total 2, are of fourth order. The remaining 11 are only port lights.

When the American Government took possession of the administration of the island on the 1st of January, 1899, all the light-houses were intrusted, certainly with good judgment, for avoiding the difficulties of the moment, to the American functionaries, chiefs of customs of the respective localities, who for the present sustained in their places nearly every keeper at the service of the former administration.

According to news obtained by this department in said month, four light-houses were utterly destroyed during the war between Spain and the United States, namely, the one on Key Diana, off the port of Cárdenas, the one on the Morro of Santiago de Cuba, the one named Villanueva, at the entrance of the port of Cienfuegos, and the floating one of Diego Pérez, south of the Zapata Península.

The one on Point of Prácticos, in Nuevitas, and the one on Cape Cruz suffered so considerably that they were deemed useless.

The first care of the American authorities, after having surmounted the difficulties of the first moment, was to reestablish provisionally the light-houses of Santiago de Cuba, Cape Cruz, and Villanueva in Cienfuegos, and also to establish one in the port of Guantánamo, not contained in the above statement, utilizing the apparatus deposited in that place by the Spanish administration.

A few days after having taken possession of their respective offices the functionaries of this department promulgated a decree defining the legal situation of the keepers of light-houses, according to the laws by which they were ruled, as an indispensable measure for receiving the service from the American authorities.

By said decree, dated on the 21st of February and published in the Official Gazette of Habana the 3d of March, the light-house keepers who held their situation uninterruptedly in the light-houses not destroyed by the war at the ending of the Spanish domination in the island were confirmed in their charges, and those pertaining to the destroyed ones were declared with rights to be employed anew, provided they did not leave the island; and with the condition to report to the chief engineer of public works of the region where they lived and inscribe their names in the list formed of those who were in the same situation.

The estimate of expenses of the department contains 10 first light-house keepers with a salary of \$800 annually; 19 seconds, with \$640; and 20 thirds, with \$600; and by the stated decree were confirmed in their charges 10 firsts, 12 seconds, and 14 thirds, which were at the time holding their places; that is to say, a total of 36 light-house keepers against 49 contained in the approved estimate.

In the last days of February the branch of public works of this department was charged with the light-houses existing in the western region (provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio) excepting the one on Morro Castle, and also of those of the central region (provinces of Mantanzas and Santa Clara) with the exception of Villanueva and Key Piedras del Sur, south of the Cochinos Cove.

In April, the light-houses on points of Maternillos and Prácticos, in Nuevitas, were intrusted to said branch, and in June, Villanueva and Key Piedras del Sur.

At the ending of June, 1899, all the light-houses of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and the one on Morro Castle of Habana, were still under the control of the American authorities.

The windlass and house of the light of the port of Batabanó have been repaired.

In the blacksmith shop of the branch (Habana), the lantern of the light-house of Point of Prácticos, dismounted and brought to this city by the former administration during the war with the United States, has been repaired.

The chief engineer of public works, of the western region, has been directed to study the establishment of port lights in Mariel and Cabañas, and of two light-houses of second order, one on Point Gobernadora, in the entrance to Bahía Honda, and the other on Key Jutías, near the landing of Arroyos de Mantua, all located on the north coast between Habana and Cape San Antonio.

This portion of the coast has no lighting at all, and it is very dangerous owing to the abundance of rocks and shoals. For this reason the former administration projected the construction on it of four light-houses and one port light.

The light-house on Key Diana, totally destroyed by the war, as it has been stated above, was rebuilt on the same place. The works commenced on the 3d of April, and were ended on the 17th of May, having been put in service again on the night of the 22d of the same month, as was published in the Official Gazette of Habana for general knowledge.

The total cost amounted to \$2,497.25, American gold.

On the 30th of June were ended the studies of the projects of repairs on the light-house of Point of Maya, at the entrance of the port of Matanzas, and of the light-house on Key Frances, off the port of Caibarien, which were left pending approbation and execution.

On the same date informations and data for the project of the important repairs on the light-houses of the first order on Bahía de Cádiz, off Sagua, and on Key Paredon Grande, north of Key Romano, were gathered, and also for the reconstruction of Villanueva and of the one on Key Piedras del Sur.

The project of reestablishing the floating light of Diego Perez, south of the Zapata Peninsula, was in official course. The Menendez & Co. line of steamers of the south coast is the party mostly interested in the reconstruction and good service of said light, and had promised to furnish, at their cost, a new vessel in substitution of the one destroyed and which had been presented to the government by them, being of the charge of the administration all other expenses.

The pharos of Point of Prácticos, in the entrance of the port of Nuevitas (province of Puerto Príncipe), was lighted again on the night of the 26th of May, as it was published for general knowledge in the Gazette of Habana the 31st of same month.

The luminous apparatus of this pharos was repaired in the blacksmith shop of public works in this city, as it has been mentioned above.

The pharos of the first order on Point of Maternillos was inspected by the acting chief of public works of said province to determine the necessary repairs to be performed on it, to be placed in good condition for service.

Referring to the province of Santiago de Cuba, the notices obtained by this department are to the effect that the sea lighting was carried on with no difficulties.

As a résumé of what has been said regarding light-houses, the undersigned must state that, with the only exception of the floating Diego Perez, the lighting of the coast of the island on the 30th of June was completely reestablished, and the service was performed in the same way as before the outbreak of the war between Spain and the United States.

WORKS IN PORTS.

The committees of works in ports (*juntas de obras del puerto*) were established by the former administration, giving to them a similar organization to those in Spain.

They were composed of ex officio and elective members. The ex officio members were the civil governor of the province, or the mayor of the locality, as chairman; the captain of the port; the chief of customs; the engineer of public works of the province; the appointed engineer director of works, and other functionaries. The elective ones were members of the provincial deputation and of the common council, appointed by these corporations, and a number of merchants and shipowners.

The object of the committees was to substitute the state, under its guardianship, in all relative to works demanded by the interests and development of the port, administering the special funds appropriated for the payment of said works and salaries of administrative and technical employees in accordance with determined rules.

These special funds were obtained from taxes imposed on vessels and merchandise on proposal of said committees. These taxes were studied, with the aid of the local mercantile entities, and, after the necessary official course, were approved and enforced by the government of the metropolis. They were collected by the customs officers.

The rules referred to were copied out from those in force for the committees of the ports of Spain, with no other modifications than those of secondary character demanded by the specialties of each port.

As to the technical affairs, said committees were subjected to the same legislation enforced for other public works of the state. The inspection was intrusted to the chief engineer of the respective province.

On the 1st of January the committees of Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Caibarién, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos were in function.

These committees were naturally discontinued at the ending of the Spanish domination and commencement of the American administration.

The committee of Havana delivered to the military governor of same all its belongings.

The committee of Santiago de Cuba also delivered to the military governor of the department according to reports received in this office.

These two committees were the only important ones and they had commenced the study of works of great importance.

The others had no time or no means to undertake the study of works worthy of mention.

The committees of Matanzas and Cárdenas, by direction of this department, delivered their scarce belongings to the chief of public works of the central region.

Referring to those of Caibarién and Cienfuegos, which were dragging a languid life, directions were issued as to the delivering of property to said functionary.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that the organization given to this committee did not correspond to the aspirations of public opinion, nor to those of the commerce, which sacrificed greatly in matter of taxes for the establishment and maintenance of same.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

In ports where committees of works of ports existed the establishment and maintenance of buoys and beacons were intrusted to their care. In the others this service was under the charge of the state.

In the port of Mariel were replaced four buoys after being repaired and painted, and also the beacon of Cayuelo.

The buoys had been removed during the war and the moorings submerged in the sea.

In the port of Matanzas was repaired, painted, and reestablished the buoy of the shoal Araña del Sur, which had been also removed from the proper place.

Three buoys removed during the war were repaired, painted, and reestablished in the port of Isabela de Sagua. Three more were in construction to complete the buoying of said port.

For the port of Cárdenas a project was submitted by the chief engineer of public works of the central region for the object of buoying accurately the channel of entrance of the port. Accordingly, to this project, eight buoys should be built and two repaired. This work was greatly advanced on the 30th of June and was finished in the last days of July.

A project was under survey of the same chief engineer for similar works in the port of Caibarién.

In the port of Nuevitas it was necessary to replace two large iron buoys marking the principal entrance of the port, and which were destroyed during the war. After the necessary survey was completed these buoys were ordered of a firm in the United States. The term agreed upon for delivering in this island was not ended on June 30.

INSPECTION ON PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKS.

The high inspection, that on provincial and municipal public works, the enforced legislation bestows on the government general, was not carried on during the past half year, owing to the fact that the few works under the care of the provincial deputations, suppressed on the 24th of February, were transferred to the civil governments and that the municipalities did not undertake works of any kind at their own expense.

The great financial disaster reached by the municipalities of the island is widely known, and justifies the steps taken by the central administration to substitute the municipal action studying the works to be performed with preference by said corporations. Among those are considered, in first term, those referring to repairs, for placing in good conditions of transit many country roadways, which nearly have disappeared by the effects of the war.

GENERAL AFFAIRS.

The direction of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in March of the present year invited the governor-general of the island of Cuba to appoint a delegate to represent the island in the International Commercial Congress, to be assembled in said city on the coming 10th of October.

With the view that said appointment should befall on a Cuban of proper conditions, the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País was consulted, having designated for said representation Señor Antonio Martín Rivero, LL. D. On the 28th of June the governor-general, on proposal of this department, made this appointment and it was published in the Official Gazette of Havana on July 2 for general knowledge.

The services concerning this department in the province of Santiago de Cuba were not organized up to the ending of the first six months of the present year.

They were all under the control of the military government of said department; meantime the necessary dispositions were taken to effectuate the transferring of same to this department.

At present the services of forests and mines are under the care of this office, and soon will be those referring to agriculture, industries, and commerce. Probably on the 1st of October next the action of this department will extend over the whole island, with no exception whatever.

Finally, the undersigned respectfully calls attention to the accompanying statement marked with No. 7, relative to the expenses of this department from February to June of 1899, both inclusive.

From it, it results in résumé:

Appropriations for said five months according to the estimate for one year, approved by the governor-general of the island on the 25th of last February	\$149,942.88
Invested in the organized offices in every respect during the same period	96,061.71
Balance	53,881.17

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, September 14, 1899.

STATEMENT OF THE WORK PERFORMED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE
YEAR 1899.

No. 1. Last budget, for one year, by the Spanish administration (showing expenses by departments).

No. 2. Budget for one year, prepared by this department, and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899 (showing expenses by departments and a comparison with the budget of the Spanish administration).

No. 3. Summary of the budget of expenses in force for salaries and material.

No. 4. Total number of employees who appear in the budget for this department.

No. 5. Details of the present budget. (This budget was published in the Habana Gazette on March 5, 1899.)

No. 6. Synoptical table.

No. 7. Summary of expenses for January and February, 1899, inclusive.

TABLE No. 1.—*Last budget, for the fiscal year 1898-99, of the Spanish administration.*

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

1. Office of secretary, personal	\$39,050.00	
2. Office of secretary, material	1,300.00	
3. General expenses, material	40,000.00	
4. Public lands, personal	16,175.00	
5. Public lands, material	2,960.00	
6. Mines, personal	10,675.00	
7. Mines, material	2,050.00	
8. Weights and measures, personal	600.00	
9. Weights and measures, material	240.00	
10. Organization and immigration		
11. Official purse		
12. Result of finished works	1,778.52	
	114,828.52	
Deducting discount on salaries	6,650.00	\$108,178.52

PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Office of secretary, personal	\$41,775.00	
2. Office of secretary, material	5,200.00	
3. Insular school of engineers, personal	17,940.00	
4. Insular school of engineers, material	15,500.00	
5. Public works, personal	58,300.00	
6. Public works, material	4,000.00	
7. Roads, material	149,000.00	
8. Maritime navigation, personal	37,800.00	
9. Maritime navigation, material	98,058.00	
10. Railroads		
11. Repairs and preservation of buildings, material	14,500.00	
	442,073.00	
Deducting discount on salaries	15,581.50	426,491.50
		534,670.02

NOTE.—The sum of \$534,670.02, Spanish gold, equals, in the proportion of \$5.30 in Spanish money to \$4.80, American money, as fixed by the President of the United States, \$486,247.07.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE No. 2.—*Budget for one year, prepared by this department and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899.*

1. Office of secretary, personal.....	\$22, 480. 00
2. Office of secretary, material.....	2, 880. 00
3. Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce, personal.....	18, 260. 00
4. Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce, material.....	5, 220. 00
5. Provincial sections (bureaus), personal.....	8, 800. 00
6. Provincial sections (bureaus), material.....	540. 00
7. Weights and measures, personal.....	500. 00
8. Weights and measures, material.....	108. 00
9. Agricultural, veterinary, and commercial general schools.....	
10. Colonization and immigration.....	
11. Official purse.....	
12. Superior council of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	
13. General inspection and provincial section of public lands, personal.....	12, 980. 00
14. General inspection and provincial section of public lands, material.....	2, 925. 00
15. General inspection and provincial section of mines, personal.....	7, 060. 00
16. General inspection and provincial section of mines, material.....	585. 00
17. Insular school for engineers, personal.....	
18. Insular school for engineers, material.....	
19. Public works, personal.....	51, 160. 00
20. Public works, material.....	3, 600. 00
21. Roads, material.....	90, 000. 00
22. Maritime navigation, personal.....	32, 160. 00
23. Maritime navigation, material.....	85, 755. 00
24. Railroads.....	
25. Repairs and construction of government buildings, material.....	13, 050. 00
26. Unforeseen expenses, material.....	1, 800. 00
	359, 863. 00

COMPARISON.

Amount of the last budget, for fiscal year 1898-99, of the Spanish administration, in United States gold.....	486, 247. 07
Amount of budget for one year, prepared by this department, and approved by the governor-general of the island, February 25, 1899.....	359, 863. 00

Economy (saving)..... 126, 384. 07

This saving is approximately 26 per cent.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, *August 28, 1899.*

TABLE No. 3.—*Summarized statement of expenses as shown in the budget.*

PERSONAL.

Office of secretary.....	\$22, 480
Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	18, 260
Provincial sections (bureaus).....	8, 800
Weights and measures.....	500
General inspection and provincial section of public lands.....	12, 980
General inspection and provincial section of mines.....	7, 060
Public works.....	51, 160
Public works, maritime navigation.....	33, 360
	\$154, 600

MATERIAL.

Office of secretary	\$2,880
Section of agriculture, industry, and commerce.....	5,220
Provincial sections (bureaus)	540
Weights and measures	108
General inspection and provincial section of public lands.....	2,925
General inspection and provincial section of mines.....	585
Public works	3,800
Public works, roads	90,000
Public works, maritime navigation	84,555
Repairs and preservation of government buildings.....	13,050
Unforeseen expenses	1,800
	\$205,263
Total	359,863

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary*.

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE NO. 4.—Total number of employees who appear in the budget of this department, approved by the governor-general of this island, February 25, 1899, and published in the *Habana Gazette* on March 5, 1899.

	Number of each class.	Annual salary.	Amount of each class.	Total amount of salary.
Chiefs of administration.....	1	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Chiefs of administration (4):				
First class.....	1	4,000	4,000	
Second class.....	2	3,500	7,000	
Allowances.....			960	
Third class.....	1	3,000	3,000	14,960
Chiefs of branches (11):				
Second class.....	9	2,000	18,000	
Third class.....	2	1,600	3,200	21,200
Officials (55):				
First class.....	5	1,400	7,000	
Second class.....	3	1,200	3,600	
Third class.....	22	1,000	22,000	
Fourth class.....	6	800	4,800	
Fifth class.....	19	680	12,920	50,320
Draftsmen	9	600	5,400	5,400
Clerks (35):				
First class.....	7	600	4,200	
Second class.....	17	500	8,500	
Third class.....	11	400	4,400	17,100
Porters (2):				
First class.....	1	600	600	
Second class.....	1	500	500	1,100
Orderlies (12):				
First class.....	3	400	1,200	
Second class.....	3	360	1,080	
Third class.....	5	240	1,200	
Fourth class.....	1	200	200	3,680
Janitors (2)	2	240	480	480
Light-house keepers (49):				
First class.....	10	800	8,000	
Second class.....	19	640	12,160	
Third class.....	20	600	12,000	32,160
Wharf guards.....	4	300	1,200	1,200
Total.....	184			154,600

The total amount of salaries for six months according to the foregoing budget would amount to \$77,300.

The budget calls for 185 employees of this department, but one person is filling the positions of inspector of mines and public lands at the same time, thus making above list 1 employee short.

ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary*.

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

TABLE No. 5.—*Details of present budget.*

PARAGRAPH No. 1.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

Salaries:

Secretary	\$7,000
Assistant secretary of first class	4,000
Chief of branch (civil engineer)	2,000
Stenographer	1,000
English interpreter	1,000
Official, third class	1,000
Official, fourth class	800
2 clerks (open to Cuban women), \$600	1,200
1 clerk, first class	600
1 clerk, second class	500
1 clerk, third class	400
1 clerk of register, first class	600
1 clerk of register, second class	500
1 porter, first class	600
2 orderlies, first class (\$400)	800
2 janitors (\$240)	480
	\$22,480

PARAGRAPH No. 2.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY.

Miscellaneous expenses:

Writing material, etc., for office	\$1,080
Traveling expenses	1,800
	2,880

PARAGRAPH No. 3.

SECTION OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Salaries:

1 agricultural engineer, chief of section	\$3,000
1 assistant, clerk first class	600
1 orderly, first class	400
1 chief of bureau, second class	2,000
1 agricultural engineer	1,400
1 agricultural expert, third class	1,000
1 agricultural expert, fourth class	800
1 official, fifth class	680
1 clerk, first class	600
1 chief of bureau of industry and commerce	1,600
1 official, first class	1,400
1 official, third class	1,000
1 official, fifth class	680
1 clerk, first class	600
2 clerks, second class (\$500)	1,000
	18,260

PARAGRAPH No. 4.

Miscellaneous expenses:

Writing material, etc	\$720
Traveling expenses	2,700
Plans and specifications	1,800
	5,220

PARAGRAPH No. 5.

PROVINCIAL SECTIONS (BUREAUS).

SALARIES.

Province of Havana:

1 secretary	\$1,400
1 clerk	500

Province of Matanzas:	
1 secretary.....	\$1,000
1 clerk	500
Province of Santa Clara:	
1 secretary.....	1,000
1 clerk	500
Province of Santiago de Cuba:	
1 secretary.....	1,000
1 clerk	500
Province of Pinar del Rio:	
1 secretary.....	800
1 clerk	400
Province of Puerto Principe:	
1 secretary.....	800
1 clerk	400
	\$8,800

PARAGRAPH No. 6.

Miscellaneous expenses:	
For material for above six provinces.....	540

PARAGRAPH No. 7.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Salary of 1 clerk for above	\$500
Writing material, etc	108
	608

PARAGRAPHS Nos. 8, 9, 10, AND 11.

Nothing charged.

PARAGRAPH No. 12.

SECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Salaries:

1 chief engineer, in charge of provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.....	\$3,500
1 assistant, official of second class.....	1,200
2 assistants, officials of (\$1,000) third class	2,000
1 official, of fifth class	680
1 draftsman.....	600
1 orderly, third class.....	360

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

Salaries:

1 engineer in charge of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe.....	\$2,000
2 assistants, officials of (1,000 pesos) third class.....	2,000
1 clerk	400
1 orderly	240
	12,980

PARAGRAPH No. 13.

Expenses of office and field work	2,925
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PARAGRAPH No. 14.

SECTION OF MINES.

1 chief inspector, in charge of the central section and the provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Santa Clara. This position is vacant now, as the chief inspector of public lands attends to the duties of this office, with a gratification or additional salary of.....	\$960
1 assistant, official of third class.....	1,000
1 official, fourth class.....	800
1 clerk, second class.....	500

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

1 engineer in charge of the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto

Principe.....	\$2,000
1 assistant, official of third class.....	1,000
1 draftsman.....	600
1 orderly.....	200
	\$7,060

PARAGRAPH No. 15.

Miscellaneous expenses:

Writing material, etc	\$225
Traveling expenses and purchase of instruments.....	360

585

PARAGRAPHS No. 16 AND 17.

Nothing charged.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PARAGRAPH No. 18.

SALARIES.

General inspection:

1 civil engineer, general inspector	\$3,500
1 assistant, official first class.....	1,400
1 assistant, official third class	1,000
1 keeper of archives, fourth class.....	800
1 draftsman	600
2 clerks, second class (\$500)	1,000
1 porter, second class	500
	\$8,800

Civil constructions:

1 government architect	2,000
1 master of works, official third class	1,000
1 overseer, official fifth class	680
1 draftsman	600
1 clerk, third class.....	400
1 orderly, third class	240
	4,920

Ports, nothing charged.

Inspection of railroads:

1 civil engineer.....	2,000
2 assistants, officials (\$1,000) third class	2,000
1 draftsman.....	600
1 clerk, second class	500
1 orderly, third class.....	240
	5,340

Occidental region—Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of the region.....	2,000
1 civil engineer.....	1,600
1 assistant	1,400
1 assistant, second class.....	1,200
1 assistant, third class	1,000
12 overseers, at \$680, fifth class.....	8,160
2 draftsmen, at \$600	1,200
1 clerk, second class	500
2 clerks, at \$400, third class.....	800
2 orderlies, at \$360, second class	720
	18,580

Central region:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of the region	2,000
1 assistant, second class	1,200
1 assistant, third class.....	1,000
3 overseers, at \$680, fifth class	2,040
1 draftsman	600
2 clerks, at \$400, third class	800
1 orderly, third class.....	240
	7,880

Oriental region:

1 civil engineer, superintendent of region	\$2, 000
2 assistants, at \$1, 000	2, 000
1 draftsman	600
2 clerks, at \$400, third class	800
1 orderly, third class	240
	\$5, 640
Total of paragraph 18	51, 160

PARAGRAPH No. 19.

Miscellaneous expenses	\$3, 600
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PARAGRAPH No. 20.

Repairs and preservation of Government buildings	\$90, 000
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NOTE.—This sum of \$90,000 was included by order of the Governor-General, March 17, 1899.

PARAGRAPH No. 21.**MARITIME NAVIGATION.****Salaries:**

10 light-house keepers, first class, at \$800	\$8, 000
19 light-house keepers, second class, at \$640	12, 160
20 light-house keepers, third class, at \$600	12, 000
Total	32, 160

PARAGRAPH No. 22.**WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES.**

4 wharf guards, not including Habana	\$1, 200
Repairs, cleaning, and preservation	4, 500
Repairs and building light-houses	54, 000
Oils and effects for light-houses	8, 550
Expenses of keepers in changing stations	450
Burnishing lenses and messenger service between lights	10, 800
Preservation of towers and buildings	3, 150
Extra pay to the three keepers of the Cape San Antonio light	405
Mapping, locating, and preservation of buoys and marks in charge of Government	2, 700
Total	85, 755

PARAGRAPH No. 23.**SUBVENTIONS TO NEW RAILROADS.**

Nothing charged.

PARAGRAPH No. 24.

Repairs and construction of government buildings	\$13, 050
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PARAGRAPH No. 25.

Unforeseen expenses	\$1, 800
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ADOLFO SÁENZ YÁÑEZ, *Secretary.*

HABANA, January 31, 1899.

TABLE No. 6.—*Organization—Synoptical table.*

SECRETARY; ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Bureau of agriculture	Agricultural colonies. Agricultural schools. Provincial committees of agriculture. Experiment farms. Agricultural stations. Colonies and immigration. Law of hunting. Statistics, expositions, and agricultural publications. Superior council of agriculture.
Bureau of industry and commerce	Trade-marks. Patents. Weights and measures. Commercial brokers. Official bourse. Stock companies. Chambers of commerce. Industrial expositions.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Section of Pinar del Rio..... Section of Habana..... Section of Matanzas..... Section of Santa Clara..... Section of Puerto Principe..... Section of Santiago de Cuba.....	Government lands and communal property.
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GENERAL INSPECTION OF MINES.

Section of Pinar del Rio..... Section of Habana..... Section of Matanzas..... Section of Santa Clara..... Section of Puerto Principe..... Section of Santiago de Cuba.....	Concessions of mines and inspection of the workings.
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PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Section of civil construction.....	Government buildings.
Inspection of railroads.....	Public and private railroads, including street railways.
	Government roads.
	Canals of navigation for towns and for irrigation.
	Utilization of waters for agriculture and industry.
Eastern region, central region, and western region.	Light-houses, port and range lights.
	Wharves for public and private use.
	Buoys and marks.
	Inspection of public works, provincial and municipal.
	General matters of this branch.

CONSULTING BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

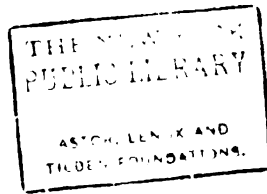
Technical and administrative reports required by existing legislation in the matter of public works.

HABANA, August 28, 1899.

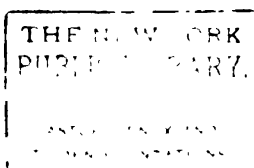
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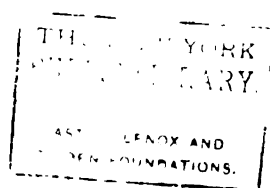


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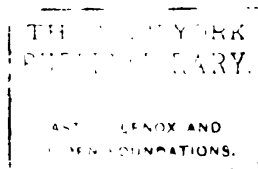


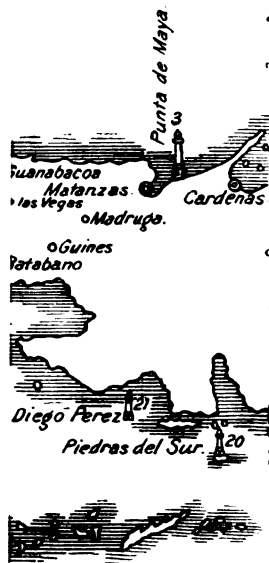
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TABLE NO. 7.—*Department of industry, agriculture, commerce, and public works—Summary of expenses February to June, inclusive.*

	Total.	Amount for 5 months as shown by budget.	Difference.
Salary, secretary.....	\$2,916.66	\$2,916.66	.....
Secretary's office:			
Salaries.....	6,349.70	6,450.00	.....
Expenses.....	450.00	1,200.00	— \$750.00
Secretaries of agriculture, industry, and commerce:			
Salaries.....	7,394.86	7,608.33	— 213.47
Expenses.....	800.00	1,425.00	— 1,125.00
Plans and specifications, expenses.....		750.00	— 750.00
Provincial bureaus:			
Salaries.....	2,413.69	3,666.66	— 1,252.97
Expenses.....	157.50	225.00	— 67.50
Commission of weights and measures:			
Salaries.....	166.64	208.33	— 41.69
Expenses.....		45.00	— 45.00
Inspection of public lands, salaries.....	3,066.56	3,475.00	— 408.44
Provincial public lands, salaries.....		1,963.33	— 1,963.33
Public lands, expenses.....	315.23	1,218.75	— 903.52
Inspection of mines:			
Salaries.....	1,330.18	1,358.33	— 28.15
Salaries, provincial.....		1,583.33	— 1,583.33
Expenses.....	75.00	243.75	— 168.75
Salaries, public works:			
General inspection.....	2,062.32		.....
Construction.....	1,819.00		.....
Railroads.....	2,124.90		.....
Eastern department.....	7,665.30		.....
Central department.....	2,758.11		.....
Puerto Principe.....	194.45		.....
Total.....	16,619.08	21,816.66	— 4,697.58
Expenses, public works:			
General inspection.....	75.00		.....
Construction.....	89.63		.....
Railroads.....	198.30		.....
Eastern department.....	214.54		.....
Central department.....	173.28		.....
Puerto Principe.....	30.00		.....
Total.....	780.75	1,500.00	— 719.25
Expenses, repairs of roads.....	35,991.98	37,500.00	— 1,508.02
Salaries, light-houses:			
Eastern department.....	1,622.40		.....
Central department.....	3,642.18		.....
Puerto Principe.....	510.00		.....
Total.....	5,774.53	13,400.00	— 7,625.47
Expenses, wharves and warehouses:			
Central department.....	29.86		.....
Puerto Principe.....	180.00		.....
Total.....	209.86	2,375.00	— 2,165.14
Expenses, building and repairing light-houses:			
Eastern department.....	3,474.19		.....
Central department.....	4,245.63		.....
Puerto Principe.....	961.50		.....
Total.....	8,681.32	28,897.92	—20,216.60
Expenses, buoys and marks:			
Eastern department.....	423.20		.....
Central department.....	1,426.80		.....
Total.....	1,850.00	4,458.33	— 2,608.33
Expenses, repairs of Government buildings.....	901.95	5,437.50	— 4,535.55
Expenses, unforeseen.....	215.92	750.00	— 534.08
Total.....			—53,581.17

HABANA, August 23, 1899.

B. PICHARDO, Assistant Secretary.

REPORT OF THE WORK PERFORMED BY THE SECTION OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE FROM JANUARY 1 OF THE CURRENT YEAR TO THE 30TH OF LAST JUNE

HONORABLE SECRETARY: In obedience to your orders that by sections there be made a report of the work performed by the same during the six months from January 1 of the current year up to the date of this report, June 30, I have the honor to advise you:

That the section under my charge is composed of the branches of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and of six sections of provincial bureaus which have their headquarters in the respective provinces of the island.

There pertain to the branch of agriculture the following particulars: Agricultural colonies, agricultural schools, provincial bureaus of agriculture, experiment fields, agricultural stations, colonization and immigration, agricultural personnel and service, hunting laws, statistics, publications and agricultural expositions, superior council of agriculture, industry and commerce.

To the branch of industry and commerce belongs all that relates to trade-marks, patents, weights and measures, brokers, the official budget, stock companies, banks and associations, economical societies and industrial expositions.

It is the duty of the provincial sections or bureaus to study the conditions as they appear in their respective regions of agriculture, industry, and commerce, in order to aid the government, the central office, and especially private individuals, to extend the means of information and progress with the object of bettering existing conditions and of introducing the improvements of other countries which may be applicable to our climate, soil, and customs, and to contribute in every way, that the application of the elements of improvement and progress may be efficacious and suitable.

According to the dispositions of the royal decree of June 24, 1874, they should give attention to the important questions indicated in articles 20 and 21 of said decree.

With this organization there have been dispatched by the agricultural branch, between January 12 and June 30, 140 documents, and by the branch of industry and commerce, 358. There have been issued 49 titles to trade-marks, 1 certificate of privilege, and 38 certificates of trade-marks. By the granting of said titles there have been covered into the Cuban treasury \$1,052.50 (American gold). From the same source there should be turned into the treasury within a short time, the marks and privileges having been granted: From trade-marks, \$522.50, and from privileges \$1,470, which makes a total of \$1,992.50, as is detailed in the annexed tables and the other data which accompany them.

For the purpose of reforming the arrangements which at present prevail in the different branches under this section, there have been initiated various reforms, among which the following merit special mention:

On the 1st of January of the current year the provincial bureaus were found to be entirely disorganized, without means of growth and without a personnel to put into operation legal regulations. The bureaus were reorganized and granted indispensable aid, and there was named the technical personnel which they should possess.

Bureaus are now regularly operating in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and also, perhaps, at this time in Santiago de Cuba, as the civil governor of said province asked for the necessary instructions and they were at once sent to him.

Some modifications have also been proposed in the proceedings necessary for the granting of concessions to agricultural colonies to which the royal decree of May 16, 1890, makes reference, for the purpose of making it less difficult for solicitors to take the necessary steps, and that colonization be advanced rapidly in order that the country may be delivered from its present prostration.

Statistical data are lacking as to the state of the agricultural wealth of Cuba, but steps have been taken to procure the same, and there have been sent to the governors of the provinces 5,400 printed forms, so that, in obedience to instructions issued, they will be distributed to the different ayuntamientos of each province. The reports from some of the ayuntamientos have commenced to arrive and before long it will be possible to know the real state of the agricultural and animal wealth of the island.

The branch of agriculture has given study to the project of establishing schools of agriculture in order to submit the same at the proper time for your approval.

With reference to the important service in relation to trade-marks and patents, instructions have been issued to the effect that the revenue which arises by the issuance of titles shall be paid into the treasury in American gold, and the receipt which said office extends is added to the certificate. This is a modification of the procedure which is prescribed in article 28 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, and paragraph 12 of the royal cédula of June 30, 1833. Also by a decree of this

department dated April 22, instructions have been issued governing the opening of sealed documents, boxes, etc., which contain plans, descriptions, and models belonging to applicants for patents, and to which reference is made in paragraph 11 of the aforementioned royal cédula.

By a decree of the former administration dated December 15, 1898, the bonds deposited by registered brokers, in order to be able to act as commercial notaries, were ordered to be returned. With the object of regulating this delicate question, an order was issued for the purpose of reestablishing regularity in exchange contracts in harmony with the legislation in force.

Due to the formation of a suitable order, by decree of this department dated April 13, the relations between the provincial bureaus and the superior council of agriculture, industry, and commerce were reestablished, and to which articles 4, 5, and 11 of the regulations of said bureau make reference.

The service of weights and measures, which is under the care of this department, has been an object of study and resolution. By a decree of the governor-general dated the 6th of last June, it was ordered that without prejudice to the superior inspection which this department reserves for itself, and also that of the civil governors of the provinces, the ayuntamientos shall be charged with said duty.

As there exist in the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio the apparatus and tools of the abandoned agricultural stations which formerly existed in said localities, it was ordered that these objects be handed over to the presidents of the bureaus of the respective provinces.

There has also been initiated an order for the study of the problem of irrigation for the purpose of making use of the waters of the Ariguanabo on the lands belonging to the municipality of San Antonio de los Baños, Alquizar, and Güira de Melena. Considering the importance of the prompt reconstruction of the country and the preservation of its wealth in live stock, there have been studied the practical means that would advance the first, and there have been issued orders for the study and suppression of the disease which is attacking the imported stock. By virtue of Circular No. 12 of the Secretary of War (Circular No. 12, division of customs and insular affairs) it has been ordered that there be opened special registries for the registry of trade-marks, etc., and of patents issued by the corresponding office in Washington.

There are in the course of preparation regulations relative to the introduction of fertilizing material which is employed in the cultivation of tobacco in the province of Pinar del Rio and the creation of agricultural stations, experiment farms, agricultural premiums, etc., for the island.

The registry of property, industrial and commercial, which existed prior to January 1 of the current year, in their respective branches was in such bad condition and was also so unsuitable for the ends for which it was intended that it became necessary to open a new set of books and transfer to them everything pertaining to said property entered during the Spanish domination.

Desiring that in the future this important branch be given the care which it merits, the new operations since January 1 are placed in the special registries, with every necessary requisite. These operations have caused extra expense in the purchase of books and labors of much importance, for in order to place the old archives in proper order it was necessary to examine, document by document, the 6,779 which compose the same.

It was observed that without legal procedure it had been the practice to prohibit the opening of cigarette factories with names like those established for the manufacture of cigars, unless the manufacturers of said cigars should give their consent for the exercise of said cigarette industry, although they themselves had no interest in it. By an order the cigarette industry was declared to be free, in which thousands of families, especially women and children, find employment.

Not less difficult has been the definite resolution initiated by the assistant secretary concerning the petitions relative to industrial marks with the corresponding branding iron, as in some instances as many as six industrial designs were solicited together with the trade-mark, considering them as natural complements of the same under the term "habilitación de la marca" (fittings of the mark), without paying other tax than the \$12.50 which should be paid for the mentioned mark. This is an infraction of articles 1, 2, and 4 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, and there is no legal precedent authorizing the same. It is a vicious practice which has deprived the state of as many times \$12.50 as there were industrial designs accompanying the mentioned trade-marks. In the future the treasury will receive that which according to law belongs to it.

This department should make mention of the fact that the work relating to trade-marks in general and also to patents has so increased, and also the duties imposed by Circular 12 of the Secretary of War of the United States (Circular No. 12, Division of

Customs and Insular Affairs), relative to inscribing and protecting trade-marks and patents registered in the office at Washington, and which should be made effective in Cuba, it is recommended that all things relating to trade-marks, patents, etc., be separated from this department and that there be organized, as in all countries where industry flourishes, a branch or office exclusively dedicated to these questions, with a corresponding personnel suited to the business with which it will have to deal.

At all events, for the betterment of the service, and owing to the excess of work which falls to the branch of industry and commerce, it is recommended that the third officer of the branch of agriculture be transferred to that of industry and commerce, and the corresponding officer of the latter be transferred to the former. The same is recommended in the case of the clerks of the first class, Messrs. Utrera and Cordoba, because the first is treasurer and paymaster, and therefore can not occupy himself with the labors of the branch. The undersigned begs to call the attention of the department to the work of Mr. Ricardo Morales, a clerk of the second class, who accidentally gave his services to the branch of industry and commerce, because the permanent commission of weights and measures had not been reorganized; to request that he be permanently assigned to said division because of the knowledge he has acquired of the archives of the same, and to the organization of which, as also to the formation of the new registers, he has contributed with a diligence and constancy which merit special mention.

In conclusion the undersigned calls attention of the honorable secretary to the necessity, felt more and more each day, of planting on the island a school of agriculture, a veterinary school, three agricultural stations, one for each department of the island, experiment farms, and to stimulate in the form of agricultural premiums the reconstruction, improvement, and progress of the agricultural and live-stock interests of the island.

PROVINCIAL BUREAUS OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

WORKS OF A GENERAL CHARACTER PERFORMED BY THOSE BODIES BETWEEN JANUARY 31 AND JUNE 30 OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

According to the regulations of these corporations and those provided by the royal decrees of June 16 and November 13, 1874, the bureaus have to publish the resolutions asked for by the ayuntamientos and the governors, respectively, and give information of the same in the reports which are sent to the department of the interior of the civil government. At the close of the natural year the said bureaus should remit to this department a résumé of the labors that have been performed. For this reason those statements do not figure in this report. In that which corresponds to the second six months of the current year they will be given in full detail.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

From the 31st of January to the 30th of April the bureau of this province was occupied in its reorganization according to articles 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the royal decree of June 26, 1874, and later it has been occupied in preventing the introduction of the "carbunclo" (tuberculosis) among the cattle of the province. For this purpose virus was provided for vaccination, practicing inoculation, and with such good results that, having given orders that advice be sent by telegraph if new cases should develop, so that a person delegated for the purpose might investigate, it has not been necessary to send said help. The bureau has also been occupied in receiving, arranging, and preserving the instruments and tools of the suppressed agricultural station which were found deposited with the provincial deputation.

Recently this bureau has submitted for the consideration of the department a careful work on the regulations to which the sale and circulation of fertilizers in the province should be subjected, with the object of preventing the adulteration of the same, an adulteration which seriously injures the just and well-known reputation of the tobacco of this region.

By orders of this department, and at the request of the weather bureau of Habana, the office of this bureau aids in the meteorological observations of said office.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The bureau of this province has been reorganized by filling four vacancies with four local residents. On April 18 of the present year Don Gabriel de Castro Palomino became secretary of the corporation, taking the place of José Cadenas, who had resigned his position. This circumstance and that of having to move the office to the state building, set apart for the board of public works of the eastern department, have been the reasons why this bureau has not performed labors of a general character.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The bureau terminated its reorganization on the 1st of last May. It then took up a general project for the reconstruction of the country, and prepared a set of regulations for the distribution of the sum of 25,000 pesos, which it believed would be given it in the proportional division of a certain sum which it was thought the government of the interventors would distribute for the purchase of oxen and agricultural machinery for the reconcentrados and other farmers who desired to rebuild their properties. As a result of these labors the bureau went beyond the limits of its duties, making resolutions unauthorized by the department.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The reorganization of the bureau of Santa Clara was not concluded until the 13th of May, and it was faithfully occupied after that date in the formation of projects for the reconstruction of the country, the creation of agricultural establishments, such as schools of agriculture, agricultural stations, and in the study of reforms which, in the judgment of the said bureau, should be introduced in the management of the same.

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRINCIPLE.

The bureau of this province was unable to operate regularly until March 22 last; its principal care, owing to the wealth of this region, has been directed to advancing the improvements which science advises for the development and perfecting the live-stock industry.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

On January 31 of the current year Jose R. Manduley was named secretary, and without taking possession of the office the said Manduley resigned. His resignation was accepted, and a substitute has not yet been named, awaiting instructions to be sent by the civil governor for the reorganization of said bureau.

NICOMEDES P. DE ADAN.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Table showing amounts allowed by the present budget for the five months from February 1 to June 30, with amounts actually expended and the amounts saved.

General offices.	Amount of budget.	Amount expended.	Amount saved.
Secretary agriculture, industry, and commerce:			
Salaries.....	\$7,608.30	\$7,394.86	\$213.44
Expenses.....	1,425.00	300.00	1,125.00
Plans and specifications, expenses.....	750.00		750.00
Weights and measures, salaries.....	208.30	166.64	41.66
PROVINCIAL OFFICES.			
Bureau of Habana province:			
Salaries.....	791.65	769.38	22.27
Expenses.....	37.50	37.50	
Bureau of Matanzas province:			
Salaries.....	625.00	438.30	191.70
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Santa Clara province:			
Salaries.....	625.00	499.96	125.04
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Santiago province:			
Salaries.....	625.00		625.00
Expenses.....	37.50		37.50
Bureau of Pinar del Rio province:			
Salaries.....	499.95	359.96	139.99
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Bureau of Puerto Principe province:			
Salaries.....	499.95	351.06	148.89
Expenses.....	37.50	30.00	7.50
Total.....	18,928.15	10,432.66	8,495.49

NICOMEDES P. DE ADAN,
Chief of the Section.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Statement showing the number of documents and communications received and dispatched from January 1 to June 30.

GENERAL OFFICE.

Received	675
Dispatched	722

RAMÓN PORTUONDO,
In Charge of General Register.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

BRANCH OF AGRICULTURE.

Received	140
Dispatched	94
Information given corporations:	
Academy of Sciences	2
Landholders' associations	4
Stock companies	1
Information received from corporations:	
Academy of Sciences	1
Landholders' associations	3
Stock companies	1
Not answered	2

E. CARBONNE,
Chief of Branch.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

Statement of business transacted by the branch of industry and commerce from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Documents received	358
Documents on hand	36
Documents dispatched	222
Documents of information to Las Sociedades Unión de Fabricantes y Económica de amigos del Pais	100

Fees paid for registry of trade-marks	\$912.50
Fees paid for registry of patents	140.00

Total

1,052.50

Approximate amount due for registry of trade-marks and patents already granted:

Trade-marks	\$522.50
Patents	1,470.00

Total

1,992.50

Trade-marks granted	49
Certificate of privilege granted	1
Trade-marks registered	38
Letters written	628

NOTE.—Besides the work shown in the foregoing there has been opened new registers for domestic and foreign trade marks and patents, transferring to same all the matter in the old archives, amounting to 6,779 trade-marks and 160 patents.

FRANCISCO GARCÍA, Chief of Branch.

HABANA, June 30, 1899.

REPORT ON THE SERVICE PERFORMED BY THE BRANCH OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

HONORABLE SECRETARY:

The inspector-general of public lands gives to you an account of the service under his charge during the six months which terminated the 30th of last June. He believes it proper, however, to give first a brief idea of the public lands of the island, in order that, knowing what constitutes this branch of the public wealth, it can be utilized for the benefit of the country.

The area occupied by the public lands may be said to be not less than 37,000 caballerias, 496,540 hectares, or 1,228,920 acres, distributed among the different provinces into which the island is divided. The more important and the larger number of pieces of public lands are found in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. In the area indicated are included the public lands situated in the littoral of the island and also that found on the keys which surround it, the principal productions of which consist of firewood, bark, and leaves employed in the tanning of skins. Among these public lands of the state there have been included also those owned by the municipality of Jiguani, containing 46,759 hectares. The lands first mentioned are considered as subject to the laws of wild lands and the latter are considered as public lands.

The public lands which produce lumber are found for the most part away from the coast, in the interior of the island, which, owing to the lack of roads, makes it difficult and oftentimes impossible to utilize this class of products so very important, owing to its number, variety, size, and quality. Nevertheless, this difficulty, which timber lands generally present, gives the advantage of having furnished efficacious protection and the timber has been preserved so that in the future these important products can be employed in the industries.

In order that a better idea may be formed of how the public lands in the island are distributed, as well as their area and also their class, with regard to the products derived from them, there is presented herewith a table setting forth these particulars. It should be mentioned that the distribution of the lands into "high" and "low" in the said table is to be understood as follows: The first relates to lands whose cultivation is dependent on seed sowing, and whose arboreal products reach a considerable height and furnish lumber. The low lands are those whose cultivation depends on plants and whose arboreal products are small and rarely produce lumber.

Table of public lands now known to exist on the island of Cuba, and the distribution of the same among the different provinces of the island.

Province.	District.	Name of public lands.	Class.	Area. <i>Hectares.</i>
Santiago.....	Baracoa	Duaba Arriba	High ...	13,000
		El Fraile	Low ...	400
		Mariana	High ...	2,684
		Moa	High ...	10,000
	Guantanamo	Las Patinas	Low ...	107
		Realengo between the haciendas Toa, Palenquito and San Andrés	High ...	11,258
		Realengo between the haciendas Macurijes and Marcos Sánchez	High ...	4,380
		Realengo between the haciendas Toa, Palenque, Guayabal and Sierra de Moa	High ...	13,719
		La Caridad	High ...	15,778
		Peladero and Miguel	High ...	13,831
		Littoral of the Calmanera	Low ...	
	Sagua de Tánamo.....	Littoral of the Bahía Zabela and Ceboillas	High ...	7,464
	Mayarí	Cayo Cajimaya	Low ...	300
		Lands ceded by José Leyte Vidal	Low ...	215
		Maritime zone between the bay of Nipe and Punta Guarico	Low ...	
	Holguín	La Cuaba	High ...	1,980
		Realengo between Tacamara and Guiral	High ...	577
		Claimed by the hacienda of San Agustín	High ...	1,538
		Buenaventura	High ...	2,700
	Manzanillo	Yarey	High ...	
		El Cristal	High ...	2,912
		Monte Alto	High ...	9,700
		Legacy of Captain Parada	High ...	30,000
		Lands in the sitios of Jutía, Buey, and Birana	Low ...	
	El Cobre.....	La Ubita	High ...	10,800
Puerto Príncipe ...	Jiguani	Lands of the municipal council	Low ...	
	Puerto Príncipe ..	Playaso	Low ...	171
		Santa Marta	High ...	2,415
		C. Jamaicana	Low ...	
Santa Clara.....	Calabazar	Boca Rica	Low ...	
		Rablorcado	Low ...	
		Rosa del Capitán	Low ...	144
	Caibarien	Feliz Eligio	Low ...	67
		C. Guillermo	Low ...	478
	Sagua la Grande..	C. Frances	Low ...	420
		C. Canalejas	Low ...	
	Cienfuegos	C. Largo	Low ...	8,072
		C. Diego Perez	Low ...	
		Masio, Calvario, and Blanco	Low ...	
	Sancti Spiritus....	Maritime lakes and the littoral of Tunas de Zaza	Low ...	
		Littoral of the bay of Jagua	Low ...	
		Zone comprised between Calmanera and the river Guanijico	Low ...	
	Trinidad.....	Littoral of the Port of Castida	Low ...	
	Sagua la Grande..	Littoral of the mouth of the river Sagua	Low ...	
	Ceja de Pablo	Cayo Alcatras and the littoral of C. de Pablo	Low ...	
Matanzas.....	Cardenas	Cayos and littoral of this district	Low ...	
Habana	Quivicán	El Calman en la Zanja de Castañeda	Low ...	
		El Calman del Ingenio San José de Guelbecoa	Low ...	
Pinar del Río.....	Batabano.....	Littoral of this district	Low ...	
	Güira de Melena ..	Fondos del Ingenio S. Rafael	Low ...	
	San Luis	Littoral between Point Muerto and Gato	Low ...	
	Baja	Littoral of the district and Cayos Alacranes	Low ...	
	Bahía Honda.....	Littoral of the district	Low ...	
		Cayos Jutía, Alacranes, Inés de Soto, and those of the Lefía	Low ...	

These public lands as also the littoral and the keys which are not mentioned, with the exception of the lands belonging to the municipality of Jiguani, belong to the state—some because found in the maritime zone and others by discoveries made by the inspector of public lands. Others of still more importance were discovered by individual denouncement as realengos (government lands lying between

surveyed estates), as such denouncements convey to the discoverer one-third of the land so denounced. Property belonging to unknown owners ought not to be allowed to become subject to these denouncements, because the state is owner of all the island.

The individuals to whom the ayuntamientos have made grants of lands were required within a certain time to survey and place metes and bounds to the same in order to avoid denouncement, and the denunciator has reaped advantage from those who have not fulfilled these conditions.

The forest property of the state in this island will increase considerably when the individual owners of country property proceed to survey them and find that they possess only what their deeds call for. If the state could count on the necessary funds the first thing it should do is to survey the forest lands, rectify the surveys made on many of them by denunciators, and then register the same in the registry of properties. Title in this way being made clear and secure, it could then be determined how best to utilize each piece of land, ever having in mind the fact that the state is the proprietor and natural administrator of the high or timber land, it being the only power that can provide for the necessary consumption of timber, in view of public interests, and limit itself to the income produced by such preservation. There is nothing to hope for from individual owners, because they are interested only in securing the greatest and most speedy returns, forgetful of the advantages which the preservation or destruction of the forests may produce for coming generations.

It will be understood that during the war on this island it was impossible to observe the rules which govern this branch of the public service, and the government found itself obliged to make gratuitous concessions, solicited for the purpose of giving occupation to needy charcoal burners, thus alleviating the famine that raged in many families. Among these concessions yet operative is found that of the key called Cayo Largo in favor of Ignacio Chapmany, granted May 8, 1897, and extended for three years February 16, 1898. Also the keys of El Rosario, situated east of the Island of Pines, in favor of Mr. Frederico Costa y Christí, for a term of one year, which was extended to two years September 20, 1898, and will terminate May 10 of the coming year. As these concessions were solicited for the forest and agricultural development of said keys, they were granted with the condition that whatever works, cultivation, or improvements might be made in the same should revert to the state.

In view of what has already been said with reference to forest preservation during the war on this island, it is easily seen that after hostilities had terminated certain abuses continued, both in private forests and in some belonging to the state. It was believed, doubtless, that the lack of vigilance and the nonenforcement of regulations owing to the war would remain as a permanent system when peace was restored. For this reason one of the chief duties of the inspector has been to see that forest preservation should proceed according to existing rules and regulations. For this purpose this office instructed collectors at custom-houses of the necessity existing, that in all ports of the island there should be demanded of the owners, consignees, or consumers who transported forest products the general invoice, the permission of this office, or the partial invoice issued by the municipal alcaldes in general charge, indicating on the same the number of the registry, the bill of the same, as also the date on which said document was issued. The collector of customs, in conformity with these instructions, replied that he had communicated to all the collectors the instructions of this office.

The inspector also commissioned two assistants, one to examine the littoral in the municipal limits of Batabanó, Quivicán, and Güira de Melena, and the other to examine those of Cárdenas and Sagua. Both were instructed to make the local authorities understand that the rules and regulations for forest privileges on public lands and those of private ownership were still in force, and that it was necessary for them to second the administration in its desire to put a stop to the abnormal conditions as at that time existing. As the authorities and employees were new, it was difficult to secure the object desired, but it was accomplished by means of necessary explanations and the good will of said authorities.

These measures and the presence of the assistants in the forests of the littoral and keys of the municipal districts above mentioned, in which were suspended some of the works which were being prosecuted, without legal authority, has favorably influenced the progress of the service and it is to be hoped that normal conditions will soon be restored.

The labors this inspection has performed during the months covered by this report are: The auction of the privilege for cutting 300 cuerdas of wood on the keys of Águila, Lefía, and Cayamas, in the littoral of Batabanó, which was granted to Mr.

Julian Cuadreny for \$120, American gold; the issue of 65 petitions for work in private forests, as follows:

Provinces.	Permits.
Habana:	
For lumber.....	7
For by-products.....	13-20
Pinar del Rio:	
For lumber.....	3
For by-products.....	6-9
Matanzas:	
For lumber.....	2
For by-products.....	1-3
Santa Clara:	
For lumber.....	10
For by-products.....	12-22
Puerto Principe:	
For lumber.....	6
For by-products.....	5-11
Santiago de Cuba:	
For lumber.....	19
For by-products.....	1-20
Issued by the civil government of the province.....	65

There have been decided three privileges for labors in the communal haciendas known as Rio Hondo in Trinidad, Viana in el Cálabazar, and Cupeyes Abajo in Moron.

In reference to the forest productions from the public lands during the months included in this report, the following table shows what it has been, both "in kind" and in "money." The products designated "in kind" are those which correspond to the months of January and June, inclusive, as expressed by the invoices issued to Messrs. Chapmany & Costa, the concessioners of the keys which produced said products.

Products of the forest lands during the months of February and June, inclusive.

Province.	Lands.	Concessioners.	In kind.	In money.
Habana	Keys of Aguila, Lafia, and Cayamas.	Julian Cuadreny	300 cuerdas of wood.....	\$120.00
Do.....	Keys of Rosario	Fredrico Costa y Christia.	1,500 cuerdas of wood	600.00
			996 sacks of charcoal.....	99.60
Santa Clara.....	Cayo Largo.....	Ignacio Chapmany.....	496 cuerdas of wood.....	198.20
Santiago de Cuba.	De la municipality of Jiguani.	Baurediel & Co.....	1,500 sacks of charcoal	150.00
			1,500 logs of mahogany and cedar.	3,980.00
Total				5,097.80

With what is set forth in this report the inspector believes he has fulfilled your orders and has made known what now constitutes the forest property of the state, the considerable increase which will result when surveys have been made, and the benefits which the administration should receive by the better working each year of the public forest lands either by transferring some to private ownership, without injury to public interests, or guarding those which should be preserved, regulating their production so as to secure a constant rent and setting apart those lands which circumstances show to be suitable for the important purpose of stimulating emigration to the island.

Table showing the expenses incurred by this inspection from February 1 to June 30, indicating the chapters and articles of the budget which correspond to said expenses.

Chapter.	Article.	For what expended.	Total.
12	1	Personnel of the general inspection.....	\$3,086.56
13	Only.	Material for the office.....	125.00
13	Only.	Traveling expenses.....	190.23
		Total	3,381.79

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

F. DE P. PORTUONDO,
Inspector-General.

REPORT OF THE SERVICE OF THE BRANCH OF MINES FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

HONORABLE SECRETARY: The general inspector of mines, in obedience to orders, has the honor to submit to you an account of the service under his direction during the months of February and June, inclusive.

The undersigned was appointed on the 31st of last January as inspector-general of this branch, and there was named at the same time the administrative and expert personnel of the inspection, and their labors commenced with the examination and arranging of the archives, in view of the fact that the inventory which was employed in transferring this department would not serve, owing to its imperfections. At the same time the book of registry of mines for all the island was missing. It neither appeared in the inventory nor was it turned over with the other books, though public rumor, and, above all, the miners themselves, affirm that it had formerly existed in the office.

The loss of this book is lamentable, because without it it is impossible to form either an exact idea of the mineral wealth or the legal status of the mines.

The inspector, nevertheless, has labored with the information furnished by the archives to supply this fault, forming from the archives an auxiliary inventory and register of mines by provinces.

Under the care of this office is also a collection of minerals and rocks composed of more than 2,000 specimens, which when turned over was not listed on the inventory, and the catalogue of which, which is said to exist, was also lacking, and without which the value of the collection is lost, there being nothing to indicate the locality from whence the specimens were derived.

When such deficiencies are to be noted in the central technical office of mines, and which, being located in this capital, has not suffered from the casualties of war, it is easy to imagine what has occurred in the provinces. From the office in the province of Puerto Principe has disappeared the books containing the applications for mining claims and the register of mining property, and at the same time the money which was deposited with the civil government to cover the expense of reviewing and marking the same. In the province of Santiago de Cuba, according to the statement of the civil government, no data can be furnished concerning the mines which exist there, because in the sack of that city by the Spanish troops the archives were destroyed. To this condition of affairs in the province of Santiago de Cuba, the most important in its mining interests, there must be added the lack of personal superintendence, as the engineer, Mr. Villalon, named to take possession, never took charge of the office, and it is clear that without personal supervision there must be a lack of all initiative for the reorganization and reconstruction of the archives.

In the other provinces of the island the condition of the mining records at the conclusion of Spanish sovereignty was no better. From what has been said, it can be seen that disorganization of the mining service existed not alone in the inspection, as has been indicated, but also in the offices of all the provinces when the island was occupied by the Government of the United States.

Therefore the first care of this office has been to organize the service as well as possible, developing it within the lines marked out by the regulations in force, and advancing development of this branch, which constitutes in this island a great source of wealth.

For this purpose, and at the suggestion of this office, the governor-general annulled the order by which in January last the military governor of Santa Clara, General Bates, suspended the issuance of all permits relating to mines, but continued the issuance of permits of mining registry which had been initiated in said province.

With the object of reconstructing in the archives of Puerto Principe the registers for inscribing mines and titles of ownership to the same, it was ordered, by means of the *Gaceta de la Habana* and the *Boletín Oficial*, that the owners of existing mines in said province should meet for the purpose of inscribing in the civil government the titles to property which they respectively owned.

With the object, also, that the certificates of mining registry commenced in the civil government of Puerto Principe should not suffer delay in pursuing the necessary steps for lack of some one capable of marking the limits of mining claims, the assistant of the board of public works in said province was named as acting mining engineer.

There do not exist in this office any papers relative to mining concessions granted prior to the date on which was signed the protocol of peace between Spain and the United States—August 12, 1898—and the civil governors of the provinces have been asked to furnish a report of said mining concessions issued between the date indicated and December 15, 1898, giving the date of the concession, the date of publication in the *Gaceta* or *Boletín Oficial* of the province, name of the mine, the mineral which

it contains, the place and municipal district where such mine is located, and the name of the concessioner.

In this office are nine certificates of mining claims in the province of Santa Clara asking that the proper officer may examine and place boundaries to the said mines, which duty will be performed within the time fixed by the mining law, taking into account the abolition of the order of suspension made by the military governor of said province for the performance of such duties, and when said duty is performed the issuance or authorization of title will be withheld in order not to violate the instructions contained in Circular No. 16, of March 7 last, published in the *Gaceta* of the 12th of the same month, prohibiting that any property, franchises, or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted in the island during the occupation thereof by the United States.

Table showing the expenses of this office from February 1 to June 30, 1899, according to the chapter and articles of the budget covering said expenses.

Chapter.	Article.	For what expended.	Amount.
14	1	Personnel of general inspection.....	\$1,330.15
15	Only.	Supplies for the office	75.00
		Total	1,405.15

F. DE P. PORTUONDO, *Inspector-General*.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE DUTIES OF THE SECTION OF CIVIL CONSTRUCTION, THE LABORS PERFORMED BY THE SAME, AND THE EXPENSES INVOLVED DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1899.

This section, created by the old régime especially for the district of public works in Habana, although in special cases it was possible to confide to it work in any other part of the island, has continued as before. It has under its charge the study, inspection, and direction of new works; the work of repair and preservation of the civil buildings belonging to the different branches of the public administration; the discharge of all other labors confided to it by the authorities when such relate to its duties, such as valuation, fixing boundaries, etc., of the property of the State, and the issuance of reports asked for on all subjects about which it should be heard.

During the five months last past (its work commenced February 1, 1899) it has investigated and completed the following works:

The demolition and repairs in the offices of the treasury expending the sum of \$111.99 American gold.

Repairs to the roof, floors, and canals of the building occupied by the University of Habana, costing \$699.66 American gold.

Repairs to the roof and waterspouts of the department of government, costing \$90 American gold.

A plan of the building known as the house of Marquesa de Villaba was prepared with the object of considering the transferring to the same of the supreme court.

For the same reason, a plan was prepared looking to the location of the said court in a part of the building occupied by the territorial audiencia of Habana.

The buildings of the Asilo General de Enagenados (insane asylum) were examined, and a plan prepared for repairs to the same, which would cost \$2,308.06 American gold, which plan, being approved by superior authority, was executed by the board of directors of the aforementioned asylum.

There were examined and valued by order of the secretary of the branch the lands which, in the abandoned zones of the battery of Santa Clara y Castillo del Principe, which belongs to the hospital of San Lazaro, the area of which is 34,495.50 square meters, valued at \$22,598.12. The valuation was approved, and served as a base for the public sale of those lands.

There was prepared and submitted for superior approval a plan for the improvement of the toilet rooms in the offices of the department of state and government, agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, and the treasury. The plan, which will cost \$205.85, has been approved.

There has been concluded a plan for a toilet room in the botanical garden annexed to the University of Habana.

Plans were concluded for the demolition of the interior gallery of the building occupied by the Academy of Science in order to rebuild the same in a manner suitable for the purposes of the institution.

A detailed account of the state, value, and condition of all the buildings belonging to the state under the care of this section has been concluded.

There have been received various communications by this section from the inspector-general of the branch. In ordinary correspondence there have been received 42 letters and 65 have been sent out to different authorities.

The repairs made have cost the sum of \$2,830.08, as follows:

Personal salary for five months.....	\$1,853.13
Office expenses.....	75.00
Repairs on Government buildings.....	901.95
Total.....	2,830.08

AGUSTIN VELASCO, *State Architect.*

HABANA, August 30, 1899.

NO. 5.—RAILROAD INSPECTION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, 1899.

Comparative table of the equipment and number of trains of the railroad companies between the years 1895 and 1899.

Railroad companies.	Number of trains.				Equipment.					Stations.		
	1895.		1899.		1895.		1899.			1895.	1899.	
	Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.	Freight.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Freight cars.	Locomotives.	Passenger cars.	Freight cars.	Number.	Number.
Habana United R. R.	100	35	75	8	82	102	1,843	68	75	1,596	54	41
The Western Railway of Habana (Oeste)	7	6	6	2	21	29	268	20	17	256	26	20
Marianao R. R.	36	...	36	...	5	15	21	7	14	25	11	11
Cárdenas and Júcaro R. R.	...	...	7	4	48	35	1,933	47	41	1,145	37	31
Caibarién R. R.	6	1	4	1	21	12	409	21	14	409	11	11
Gibara to Holguín R. R.	1	...	1	...	8	3	15	2	3	12	5	5
Sagua la Grande R. R.	...	...	7	3	24	20	490	26	24	585	17	17
Cienfuegos to Villa Clara R. R.	...	...	...	...	...	23	455	17	28	447	...	...
Matanzas	...	...	...	...	48	24	1,018	...	...	...	25	...
Nuevitas to Puerto Principe R. R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	117	7	7
Tunas to Sancti Spiritus R. R.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	...	7
Guantánamo	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	6	76	...	6

The nonreporting of some railroad companies caused the unfilled spaces.

The Sagua, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién lines form now "The Cuban Central Railways."

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD INSPECTION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA CORRESPONDING TO THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

The principal object of this office is divided into two parts—one technical, referring to the management and care of all the works of the general lines of railroad and of those belonging to the government placed under its charge; the other, in reference to the proper compliance of railroad legislation as far as the road operating and public security is concerned on all lines.

The legal inspection of road operating has been greatly reduced at present, considering it a secondary matter, owing to the necessary attention paid to the general

work of the office and to the scarce number of employees. Nevertheless, due to its care, the railroad companies have improved their services in benefit of the public, as can be learned from the increasing relations between said companies and this office, as follows:

Monthly note of the communications received in this office from the railroad companies.

February (including those not filed in January)	23
March	17
April	21
May	29
June	24

Total received in the expressed time..... 114

In accordance with our technical work has been accomplished the testing and approval for the public transit of the bridges on Palacios, Bacunaguas, and Santa Clara rivers belonging to the Western Railways of Habana.

In this testing we have followed the use established by some of the United States railroad companies.

We understand that it is a great improvement for the operating of this railroad company the construction of the said iron bridges.

In the same period of five months four applications have been received for the necessary authorization for the proper study of new lines, as follows:

- One from Cerro to Hoyo Colorado (electric operating).
- One from Oficlos street, in Habana City, to Vedado (electric operating).
- One from Pescante de Morro Castle to Cojimar (steam operating).
- One from the City of Habana to Güines (electric operating).

All these applications have obtained favorable information and aid from this department.

In 1894, the year previous to the war, during the same months, no applications of this kind passed through this department as far as we can learn from its records.

Five applications for new concessions have been received for information, viz:

An electric tramway for the city of Cienfuegos.

A narrow-gauge for the private use of the Providencia sugar plantation, running to the Broa Harbor.

An extension branch for the Habana Electric Railway from the "Chorrera" to Marianao Beach.

A branch of the Cuban Electric for transportation of materials with temporary character.

And, finally, we mention our report on a petition for the construction of the old Trinidad to St. Spiritus project of railroad establishment along the coast.

It seems to us sufficient for the special character of this document to state that our informations on the applications formerly mentioned have been based on the legal provisions for each case, together with the practicability of its construction deducted from the projects presented, bearing in mind also the circular, No. 16, of March of this year (Foraker law).

It is an important fact in favor of the growing confidence on the fair going of this country the inversion of foreign capitals in the acquisition of railways.

We have examined the legal documents for the transferring of the Sagua, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién companies into the Cuban Central Railways, and we know that the Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana and the Primera Empresa de Vapores y Ferrocarril La Prueba are to become under English, French, and American companies. Another of the works performed in the line of our duties has been to report on the legalities of said transferences.

The undersigned inspector can not forbear expressing his satisfaction on the expressed cases of acquisition of railways by foreign syndicates, considering it as a fact of great importance, because it means, in his opinion, good prospect for the future development of railways in our country.

We think that if the special circumstances imposed to-day on the granting of concessions should cease the progress of railway building in our country will reach the high standing of these enterprises in the prosperous countries.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,

Inspector of Railroads of Island of Cuba.

HABANA, August 15, 1899.

Table of the extension of the operating railroads of this island divided according to the law on the matter.

Name of the companies.	Lines included.	Operating extension.	
		Partial.	Total.
	GENERAL SERVICE.		
United Railway of Habana.	Habana R. R. Co.:	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
	Habana to Güines.....	72.067	
	Güines to Palos.....	80.899	
	Palos to Union.....	21.323	
	Rincon to San Antonio.....	12.874	
	San Antonio to Guanajay.....	21.246	
	San Felipe to Batabanó.....	15.550	
	Güines to Matanzas.....	57.950	
	Sabana de Robles to Madruga.....	6.440	
	Habana Bay R. R. Co.:		
	Regla to Matanzas.....	87.000	
	Matanzas to Coliseo.....	87.515	
	Coliseo to Bamba.....	17.738	
	Regla to Guanabacoa.....	4.800	
	Connecting branch between Habana Harbor, Coliseo and Matanzas railroads.....	.800	
	Connecting branch between Habana Harbor and the Habana United between Regla and Cienaga.....	8.000	
Nuevitas to Pto. Principe R. R. Co.	Nuevitas to Pto. Principe.....	71.356	394.219
	Extension to the Guincho inlet.....	2.384	
	Branch between the station and the Nuevitas warehouses.....	.313	
Cárdenas and Júcaro R. R. Co.	Cárdenas to Bamba.....	27.985	74.008
	Bamba to Navajas (Montalvo).....	15.883	
	Júcaro to Pijuan.....	34.089	
	Recreo to Sabanilla.....	6.900	
	Connection with the line of Júcaro to Palmilla.....	27.708	
	Bamba to Agüica.....	42.309	
	Agüica to Macagua.....	10.943	
	Connecting branch between the lines of Cárdenas and Júcaro.....	6.366	
	Sabanilla to Itabo.....	16.109	
	Macagua to Esperanza.....	73.579	
	Pijuan to Callimete.....	27.360	
Matanzas R. R. Co.	Connecting curve between the lines of Pinillos and Ceruti streets.....	.250	295.711
	Cárdenas to Pizarro.....	6.330	
	Matanzas to Navajas.....	57.129	
	Navajas to Isabel.....	14.483	
	Isabel to Mulato (Baró).....	24.145	
La Prueba R. R. Co.	Navajas to Tramojos (Pedroso).....	8.500	125.934
	Tramojos to Claudio (Torriente).....	11.317	
	Mulato to Guareiras.....	10.360	
	Regla to Guanabacoa (tramway).....	4.000	
	Extension by Guanabacoa streets.....	.918	
Cuban Central Rwy ...	Regla to Guanabacoa.....	4.918	261.849
	Cienfuegos to Santa Clara.....	68.523	
	Caibarien to Remedios.....	9.130	
	Remedios to San Andrés.....	36.850	
	San Andrés to Placetas.....	8.073	
	Connecting branch between the line of Caibarien R. R. and that on the Marina street, Caibarien.....	2.400	
	From Sagua port or Concha to Cifuentes.....	36.147	
	Cifuentes to Encrucijada.....	20.165	
	Encrucijada to Camajuani.....	24.629	
	Stidécito to Cruces.....	55.927	
Guantánamo R. R. Co..	Santa Catalina to Cerro Guayabo.....	11.500	26.548
	From half a mile before Cerro Guayabo to the Calmanera.....	8.925	
	Santa Catalina to Jamaica.....	5.400	
	Cuatro Caminos to Soledad.....	.723	
Santiago de Cuba R. R. Co.	From Santiago de Cuba to Cristo and branches to Sabanilla and Maroto.....		33.507
	Habana to Marianao.....	9.650	
Marianao R. R. Co.	Connecting branch with the Habana R. R. in Cienaga.....	.298	13.297
	Branch from Marianao to the Playa.....	3.349	
Urbana de la Habana..	From San Francisco to Carmelo, San Juan de Dios to Cerro, and from Cristina bridge to Jesus del Monte (street cars).....		19.882
Tunas & Sancti Spiritus R. R. Co.	Tunas to Sancti Spiritus.....		38.623

Table of the extension of the operating railroads of this island divided according to the law on the matter—Continued.

Name of the companies.	Lines included.	Operating extension.	
		Partial.	Total.
	GENERAL SERVICE—continued.	<i>Kilometers.</i>	<i>Kilometers.</i>
Gibara to H. R. R. Co .. Western Rwy. of Habana.	Gibara to Holguin		36.425
	Habana to Pinar del Rio	177.210	
	Connecting branch with the Habana United R. R. in Rincon.	.411	
	PRIVATE SERVICE AND PUBLIC USE.		177.621
United Rwy. of Habana.	Connecting branch from Union Station of the United R. R. to Alfonso XII.	6.196	
	And from Coliseo Station to the Guamacaro Valley ..	16.000	
			22.196
Matanzas R. R. Co	Guareiras to Colon	10.000	
	Navajas to Atrevido	15.500	
	Torriente to Jagüey Grande	14.000	
	Branch from Güira to several plantations toward the south.	14.000	
	Guareiras to Cumanayagua	14.650	
	Branch to Cabezas	18.600	
	Jagüey Grande to Murga	11.485	
			98.235
Cárdenas and Júcaro R. R. Co.	Calimete to Amarillas	6.374	
	Amarillas to Aguada	13.122	
	Aguada to Yaguaramas	19.350	
			38.846
Cuban Central Rwy ...	Palmira to Parque Alto	25.000	
	From the 43d kilometer of the Cienfuegos line to San Juan de los Yeros.	8.000	
	Calbarien to Zaza in Placetas (narrow gauge)	35.700	
	Sagua to Chinchilla (narrow gauge)	8.720	
	Chinchilla to Caguaguas (narrow gauge)	6.600	
	Branch from the 52d kilometer of the Sagua line to Calabazar.	3.000	
			87.020
Emilio Terry (concessionary).	From the Caracas sugar plantation to the Limones district.	25.000	
	From the 18th kilometer of Caracas line to the Salado River.	16.000	
			41.000
	PRIVATE SERVICE.		
	244 of this kind have been authorized from the Spanish Government with 660 kilometers of total length. We do not specify in this division as before, because we have not been able yet to obtain exact notices of all the lines of this class that are operating again.		

SUMMARY.

	Kilometers.
General service	1,502.537
Private service and public use	287.297
Private service (nearly)	660.000
Total	2,449.834

Habana, August 15, 1899.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads for the Island of Cuba.

Table of accidents reported to the railroad inspection by the expressed railroad companies from February 1 to June 30, 1899.

Name of company.	Persons injured or killed.	Derailment.	Remarks.
F. C. Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana	4	4	This company has been fined for failing to report the accidents occurred in lines.
F. C. Unidos de la Habana .....	.....	4	
The Cuban Central Railways	4	.....	
F. C. de Marianao	1	1	
F. C. de Matanzas	1	1	
F. C. de Cárdenas y Júcaro .....	.....	2	
Total	10	12	

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads for the Island of Cuba.

Table of name and address and representative of the railroad companies and its general managers.

Name of company.	Name of representative.	Address.	General manager.	Remarks.
The Western Railways of Havana (limited) Oeste.	M. Alfred Percival Liversey.	Estación de Cristina.	The same.....	
Marianao	Jim. McLean	E. Concha	The director.....	
The Cuban Central Railway (limited).	Juan V. Pajes.....	Aguilar 81.....	E. H. Pearson.....	
Cárdenas y Júcaro	Isidoro Cano.....	Reina 58.....	Manuel Iribas y Gil.	
Matanzas	José I. Cámara.....	Amargura 31	Manuel Luciano Díaz.	
Unidos de la Habana	R. Argüelles.....	Mercaderes 36	A. de Ximeno	Mr. Luciano Ruiz by absence of Mr. Argüelles.
Urbano de la Habana.....	G. F. Greenwood.....	Empedrado 34.....	do	
Tunas & St. Spiritus	Eque. Navarrete.....	Obrapia 19, altos..	M. Gutiérrez y S..	
Gibara & Holguín.....	Snos. Herrera.....	San Pedro 6	F. Franquis.....	
Guantánamo.....	Calixto Perales.....	Aguilar 100.....	Edo. J. Chías.....	
Santiago de Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	
La Prueba .....	.....	.....	.....	

NOTE.—Failing to answer the request of this office some of the parties cause the unfilled spaces in this table.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

Statement of salaries and other expenses of this inspection from February 1 to June 30, according to the appropriation of charges, and its chapter and articles.

Chapter.	Article.	Expenses.	American money.
		February:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal	\$424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery	15.00
		March:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses	31.50
		April:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses	31.50
		May:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses	18.00
		June:	
18	Unique...	Fixed official personal	424.98
19	Unique...	Stationery	15.00
19	Unique...	Traveling expenses	42.30

SUMMARY.

Total of charges from chapter 18, article, unique.....	2, 124.90
Total of charges from chapter 19, article, unique. (Stationery, expenses and traveling.)..	196.30
Total.....	2, 321.20

Habana, August 15, 1899.

GUILLERMO F. RIVA,
Inspector of the Railroads of the Island of Cuba.

No. 6.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT SUBMITTED RELATIVE TO THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE OCCIDENTAL REGION, PROVINCES OF HABANA AND PINAR DEL RIO, DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1899.

HIGHWAYS.

Eastern Road from Luyanó to La Gallega, first order. Length, 14 kilometers.

Roadway.—Seventeen thousand five hundred linear meters of walks and ditches of 3 meters width were cleared of growth and graded. Eight hundred and seventy-seven linear meters of new ditches were opened. The earth breastworks and trenches built on this road along kilometers 8 and 9 during the late war for the defense of Guanabacoa were demolished. All large ruts in the road were patched.

Culverts and bridges.—All of these were cleared of earth and growth that contracted the waterway. The old wooden Howe truss bridge at Martin Perez River was taken down, as it was a menace to travel. The flooring of the bridge is temporarily supported by 2 wooden bents in the stream, pending the reconstruction of the superstructure with a 60-foot steel through plate-girder bridge with buckle-plate floor, which has already been contracted and ordered from the United States for the sum of \$3,400, delivered on wharf at Regla, all charges paid.

Peon's quarters.—Of the 3 buildings that existed on this road, the only one left standing, that at Guanabacoa, was cleaned. The other two are necessary for the service and are included in the special appropriation we have recommended be made in the coming estimates for the reconstruction of 14 out of the 25 quarters destroyed by war.

Southeastern Road from Habana to Güines, first order. Length, 48 kilometers.

Roadway.—Eighty-five thousand six hundred linear meters of walks and ditches were cleaned and graded; 2,750 linear meters of new ditches were opened; 330 cubic meters of crushed stone were transported to patch ruts and holes in the road surface, covering an area of 2,800 square meters. Attention was given where necessary to the trimming, replanting, or carting away of shade trees.

Culverts and bridges.—All were entirely cleaned and cleared of earth and brush, in some cases involving heavy work to give the openings full area.

Quarters.—The three left standing were cleaned and pressing repairs were made. For a length of 30 consecutive kilometers all buildings were entirely destroyed, and four are proposed to be rebuilt with the said special appropriation recommended.

Branch road from Cotorro to Sta. Maria del Rosario, third order. Length, 2,274 kilometers.

General repairs.—This road has been totally repaired and put in first-class condition at an actual cost of \$2,870, or \$365 less than the approved estimate.

The work consisted in the quarrying, breaking, and carting about 1,000 cubic meters of stone, distributed along the road, spread, raked, and rolled; then the binder course of sand spread, and all the surface well watered and rolled.

Three hundred and forty linear meters of new ditches were opened, and all walks and ditches cleaned and graded.

At a depression in the road at K° 2, the late administration had planned to build a culvert, owing to the frequency with which the water from a creek close by rose and crossed over the roadbed.

This construction was avoided by raising the grade of the road at that point, using the earth from the channel excavated parallel to the road, thus keeping the water on one side and discharging into a stream in a lower depression about 200 meters ahead.

Southern Road from Habana to Bejucal, first order. Length, 26 kilometers.

Roadway.—About 40,000 linear meters of walks and ditches were cleaned and graded; 1,030 linear meters of new ditches were opened.

The contractor furnished 566 cubic meters of broken stone, of which 116 meters have been used to cover 620 square meters of ruts. The scarcity of water delays the patching of ruts, which require the surface to be wet to make a good bond.

With the stone contracted this road will be put in good condition from Habana to Santiago de las Vegas.

From this town to the end at Bejucal the road metal has nearly or entirely disappeared, and general resurfacing and repairs are required.

(This part of the road has subsequently, on July 5, been ordered repaired with a special appropriation, the estimated cost being \$24,000.)

Culverts and bridges.—All have been cleaned and cleared of earth and brush.

The bridge at kilometer 26 has been repaired, replacing all timber in bad condition of the main floor beams and planks, and an entirely new railing and braces.

Material is at the spot to make needed repairs to bridge at Arroyo Apolo, kilometer 6.

Quarters.—All have been cleaned preparatory to painting.

Material is on hand to make necessary repairs to quarters at Arroyo Apolo.

Branch road from Arroyo Apolo to Managua, third order. Length, 15 kilometers.

Roadway.—17,000 lineal meters of walks and ditches cleaned and graded; 500 meters of new ditches opened.

The contractor furnished all the broken stone contracted, amounting to 445 cubic meters, besides 97 meters were supplied by department labor.

Of this amount 350 cubic meters have been employed to patch holes covering a total surface of about 2,000 square meters.

From Arroyo Apolo to kilometer 12 the road is in first-class condition. The last 9 kilometers have not undergone general repairs for over fifteen years, and is considerably worn, but with the stone supplied the road will be made fairly good for this season, but recommend repairs be made during the coming fiscal year.

Culverts and bridges.—In general all were cleaned and cleared of earth and growth.

The culvert at kilometer 12 was found to be in a dangerous condition, the abutments being undermined and partly carried away.

The flooring that consisted of iron rails was taken out, the grade raised, and a temporary wooden bridge was put in, using long beams resting on sills sunk in the roadbed, sufficiently away from the masonry abutments so that these can be taken down and rebuilt without interfering with the heavy traffic on the road.

Quarters.—The building at La Chorrera was cleaned, overhauled, and painted.

The portable wooden structure at kilometer 7 was taken down, transported, and rebuilt at kilometer 18, where it was more useful, and as a temporary substitute for the building that was destroyed during the war at that point.

Repairs to roof, cleaning, and painting were done.

Western road from Habana to San Cristóbal, first order. Length, 92 kilometers.

Roadway.—About 132,000 lineal meters of walks and ditches have been cleared and graded; 465 lineal meters of new ditches were opened; 1,000 cubic meters of broken stone have been acquired, 900 of which were supplied by contract on the first section of the road from Habana to kilometer 30.

Four hundred cubic meters of the stone have been used in patching the road nearly all in the said section, where most of the traffic is concentrated, and covering a combined area of 1,560 square meters.

About 3,000 cubic meters of rubbish and earth taken out of the ditches in the towns along the road were carted out into the open spaces.

Culverts and bridges.—Nearly all of the waterways have been cleaned and cleared of heavy growth.

During the war several bridges and culverts were destroyed in the third section of this road, so that we found the traffic interrupted from kilometer 63 to kilometer 92, at San Cristóbal, the end of the road.

The road has been opened to traffic up to kilometer 87 by complete and permanent repairs to two culverts in kilometer 63, another at kilometer 65, the same to the San Juan bridge at kilometer 77, and by the construction of two temporary wooden bridges at kilometers 70 and 78, where even the masonry abutments and piers have been destroyed or washed away.

Between kilometer 87 and the end of the road there are three large openings where bridges have been destroyed, though leaving the masonry abutments, which are in first-class condition.

It has been recommended that at two of these openings, at Rio Hondo and Rio Yaguasa, permanent steel structures be built.

Quarters.—Out of the eleven permanent structures that existed on this road only three were intact after the war, one each at Puentes Grandes, Arroyo Arenas, and Guanajay.

Temporary repairs forming two or three rooms have been made at the ruins of the old houses existing at kilometers 24, 67, 76, and 89.

Those at kilometers 67 and 76 were made by transporting two small portable houses that were found in the town of Artemisa.

Five permanent structures will be required to put the service of this road in good condition.

Roads from Guanajay to Mariel and to Cabañas, second order. Length, 13 and 17 kilometers.

Roadway.—Forty-five thousand lineal meters of walks and ditches cleared and graded. One hundred and ten lineal meters of new ditches were opened. Three hundred and seventy cubic meters of broken stone were acquired by hired labor.

Patches covering a surface of 3,400 square meters have been made on roadbed.

The road from Guanajay to Mariel is all in good or first-class condition.

The Cabañas road stops within 6 kilometers of the town, where bridges and embankments have been destroyed or washed away. This has not been touched, it coming under "new construction," for which there is at present no appropriation.

Culverts and quarters.—All standing have been cleaned and light repairs made.

Road from Pinar del Rio to La Coloma, second order. Length, 25 kilometers.

Roadway.—Twenty-two thousand lineal meters of walks and ditches cleared and graded; 50 cubic meters of broken stone were acquired and used in patching 220 square meters of road.

The only quarry on this road is situated 6 kilometers from the highway, and makes the stone very expensive to supply all the length of road.

A contract to supply 175 cubic meters has been awarded for the sum of \$670.25.

Culverts.—All waterways have been cleared.

Quarters.—All the structures on this road were destroyed during the war. Temporary shelter has been furnished by using five small blockhouses left by the late Spanish army. At least two permanent structures should be built, and have been included in the fourteen recommended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carting.—For this service there were bought by contract twelve dump carts and twelve sets of harness. Twelve mules were bought from the United States Govern-

ment, ten of them at public auction, at a total price of \$915. Eight head of oxen were also bought.

Labor.—The fixed number of men employed in the care and maintenance of all the highways in the two provinces is 85 "peones" and 17 foremen. Besides these there has been constantly employed about 100 extra help, earning 80 cents, United States currency, per day.

Repair shops.—Three carpenters and two blacksmiths have been constantly employed in the repair shops of this office.

MARITIME SERVICE.

Buoys.—Port of Mariel: Four buoys that were taken from their moorings during the late war were scraped and painted.

After dragging up the mooring cables from the bottom of the bay, the buoys were reestablished at their proper locations.

One day beacon, consisting of an upright pole and horizontal slats, forming a circle, painted white and blue, was established on a small key to leeward of the entrance to the port.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

General supply depot.—All the illuminating oils and all other special goods required have been furnished to all the light-houses of the Central and Occidental regions, supplying them for the whole year.

In the Oriental Region, the light-houses of Maternillos and Punta de Prácticos at Nuevitas have been supplied directly, while special requisitions from the Military Department of Santiago have been filled, inclosing bills for same as ordered.

Repairs.—At the shops of this office, repairs were made to the apparatus for the Punta de Prácticos light and also for that at Batabanó.

Morro Castle light.—Of the other two light-houses in this region, Morro Castle light is still under the direct charge of the United States naval officer of this port.

Cape San Antonio light.—The supply service for the next two years from Arroyos de Mantua to Cape San Antonio light-house was awarded by contract at the rate of \$38.15 per round trip, two trips being specified per month.

This contract is 15 per cent lower than the previous one for the same service.

Proposed light-houses.—Surveys are being made and data from foreign manufactures obtained relative to the establishment of two port lights at Mariel and Cabañas, presumably this year.

Two second-order light-houses along the Colorado Reefs between Bahía Honda and Cape San Antonio are being considered as future work, the estimated cost of each being \$50,000, United States currency.

Table of expenses incurred by this office from assuming charge, on February 1, till June 30, giving the chapters and articles of the different appropriations to which they have been charged.

Chapter.	Article.	Appropriation for—	Habana.	Pinar del Río.	Total.
18	Unique.	Fixed official personnel.....	\$7,665.30	.....	\$7,665.80
19	Unique.	Divers expenses.....	208.38	\$5.21	214.54
20	2	Maintenance of highways.....	28,840.25	10,119.90	38,991.98
		Repairs of highways.....	2,631.88	.....	2,631.88
21	Unique.	Light-house personnel.....	674.11	948.29	1,622.40
22	2	Light-house supplies and freights.....	2,612.38	.....	2,612.38
		Light-house communication and cloth washing.....	37.00	496.80	533.80
		Maintenance of towers and buildings.....	282.28	.....	282.28
		Gratification of San Antonio light-keepers.....	.....	185.75	185.75
22	8	Establishment of buoys, etc.....	.....	423.20	423.20

JOSÉ PRIMELLES AGRAMONTE,
Chief Engineer of the Occidental Region.

HABANA, August 8, 1899.

Public works—Main office of central region.—Report of the chief engineer of said region relative to the work executed by him from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

The chief engineer of the central region shows the work executed by him in accordance with instructions from the honorable secretary of public works. It is necessary to explain in the first place that the engineer in charge did not take possession of his office until February 17, and that from January 1 up to that date, absolutely nothing was accomplished by this branch owing to the disorganization caused by the change of Government.

For a better understanding of the work of this office this report is divided into the following parts, i. e., work completed, work in course of completion, plans completed, plans being made and services rendered.

WORKS COMPLETED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Construction of a light of the sixth class on Diana Key.—The construction of this light, situated on Diana Key at the entrance to the port of Cárdenas, is the most important work completed in this whole region. The old light on this key was destroyed during the war between Spain and the United States, and, by order of the governor-general, reconstruction of same was commenced on April 3, completed May 17, and the light was put in commission May 22, 1899.

Repairing and replacing a buoy in the port of Matanzas.—One of the most important buoys of this port—that which marks the shoal of Araña del Sur—was swept away from its anchorage. I requested authorization to replace same and to make necessary repairs, which request was granted, and said buoy was repaired and replaced on June 15, 1899.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Placing of three buoys in the port of Isabela de Sagua.

By three buoys which had been in this port, having been removed from their proper locations and in consequence of which not a single mark remained to show the channel, the secretary of the department ordered plans to be made immediately to mark out the channel. This was done by the department engineer and approved by the secretary. The project consisted in the building of three new iron buoys and the repairing of the three old iron buoys. This work, so far as the repairing of the old buoys is concerned, has been completed and the repaired buoys have been replaced in their proper positions.

WORKS IN COURSE OF COMPLETION.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Construction and placing of buoys in the port of Cárdenas.—In accordance with instructions from the secretary of the department, the chief engineer made plans for marking the channel of this port. This plan consists in making 8 new iron buoys and in repairing 2 old iron buoys, all of which are to be properly placed in the harbor. The contract calls for the completion of this work on or before August 21, 1899, by which time all these buoys will be in position.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Construction of three new buoys to complete the marks in the port of Isabela de Sagua.—The construction of said buoys has been commenced and according to contract they must be completed and in place on or before August 10, 1899.

PLANS PROJECTED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Repair of light of fourth class at Punta de Maya.—This plan has been approved and work will be commenced as soon as money is received from the treasurer of the province with which to begin.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Repairs to light of sixth class on Frances Key.—There has been forwarded to the chief of this branch, for the approval of the secretary, a project to repair a light of the sixth class on Frances Key, situated at the entrance to the port of Caibarien. These repairs should be made at once, as the light is urgently needed.

PROJECTS BEING STUDIED.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Repairs to light of first class of Bahia de Cadiz.—At the present time plans and specifications are being made for extensive repairs to above light, which is situated on the key of Bahia de Cadiz, 60 miles northeast of the port of Cárdenas, and said plans will be submitted for the approval of the secretary.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Channel markings of port of Caibarien.—In accordance with orders from the secretary, plans and specifications are being prepared for the complete marking of the channels and bars of the port of Caibarien, which as soon as completed will be submitted for approval.

Repairs to light of first class of Paredon Grande.—In accordance with orders received, I made a visit of inspection to the light of the first class of Paredon Grande, situated on a key of that name 90 miles northeast of Caibarien, and am now making, and will in a short time submit for approval, plans and specifications for extensive repairs which are urgently needed on this light-house, as well as on the house used as a residence by the keeper who has charge of the light as well as of the rotating machinery.

Works of construction on the light-houses of Villanueva and Piedras del Sur key.—There is on file in this office sufficient history and data in regard to these places to permit the making of the plans and specifications necessary for the reconstruction of the lights of the sixth class at Villanueva and Piedras del Sur key, the former being situated at the entrance of the port of Cienfuegos and the latter 51 miles southwest of said port.

The engineer who signs this has requested authority to make the necessary plans and specifications for the reconstruction of these lights, and in view of the urgent need of the reconstruction of the light at Villanueva and the fact that there is no house for the protection of the keeper of the light, except a native hut, and also the fact that the tower that supports the lantern is actually unsafe and not strong enough to support same during the hurricanes that are frequent here, he began the plans for the reconstruction of this light-house in the hope that authority would be given him to continue same, but this work has been stopped because the engineer who signs this has not yet received the competent authority to go on with such work.

SERVICES RENDERED.

The ordinary work of this office is the provisioning and preservation of the 10 light-houses of this region.

The service of communication with the light-houses is now being carried on by verbal orders, but the same are now being edited and will be forwarded for the approval of the secretary, together with the sheet of conditions which govern the letting of the contract (by auction) to be celebrated for the definite adjudication of the services of communication, with the lights which are provided for the ports of Cárdenas and Cienfuegos.

CONCLUSION.

The expenses incurred in works executed and in services rendered in this region during the first six months of this year and charged in the proper paragraphs of the current budget are shown in the following table.

Nothing has been done in regard to cart roads for the reason that no allowance was made in the current budget for this important public work, and for the same reason nothing has been done in the construction of wharves and warehouses.

J. M. PORTUONDO,
Chief Engineer of Central Region.

MATANZAS, July 18, 1899.

Recapitulation of the expenses of the bureau of public works in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara (which constitute the central region) from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

	Matanzas.	Santa Clara.	Total.
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Main office:			
Salaries	\$3,106.44		\$3,106.44
Expenses	164.68	\$43.02	207.65
CART ROADS.			
Expenses			
MARITIME NAVIGATION.			
Salaries:			
Light-house keepers	2,471.89	1,570.79	4,042.68
Expenses:			
Wharves and warehouses	96.53		96.53
Light-houses, construction	2,386.41		2,386.41
Light-houses, repairs		190.66	190.66
Purchase of supplies	7.75	10.50	18.25
Travel of keepers			
Cleaning of lenses	60.00	48.60	108.60
Service of communication	826.00	775.89	1,601.89
Preservation of light-houses	9.00	108.70	112.70
Buoys and marks plans, location, and preservation	66.40	1,570.40	1,636.80
Total	3,442.09	2,497.25	5,939.34

SUMMARY.

Province of Matanzas:

Public works—			
Salaries		\$3,106.44	
Expenses		164.68	
Cart roads			
Maritime navigation—			
Salaries		2,471.89	
Expenses		3,442.09	
			9,185.05

Province of Santa Clara:

Public works—			
Salaries			
Expenses		43.02	
Cart roads			
Maritime navigation—			
Salaries		1,570.79	
Expenses		2,497.25	
			4,111.06

Total in central region..... 13,296.11

J. M. PORTUONDO, *Chief Engineer.*

MATANZAS, July 10, 1899.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA, ON THE INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS EXISTING IN THE DEPARTMENT AT THE DATE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION AND AT THE PRESENT TIME.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA,
Matanzas, Cuba, September 7, 1899.

ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of August 18, 1899, I submit the following special report on the industrial, economical, and social conditions existing in the territory covered by this department at the date the United States assumed control, and also at the present time, for the purpose of showing the net results of the American administration of municipal and provincial affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES—INITIAL RELIEF MEASURES.

After the protocol and the cessation of hostilities, and shortly before the arrival of the United States forces in this part of the island, most of the Spanish judicial municipal, and provincial authorities resigned, and their places were filled by temporary appointments, selected by the Spanish commanders principally from the Autonomistic party, or from "pacificos" who had taken no part in the revolution.

These officials, as a class, were generally worthy and capable men, sincerely interested in the maintenance of order, in the reconstruction of civil government, and in the reestablishment of industry and commerce. In every instance that came under my observation they performed their duties loyally and faithfully, maintaining perfect order, and, as far as was within their power, relieving suffering and want in their respective jurisdictions. They were assisted in this by the charity of those Cubans who had saved a part of their substance, and by the timely arrival of rations and medical supplies sent out by the President of the United States in the steamer *Comal*, or furnished afterwards by the authority of the military governor of the island. These supplies were distributed generally through committees appointed by the alcaldes, and in every instance it is confidently believed they reached the sick and starving people for whom they were intended. They came at a time when industry and commerce were paralyzed and production was at its lowest stage, and they were issued in such manner as to do an almost incalculable amount of good.

The timely foresight and generosity of this assistance was fully appreciated by the Cubans, and is worthy of the highest commendation.

CUBAN ARMY—RETALIATION SUPPRESSED—MATANZAS PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Upon the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops, the Cuban army became an active factor in the control of civil affairs. As the officers and men were furloughed they immediately entered into competition for both public and private employment. Some were at once engaged as municipal, rural, and private police; others became candidates for office, while the greater number gradually returned to their homes and found employment in the trades or on the farms and plantations. As a class they behaved with sobriety and moderation, and manifested a genuine desire to reestablish their homes and resume the business of peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

At first they showed here and there a disposition to wreak vengeance on Spanish subjects resident in the island, and especially on those who had been active as Spanish volunteers, but this was immediately repressed by my orders. It was announced that every Cuban might celebrate our coming, and rejoice to his heart's content over

the expulsion of the Spanish forces and the establishment of Cuban independence, but that it must be distinctly understood that the rights of such as did not for any reason care to join in the celebration must be absolutely respected. Both Cubans and Spaniards were notified that, so far as the United States were concerned, the past must be regarded as a sealed book; that peace and good order must be preserved, and that the rights of all, without respect to race or allegiance, to pursue their private occupations without interference from any quarter must be considered as the supreme law of the land. This rule was at once cheerfully accepted by Cubans and Spaniards alike, and, except in a few personal instances, has been observed in all the cities, towns, and villages throughout both provinces of this department.

It is believed that it is now generally recognized as not only right and just in itself, but that it is well calculated to promote the best interests of the commonwealth. At all events, perfect peace and tranquillity prevail between all classes, colors, and races, and there is no apparent reason to fear that this is not a stable condition of the people.

When it is remembered that the white race is largely in the majority; that both the white Spaniards and Cubans, as well as colored people, are sober, orderly, law-abiding, and generally industrious, it may be fairly hoped that with the reestablishment of a reasonable degree of prosperity this gratifying state of affairs will continue to prevail.

The resignation of the late Autonomistic civil governor of the province of Matanzas and the appointment of his successor has been fully explained in my annual report of August 1. No further reference to the incident seems to be called for, except to point out that my recommendation was given to the gentleman selected not only for merit, but upon the broad ground that, all other things being equal, the officers of the successful revolution should have preference for civil employment over those who had supported the Spanish Government or stood neutral between it and those who were contending for independence. This conclusion seems to be accepted as fair by all classes in this department, and needs only to be stated to receive general recognition and approval.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES AND ADMINISTRATION.

The administrative authorities of the provinces under Spanish rule were:

1. A civil governor, appointed by the Governor-General and holding office at the will of the latter during good behavior.
2. A diputacion provincial, elected by popular vote and holding office four years.
3. A comision permanente, composed of five members of the diputacion, selected by the provincial governor.

The powers and the duties of these authorities, and the method of their appointment, as given in the Leyes Provisional, are more fully alluded to in my report of February 20 on the province of Matanzas, under the head of "Government," page 21 et seq.

The diputacion provincial and the comision permanente having been abolished as expensive and unnecessary, the civil governors, with their secretaries, clerks, and a few executive policemen and messengers, constitute the entire civil government, which has no revenue of its own and is supported directly by the insular treasury.

From the first, under instructions from the military governor of the island, I have, as far as possible, conducted all business of a civil nature, whether pertaining to provincial or municipal affairs, through the channels of civil administration, and generally through the civil governor. The only exception to this rule is made in the case of rural police of the province of Santa Clara, which by direction of superior authority is controlled by a chief, who receives his instructions from these headquarters, and makes all reports directly to the adjutant-general of the department.

I renew my recommendation that the control of this body be transferred to the civil governor, and that it be by him disbanded, or distributed to the municipal police, as recommended on page 21, et seq., of my report of June 20 on the province of Santa Clara, and in my communication of June 19 on that subject.

This method of transacting the public business has worked smoothly and satisfactorily. Both the governors and all the mayors, with one exception, have given most cheerful and loyal support to the military authorities, and, in turn, the latter have done all in their power to cultivate friendly relations with the Cuban officials to minimize military interference with the civil administration, as far as practicable confining their efforts to the protection of the property rights of foreigners, the maintenance of order, the relief of the sick and indigent, the shelter and support of the widows and orphans, and to the supervision of such sanitary work as seemed necessary to protect the troops from infectious diseases and to promote the health of the people.

In no instance have the municipal or provincial authorities been turned out of their

official buildings, nor have I occupied or permitted my staff to occupy any municipal or provincial residences for personal or private use. All general officers and their headquarters and all administrative staff officers have occupied rented buildings. The troops have been quartered in Spanish barracks, where the latter could be disinfected, repaired, and made suitable. The damage inflicted upon private property and the rentals for the sites of all barracks and camps situated on private lands have been settled by the quartermaster's department or fixed by boards of officers convened therefor. It is believed that no reasonable ground for complaint has been left in any single instance.

JUDICIARY.

The judiciary within the provinces of this department has been almost, if not entirely, changed in its personnel, and it is hoped that these changes will result in avoiding, to a great extent, delays in trials which have so characterized the workings of the courts in the past. The abolishment in July last of the "incomunicacion" of persons arrested or undergoing trial, and the creation of rights for such persons to have counsel and to refuse to give incriminating evidence, marks an epoch in criminal proceedings in the island. There is yet lacking, however, a sufficient number of courts of competent jurisdiction in criminal matters, as well as effective means of securing the attendance of witnesses. These defects, together with centralization of trials for crimes in the audiencias, with which communication is difficult and expensive, result in the overcrowding of jails, now a distinctive feature in this department.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of the superior authorities in reference to the development and character of municipal government in this island, I call attention to the fact that the Spanish laws in force on that subject are not only comprehensive, but based on correct principles. It is evident, however, that under the old régime they were corruptly administered in the interest of the Spaniards and Spanish officials, rather than for the benefit of the Cubans; but nobody understands this, or the change in practice which should be made, better than the present municipal authorities.

It can not be determined when such municipal governments were first established in the island of Cuba, but it is certain that city councils were in existence in Sancti Spíritus and Trinidad, both in this department, from the date of their foundation, in 1514. From an examination of the history of Cuban laws, it appears that these councils were governed by orders given at Havana as early as 1574. From that date the municipal laws seem to have taken on a more definite form and to have passed through various modifications, becoming systematized into complete codes in 1846, 1867, and 1870. The present municipal law was decreed in 1878 and is now in force with certain modifications made since that time.

Under existing provincial and municipal laws the province of Matanzas is now divided into 24 and the province of Santa Clara into 28 municipalities. The number of municipalities in these provinces has varied within narrow limits.

The government of a municipality consists of an ayuntamiento and a municipal junta.

The ayuntamiento is composed of the mayor, assistant mayor, and aldermen. The latter, under Spanish rule, were elected by popular vote and held office for four years. Vacancies in the offices of the mayor and assistant mayors are now filled by appointment by the military governor of the island, and vacancies in the offices of aldermen, without definite provision of law and in the absence of elections, are filled by the civil governors.

The municipal junta is composed of the members of the ayuntamiento and a number of associate members equal to the number of aldermen, but under existing conditions the junta seems to be a supernumerary and unnecessary organization.

The details of the organization of both provincial and municipal government have been quite fully given in my report of February 16, 1899, on the province of Matanzas, page 21 et seq. Attention is, however, called to the fact that the qualification of electors under the electoral law of June 26, 1890, is that all male citizens over 25 years of age who enjoy their full civil rights and have lived at least two years in the municipality are entitled to vote, provided they are not disqualified by sentence for certain criminal offenses, bankruptcy or insolvency, or as delinquent taxpayers or paupers.

The duties pertaining to municipal offices are accurately set forth in the municipal laws above referred to. Like most Spanish laws, these are complete in their details, and it may be said that the present success of municipal administration is largely due

to their provisions. This success is specially noteworthy from the fact that, when Spanish rule ended, there was practically no responsibility resting upon the municipalities as to the provision of ways and means for their support. The management of their business affairs was concerned with bookkeeping, and obedience to instructions from higher authority, rather than with responsibility for raising and disbursing the revenues.

Under the new régime local self-government has been so well carried on as to accentuate the fact that, through whatever troubles the island has passed, the municipality has always been the one stable element in insular government.

But it should be remembered that the municipal authorities for the first time assumed full control at the end of Spanish rule, and that under the old system the rental valuation of both rural and city property for purposes of taxation was incorrect and unreliable. They have now passed from a complex system, wherein every profession, industry, and article of consumption was taxed, and from one of licenses whereby even the person of the individual was insecure out of his immediate locality without his certificate of identity, to a system of local taxation founded on correct principles, which must tend to greatly improve municipal government.

The influence of the Spanish governmental system, extending to state, municipality, church, and family, wherein the complete enjoyment of property and personal rights was unknown, is rapidly passing away; but it is hardly to be expected that the results of this pernicious system on the habits of the people can have been entirely neutralized by the short period of American occupation. The change has been great, and through the influences exerted by our counsel and example, as well as by proximity to the United States, it is confidently believed that the improvement will continue.

It is not to be overlooked, however, that in these provinces, as well as elsewhere, the people have come by experience to be reserved and suspicious, and to depend somewhat too much upon the Government and upon the bounty of nature to supply their social wants and to increase their personal comforts.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions which have hitherto prevailed, it is but fair to state that the administration of municipal affairs since the American occupation has been characterized by personal zeal, official integrity, and correct business methods. Their system of public records is good; their accounts, as a rule, are admirably kept; their budgets, returns, and reports are models of clearness and comprehensiveness of statement, though occasionally marred by errors in figures and computations.

The municipal police in both provinces were selected by the local authorities, mostly from officers and men of the disbanded Cuban army. In Matanzas, Cárdenas, and Cienfuegos they are well organized, equipped, and fairly disciplined, and in all towns they are giving satisfactory service. They are armed, generally, with club and revolver, and a sufficient proportion of them in the province of Matanzas are mounted to pursue malefactors in the country.

It is to be observed that the Cubans, as a rule, have not sufficient size, strength, and self-reliance to make first-class policemen, but they are steadily improving. At first a tendency to use the revolver too freely was observed, but a rigid enforcement of the law by the courts, and of orders from these headquarters in regard to shooting without sufficient justification, has greatly checked this evil.

As before stated, the natives are naturally a sober, orderly, and inoffensive people, who willingly obey the constituted authority and rarely give violent cause for arrest. The most serious, in fact the only, disturbances which have occurred in this department were between the police and drunken and disorderly American soldiers or quartermaster's employees, who were wrongfully resisting arrest; but the certainty of a court-martial for military offenders, and of a trial by a police court for civilians, has put an end to such occurrences. It is hoped and believed that the present municipal police, with such improvements in personnel and discipline as will naturally come with time, will prove equal to all demands upon it.

The mayors and ayuntamientos, as a rule, have received their instructions through the civil governors, and have been encouraged to exercise authority over all matters pertaining to the administration of public affairs within the limits of their municipalities. They have not been arbitrarily controlled anywhere in the department except in the cities of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, where the commanding officers of the United States troops who first arrived seem to have misconceived the scope of their duties, and to have assumed official direction of all public matters in their vicinity. This policy has been reversed in these instances, and the spirit of local self-government has been encouraged, with the gratifying result that its efficiency is steadily increasing.

At the present time it may be said that municipal government throughout the department is carried on well and faithfully, and with the exception of the fact that the

mayors and aldermen have been appointed by superior authority and not elected by the people, as provided by law, it is difficult to see wherein immediate improvement is to be expected in the administration of these offices.

On the presumption that the people will, when authorized to hold elections, choose either the present incumbents or men of equally good character, it is confidently believed that the changes which time will necessarily bring in the municipal laws and customs will in a few years raise municipal government in Matanzas and Santa Clara to the high degree of perfection which it has reached in the most favored States of the Union.

In view of the fact that no public improvements have been made during the revolution; that through the lack of means the public buildings, streets, parks, waterworks, jails, hospitals, asylums, and even the churches, have received no repairs; that increased burdens have been thrown upon the municipal treasuries by the large number of widows and orphans, due to the war, and by starvation and sickness, due to the destruction of the farms, crops, cattle, and poultry, it should not be regarded as strange that the municipal budgets have generally shown considerable deficits. Indeed, it is but reasonable, under the circumstances, to expect that the cost of carrying on municipal government should materially increase, not only for the present, but for the next three or four years, and possibly longer, unless such economic conditions should be established as to cause the restoration of agriculture and commerce and bring about such a revival of business as would correspondingly increase the taxes for municipal purposes.

In order that my confidence in the capacity of the Cuban people to carry on municipal government successfully may be understood, I call attention to the fact that Matanzas, Cardenas, Colon, Jovellanos, Union de Reyes, and Bolondron, the principal cities and towns in the province of Matanzas; Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Remedios, and Camajuani, the principal cities and towns in the province of Santa Clara, are to-day absolutely clear of epidemic disease, well policed, orderly, and free from violence, rowdiness, and licentiousness. They are, besides, in an almost perfect state of sanitation. Nearly all are furnished with civil hospitals and orphan asylums, and all are scrupulously clean. Only five cases of sporadic yellow fever have occurred so far this year in a population rising 500,000, a circumstance without parallel in the history of the island. When it is remembered that the municipal authorities of those cities and towns have had no money to spend upon such work for the last four years, and have found their treasuries bankrupt and themselves suddenly confronted with all the problems of municipal government, with not only their own population, but with thousands of sick and starving reconcentrados to look after; with commerce and industry disorganized, the farms destroyed, and the social and governmental machinery seriously deranged, a proper idea can be formed of their situation and of what they have accomplished in eight months.

It is true that in reaching this result the municipal authorities have had the benefit of the advice and supervision of the intelligent officers of my staff and of local commanders where troops are stationed, but it is equally true that those officers were, in nearly every instance, novices in such work themselves, and that the work could not possibly have been carried through successfully but for the interested, intelligent, and loyal cooperation of the local authorities.

It is a noteworthy fact that the mayors, without exception, are gentlemen of education, good standing, and large business or professional experience. Dr. Alfredo Carnot, the mayor of Matanzas, is a dental surgeon of high standing. Dr. Fernando Mendez-Capote, mayor of Cardenas, is a distinguished and highly educated physician and surgeon. His predecessor, Don Joaquin Rojas, now a councilman, is a sugar merchant and broker of the highest character, who speaks English perfectly. Señor Juan Antonio Garmendia, mayor of Colon, is a lawyer of excellent reputation. Dr. Leopoldo Dulzaides, mayor of Union de Reyes, is a practicing physician of American education, and a gentleman of the most sympathetic and benevolent character. Gen. Clemente Dantin, mayor of Bolondron, and Gen. Clemente Gomez, mayor of Jovellanos, are ex-Cuban officers, distinguished for their courage, fortitude, and firmness of character, and are themselves a guaranty of good order and honest administration in their communities. Dr. José Antonio Frias, mayor of Cienfuegos, is a doctor and professor of law in the University of Habana. He speaks the English language with facility, and has traveled abroad. Don Luis Lopez Silvero, mayor of Santa Clara, and Don Alfredo de Figueroa, mayor of Sagua la Grande, are gentlemen of high standing. Don Domingo Garcia Loyola, mayor of Caibarien, and Don José Vidal, mayor of Camajuani, are successful merchants, long resident in the United States, and earnestly devoted to the interests of their people. Don Saturnino Sanchez e Yznaga, mayor of Trinidad, is a lawyer, a judge, and a planter, of wealth,

honorable reputation, and great influence. His predecessor, Don Carlos Yznaga, now a member of the city council, is a planter, who speaks English perfectly. Don Santiago Garcia Cañizares, mayor of Sancti Spiritus, is a doctor in pharmacy, was a member of the revolutionary government, and is a gentleman of intelligence and influence.

All of these officials, and many of those whose acquaintance I have made, are persons of serious character and praiseworthy public spirit. The most of them were educated abroad or have traveled in foreign parts, and all appear to be deeply interested in promoting the good government of their communities and the wealth and progress of their country. So far as I can judge from a short personal acquaintance with them, from appearance, inquiry, and a close and watchful supervision of their public acts since I came into command of this department, I feel justified in saying that they are excellent representatives of the Cuban people, and that many of them are equal in all respects to American officials of the same class.

If there is any reason why, with returning prosperity, proper municipal revenues, and the assistance of the doctors, lawyers, merchants, and planters who sit in the council with them, these mayors should not continue to manage the affairs of their municipalities and of the country districts surrounding them well and satisfactorily, even after the American troops shall have been withdrawn from the island, I am unable to perceive it. I do not believe there is any such reason, and I confidently expect the future to show that there is not.

I have dwelt upon this subject at length because it is an important one. It is recognized that the municipality is the political unit in this island, as well as in nearly every other civilized country, and that, whilst it may be paralyzed by war or great public calamity, it is never wiped out and scarcely ever suspended by revolution. When the municipality receives sufficient revenue and is free to manage its own affairs within the limits of the law or of its charter, and does so with a fair degree of fidelity and honesty, all higher government becomes comparatively easy to organize and conduct. This, it may be fairly claimed, is as likely to be the case in Cuba as in any other country.

But as the efficiency of municipal, provincial, and insular self-government must, in every instance, depend as much, if not more, upon economic conditions than upon the racial or social peculiarities of the people, I call special attention to the following statements as to the past and present state of affairs in the provinces of this department.

STATISTICS.

The area of the province of Matanzas is given, upon the best information obtainable, as 3,300 square miles; the area of the province of Santa Clara at 8,773 square miles. Total area of the department, 12,073 miles.

The population of Matanzas Province was, in 1894, 271,960, and in 1899 (approximately) is 190,560. The population of Santa Clara Province was, in 1894, 354,122, and in 1899 (approximately) 310,000. Total population of the department, 1899 (approximately), 500,560.

It is estimated that during the war and the period immediately following over one-third of the population of Matanzas Province, and one-seventh of the population of Santa Clara Province, were killed or died of sickness and starvation.

On the best evidence attainable, the number of horned cattle is given as follows: Matanzas Province, prior to the war, 298,391, and in January, 1899, 8,800; Santa Clara Province, prior to the war, 966,587, and in August, 1899, 66,000.

During the first six months of this year there have been imported into the provinces, respectively, 8,896 and 24,179 head, mostly work and beef cattle; so the present stock on hand is 17,696 in Matanzas Province and 66,000 in Santa Clara Province.

As has been set forth in previous reports, substantially all the farm work and transportation in these two provinces is performed by oxen, and when it is borne in mind that the above figures make it probable that there were at least 50,000 yoke of cattle employed before the war in Matanzas Province and 150,000 yoke in Santa Clara, and that there are now not over 5,500 yoke in the former and 15,000 yoke in the latter, the terrible loss which has been inflicted upon the country will be apparent.

I do not dwell upon a similar decrease in the horses and mules owned in the provinces, as they were not largely used in the cultivation of the land.

It has been shown that substantially every farmhouse in the two provinces, as well as a large number of the sugar mills, were burned; that the growing crops were destroyed, the agricultural implements broken up, the poultry nearly all killed, and the farming population driven into the fortified towns and villages to starve.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that nearly all of the instruments of production in the hands of the poorer people have been swept away, and that production,

outside of that carried on by the larger and richer sugar "ingenios," had entirely ceased. The people were rapidly dying from starvation and disease.

This has been fully arrested, and the farmers, through the aid of rations issued by the United States authorities, have mostly returned to the land. Many of them have reconstructed their palm-thatched cottages, and have so far progressed in the cultivation of vegetable food that the issue of rations is no longer necessary, except to the sick and debilitated people in hospitals and asylums. It is believed from this time forth that food of the character above indicated will be produced in sufficient quantities to keep the people from starving; but, owing to the great lack of cattle, hogs and poultry, flesh food, which seems absolutely necessary to maintain the laboring people in good health and strength, will be very dear and exceedingly scarce.

The clothing of the ordinary small farmer, as well as that of his wife and family, is necessarily of the lightest material. A cheap cotton cloth, generally white in color, is most commonly used by the men, while any sort of light stuff, generally the cheapest "print," suffices for the women. But this item need not greatly concern the small farmer, for the proceeds of his first crop, whatever its character, should provide some suitable clothing for himself, wife, and children of size, the smaller children generally being permitted to go about without clothing until they approach the school age. What does concern him, however, and makes more expensive his living, is the absence of farm roads. This is directly due to the fact that the profits of the farm were not sufficient to permit him to pay his taxes and have anything left with which to assist the municipality or the State in the construction of roads.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the fact that the industries of these two provinces are identical, and that they are based entirely upon agriculture.

The principal crop is sugar, the combined exports of which for the two provinces has been for years past equal to 80 per cent of the entire crop exported by the island. During the crop year just closed the exports amounted to 1,444,000 sacks, valued at \$11,828,000.

The tobacco produced for the same period is estimated at 85,000 bales, valued at \$3,187,500.

The tobacco crop in the province of Santa Clara is a most important one, because it yields a prompt return for its full value, and does not require a large accumulation of capital for its successful cultivation. A man and his family, with a hoe and a single animal, can properly take care of 2 or 3 acres of tobacco land, and every family, if it has the land, can raise a greater or less quantity. No expensive machinery or plant is necessary for housing or curing the crop, and it can always be sold for cash at the nearest town or city.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the tobacco farms have suffered in exactly the same manner with the other farms of the provinces. The houses of the farmers have been burned, their stock killed, their implements broken up, and their means of purchasing live stock and seed have, in most cases, been entirely swept away. An urgent appeal has been made to me from the Remedios district for means with which to purchase cattle, agricultural implements, and seed, and I do not doubt if they could be furnished on fair and reasonable terms they could be easily paid for within the next two or three years.

OWNERSHIP AND CHARACTER OF LANDS—COST OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The idea that the majority of sugar mills and estates in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces were owned by foreigners has been shown in my previous reports to be entirely false. Statistics can not be had until after the census in reference to the smaller farms, but the belief is confidently expressed that the census will show that a very large percentage of all the small holdings belongs to native Cubans.

Again, a misunderstanding has been, perhaps, given to the people of the United States in reference to the extent and character of the sugar-growing lands of the two provinces. It is not true that all of the land is of the first quality, which will grow sugar cane from twenty-five to thirty years without replanting. The fact is there are but few estates of this sort. The larger proportion of the land, whether red or black soil, produces sugar continuously and profitably for a period of no longer than twelve to fifteen years, and much of it from three to five years only.

There is but little first-class new or virgin land left in any part of these provinces, though it is said that the province of Puerto Principe, which has not yet been furnished with railroads, has considerable quantities, cleared as well as covered with primeval forests. Nearly the whole of the arable land of Matanzas and Santa Clara

has been at one time or another under cultivation, and it is proper to add that the cultivation has, in most cases, except at the best sugar estates, been as simple as it could be. But little attention has been paid to high-class or intensive farming. Scarcely any fertilizers have been used, and on all the small farms and many plantations the cultivation and the agricultural implements, especially the plows, are of the most primitive character.

Under these circumstances the cost of making sugar has been high, and owing to the fact that few repairs have been made, that the fields have been generally burned over, that the weeds and grass have taken firm hold upon the land, and that the cattle for cultivation have been killed, it is but natural to suppose that the cost of producing sugar will hereafter, even with good farming and improved methods of manufacture, remain at a standstill, if it does not increase. On account of the scarcity of labor and the probable increase of the demand, wages will doubtless rise, while the cost of improved machinery and the high rate of interest which may have to be paid all conspire to justify the belief that the sugar interest of this island will require the fostering care of the insular government and the most liberal treatment from the Government of the United States if it is to be rapidly placed upon its feet.

From the sharp competition which has existed for the greater part of the last half century between the cane and beet sugar interests, supported, as the latter has been, by high bounties and export premiums, improved processes of manufacture, cheapness of capital, and the low price of labor, it will be seen that the sugar-cane interests of Cuba, as well as of the other West India Islands, have been brought to desperate straits. There is no doubt that the commercial war between these interests and the beet-sugar interests, which had its origin in the "continental" system of Napoleon, and which has been participated in by the nations of northern Europe on account of the necessity of diversified farm production, and perhaps to an uncertainty of the cane-sugar supply, has been one of far-reaching consequences.

Since about 1840 the production of beet sugar has doubled every ten years, until now, roughly speaking, it is about 6,000,000 tons per annum, as against 2,000,000 tons of cane sugar. The price of the latter has, of course, been regulated by the price of the former, and of both has been steadily downward, while the processes of manufacture have been constantly improving. When sugar was worth 10 cents per pound the cane was ground by bullock power, and the juice was evaporated in open-air pans; but as the price declined grinding by steam was substituted for grinding by bullocks, vacuum pans were substituted for open-air pans, the burning of the bagasse was substituted for coal or other fuel, and the modern "central," with improved chemical methods, absolutely superseded the old-fashioned plants and processes.

The small farmer and the owner of the "colonia" now make no sugar, but sell their cane to the "central."

In the competition the price of labor was steadily forced down until wages became so low that the laborers could not live. The plantation owner realized so little profit that he could not at the same time maintain his plant, support his family, and pay his taxes. The Government of Spain insisted upon the full measure of tribute which it had hitherto drawn from the island. Plantations were mortgaged in many cases for more than their value, and many of them became bankrupt. Under these conditions the war with Spain became a necessity. The laboring man, as well as the proprietor, the doctor, and the lawyer, felt that he might just as well be killed in battle as to be starved to death at home, and the two revolutions, with their unheard-of barbarities and waste, took place and left the island in ruins.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF.

The situation at the end of hostilities could not well have been worse. A few months more of the policy of "reconcentration" must necessarily have destroyed the entire farming population; and even after the war was over, but for the mild climate those who had escaped starvation would in any northern country have died from the effects of starvation, cold, and exposure. The desolation is scarcely conceivable, and this makes it still more difficult to understand that a country so utterly devastated as this was should recover so rapidly.

The actual situation of affairs, it is believed, is different from any that has ever prevailed in a civilized country. It is difficult to perceive how the devastation in the Palatinate or in the Netherlands could have been more complete.

The persistent call for assistance in the various agricultural districts is based upon the fact that the island itself, although not deprived of capital—but having no banks and being left in a state of uncertainty as to the particular form of government and the particular character of administration which are to come—is compelled to look either to the insular treasury or to some extraneous source for such additional capital as will enable it to establish agriculture and commerce on a sound basis.

In view of the foregoing facts I have strenuously urged in my report of February 16, pages 14 and 15; in my report of June 20, pages 13 and 14, and in a special communication to the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated August 29, that the insular treasury should make an allotment of funds for the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, and seeds, to be sold to the farmers, on long time, at a low rate of interest, and also for such loans as may be necessary to assist them in reconstructing their homes and in bringing their land again into production.

So firmly am I convinced of the wisdom, indeed of the absolute necessity for some such measure as this, that again I reiterate my recommendation, and express the hope that if the plan which I have submitted be not regarded as feasible some other plan with the same end in view may be substituted for it.

It is not to be understood that I am urging this plan for the prevention of starvation. Happily that danger has passed, let us hope forever. But unless there is a substantial revival of agriculture and industry the people who have for the last year been sustained by the promise of the speedy recovery of prosperity may become discouraged and reckless, and thus be impelled to give way to a spirit of disorder and violence. The fortunate and prosperous are scarcely ever vicious. The poor and the idle constitute the class which trouble the police and fill the prisons.

CATTLE RAISING.

After sugar and tobacco the next most important interest in the island of Cuba is cattle raising. Indeed, it is probable that the capital formerly invested in that business was far in excess of that engaged in any other interest except sugar alone.

The entire country, where not absolutely devoted to the growth of sugar cane (which, perhaps, does not cover one-twentieth part of the superficial area), is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and is most admirably adapted to cattle raising.

After careful consideration I am persuaded that a more prompt return and larger profits can be realized in the next five years in that business in Cuba than in any other possible industry, unless Cuban sugar should be permitted to enter the United States free of duty.

While large numbers of oxen and breeding cattle are always found, under normal conditions, in connection with cane growing, it must be remembered that they are supported almost without cost to the proprietors, by the bountiful growth of grass, which is everywhere found in the island. Even on the poorer lands, the cattle ranges are the best I have ever seen in any country in the Northern Hemisphere.

This industry, however, has been, as is shown in this report and those previously submitted, almost absolutely destroyed. The scarcity of breeding cattle is greater still than that of work cattle. The ranges of both Matanzas and Santa Clara, and especially of the southeastern part of the last-named province, are absolutely divested of breeding cattle. From a visit to the Moron trocha, in the western part of Puerto Principe, and from the report of one of my staff officers who has passed entirely through that province, I am assured that it has suffered almost as badly as the provinces of this department.

No more effective relief could be given to the island than to supply it with an adequate number of breeding cattle. If this can not be done by the direct assistance of the insular treasury, every encouragement should be given to the establishment of banks for that purpose, as recommended by Civil Governor Gomez, of Santa Clara, in a formal report of his on this subject, duly forwarded to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, with my objections to certain details noted.

The purport of this plan is sufficiently indicated on page 14 of my report on the province of Santa Clara, dated June 20, and forwarded as an appendix to my annual report of August 1.

POPULAR SENTIMENT.

I now beg to call attention to their general fitness for self-government, and to certain misconceptions which seem to be prevalent in reference to the people of these two provinces.

It can not be said that any political parties have yet been organized. There are groups of political opinion, but no political parties, as we understand it in the United States, have yet made their appearance.

The Spaniards resident in the island, until they elect to become citizens (which it is understood they can do at any time, without waiting for the expiration of a year), should have no voice in determining the political future of the island. So far as they have made their opinions known, they favor either a direct annexation or an active protectorate, which shall insure a stable and peaceful condition of affairs.

A large proportion of Cuban planters and merchants are also supposed to hold similar views, while the official class and the ex-officers of the Cuban army, especially those who have no settled calling, are supposed to favor absolute independence.

The great mass of the laboring people in these provinces are entirely quiescent on the subject, and their opinions, when formed, will necessarily be shaped under the circumstances then existing, by the leaders in whom they have the most confidence. It is understood that, so far as opinions have been formed, they are favorable to free Cuba.

No particular idea has been sufficiently developed or discussed to commit the Cuban people, as a whole, to any special policy for the future. So far as I can judge, if the issue were presented between annexation and absolute independence, the majority would probably favor the latter; but if the issue were presented between annexation and the establishment of such intimate commercial relations, by treaty, as would give the Cuban people assurances of a peaceful government and free entrance into the United States for their natural and manufactured products, my judgment is that for the present they would be largely in favor of the latter.

But this, it must be observed, is a matter of conjecture, upon which it is difficult to form any certain judgment until the subject has been fully considered not only here but in the United States. I do not doubt, however, that the Cuban people would favor any reasonable concession that the United States might suggest, and its incorporation into a treaty if the latter were so drawn as to foster their agricultural and commercial interests and leave them absolutely independent in matters not referred to in the treaty.

CHARACTER OF POPULATION.

From the best information I have been able to gather, the population is composed two-thirds of white and one-third of colored people. In the white population the native-born Cubans are largely in excess.

The proportion of Spaniards, Canary Islanders, Chinese, and other foreigners in the population can not be determined until the completion of the recently ordered census, but it is believed it will be found not larger than 15 per cent, and that it may run as low as 10 per cent of the entire population.

The colored people are generally a strong and vigorous race. They are modest, docile, well-behaved, and industrious. Race antagonism does not seem to have made its appearance to any great extent; indeed, so far as these provinces are concerned, it has not shown itself in any public business except at Trinidad, where the colored people are about equal to the whites in number, and many of them are merchants, artisans, and tradesmen. This is the only city in which separate schools are maintained for the different colors, and it is noteworthy that the law of the island makes no distinction in school privileges between the whites and the blacks.

In this, as in nearly every other country, the urban population is the most refined and best educated, whilst the greatest amount of illiteracy is found in the rural districts; and it is believed that if an intelligence qualification should be established as a basis for suffrage it would disqualify nearly as large a proportion of the whites as of the blacks in the country districts, if not throughout the community.

The higher classes of white people are generally fairly well educated. The doctors, pharmacists, engineers, and planters are the most intelligent, and many of them were educated in the States or in Europe. The lawyers are likewise a well-educated class; but inasmuch as the Spanish system of law prevails in Cuba, they were necessarily forced to acquire their education and take their degrees either in Habana or in Spain. This circumstance has been mentioned by several intelligent gentlemen in conversation with me as sufficiently explaining the alleged inferiority in attainments and character among the members of this profession.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The character and condition of the people and their urgent need for practical assistance in the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce having been fully set forth and considered, it now remains to call attention to the fact that unless some direct, immediate, and effective pecuniary measures, such as I have recommended, can be adopted and carried out for the accomplishment of this end, a local system of government, which shall give protection to persons and property, and secure proper commercial privileges from the neighboring nations in respect to the natural and manufactured products, becomes urgently and imperatively necessary.

So far as I can judge from a close study of the people, and from intimate association with them for eight months, I am persuaded that the contention of European writers that the white race can not become acclimatized, or maintain its social efficiency in the Tropics, at least so far as Cuba is concerned, is not well founded in fact.

Without going into details, I think a careful investigation will show that the white race has become acclimatized here, and has in no degree lost its social efficiency. It seems to be as prolific, as industrious, and as capable as is the Spanish race from which

it is mainly descended; and this is sufficiently proved by the fact that the trade of Cuba, notwithstanding its disturbed condition, was, down to the beginning of the war, enormous. It is stated by European writers that "it exceeded that of any other tropical area of its size in the world." When this is considered in connection with the further fact that the trade of the United States with tropical countries amounts to about 65 per cent of its total trade with the remainder of the world, it will be seen that the establishment of proper economic conditions in this island, and of proper trade relations with the United States, is of even greater importance than the establishment of proper political institutions.

The solution of the sugar question, and of the other questions of trade affecting this island, is the first step toward the successful solution of every other question. As it has been well said by a European writer, "This is not a question of the relative merits of any race amongst civilized people; it is simply and purely a question of the ultimate business relations" of Cuba with the United States and with the rest of the world.

Obviously, annexation under the Constitution of the United States, whether Cuba becomes a Territory or a State, would settle all economic questions, because it would entitle the Cubans to the free and unrestricted exchange of their natural and manufactured products with the United States, but this course, for the present at least, seems to be absolutely prohibited by the terms of the joint resolution of Congress which resulted in the war with Spain. It would, therefore, appear to be the duty of those in authority, and especially of the Congress of the United States, to settle upon some other method of insuring a condition of peace, and the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce in the island.

From the best study I have been enabled to give to the subject, I am strongly of the opinion, as fully set forth in my official report of June 20, that the line of least resistance will be found in the establishment of a local independent government, republican in form, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, in the negotiation of a treaty of alliance and commerce between Cuba and the United States, which shall give practical effect to the Monroe doctrine, define the rights, privileges, and duties of both the contracting parties on all subjects of common interest, and leave Cuba free and independent in all other matters. That such an arrangement as this would give almost instantaneous relief to Cuba, can hardly be doubted. That it would put matters on the best possible footing for the ultimate absorption of the latter into the Union by natural, voluntary, and progressive steps, honorable alike to both parties, seems to be equally probable. It would give time for the Cubans to show that they are not tropical and revolutionary, not a mongrel and vicious race, and not disqualified by religion or impaired social efficiency from carrying on a peaceful and stable government, or becoming American citizens.

In my opinion, whatever may be their merits or political condition, they will never reach the highest freedom and independence of which they are capable till they are free to enter the Great Republic on a just and equal footing; and that will depend not altogether upon them, but upon the American people, who are justly jealous of their citizenship, and of the inestimable privileges which the Constitution guarantees to Territories and States, as well as to all their inhabitants.

Further reflection convinces me that nothing is to be gained for the United States, for the foreigners resident in this island, or for the Cubans themselves, by further delay in the consideration of this important subject.

It is believed that the establishment and maintenance of a pacific and stable government, and the negotiation of a treaty which would permit the free entrance of sugar and other natural and manufactured products of Cuba into the United States and establish close and reciprocal relations between the two countries, would instantly restore confidence, create an inflow of capital, and bring about such a state of prosperity as would inevitably make this island, at no distant day, one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

From the foregoing statements, and the facts and information set forth in the previous reports from these headquarters, it appears:

First. That when the United States occupied the provinces of this department there existed apprehension and anxiety as to the maintenance of order and the reestablishment of civil government, which was converted into a state of confidence and hopefulness by the presence of the American troops.

Second. That from a condition of suspension or paralysis, due to the arbitrary exercise of Spanish authority, the municipal authorities throughout the department have been placed in charge of their legitimate duties and assisted to reestablish

municipal government upon a sound and efficient basis. Mayors and councilmen have been made to understand that within the sphere of their public duties they were expected to act independently and efficiently without waiting for instructions from higher authority. They have been restricted by advice from all extravagant and unnecessary expenditure; encouraged to gather up the orphans and indigent and place them in asylums and hospitals, and to see that suffering and want were relieved in their communities as far as possible. They have been urged to open the schools and gather in the children from the streets and byways. Through the allotments from the insular treasury the schoolmasters have been paid, and the schools have been put upon a better and more wholesome basis. While their expenses have been greatly increased by the organization of police, the care of the sick and orphans, and by the sanitary work which has been imposed upon them, and while their revenues have decreased by changes in the tax laws, the deficits where they have occurred in the municipal budgets have been made good by allotments from the insular treasury.

Third. That the administration of law was found to be in a demoralized condition, due partly to the fact that the courts were broken up by the resignation or departure of Spanish officials, and partly to the system of arbitrary arrests and the great delay in bringing accused persons to trial. All political prisoners were released, and the cases of such as had not been brought to trial were, as far as possible, investigated, and the accused were discharged from confinement. But there are many prisoners charged with violating the criminal laws yet awaiting trial. Vacancies in the courts have been filled by the military governor of the island. By the same authority changes in the laws have been made and measures have been adopted which, it is believed, will result in a great improvement in the administration of justice. This branch of the public service is, however, the most complicated and the one most difficult for military men to deal with. It is therefore the last to receive full benefit from the changed condition of affairs.

Fourth. That a state of great suffering, poverty, and sickness existed, with widespread need of medicines and food, which has been entirely relieved by rations issued under the authority of the military governor, so that few issues will have to be made hereafter, and they mostly to the sick and infirm in the hospitals and to orphans in the asylums.

The necessity of the latter issues could be obviated by a direct allotment of funds to the municipalities or to the benevolent institutions sufficient to cover their expenses and the necessary cost of maintaining these institutions and of feeding the inmates.

Fifth. That the most of the "reconcentrados" and farmers driven from their homes have returned to the country, and are reconstructing their cottages and growing sufficient vegetable food to prevent suffering from hunger and to render unnecessary the further issue of rations except as above.

Sixth. That a police service in every municipality has been established, and is efficient for the maintenance of peace, good order, and quietude, which prevail throughout the department.

Seventh. That the cities and towns, from a condition of filth and unhealthiness, have been perfectly cleaned and put in a first-class sanitary condition. Cesspools have been emptied; yards and foul places have been cleansed; holes and badly-drained localities have been filled and ditches and drains opened, until the sanitary condition of the towns and cities is as good as it is in cities of like size and situation in the United States or elsewhere.

Eighth. That good relations have been established between the native and foreign residents of the provinces, and a good understanding, with mutual trust and confidence, has been brought about between the American military authorities and the native officials of both the provincial and municipal governments.

Ninth. That political parties have not been organized, but there has been much discussion in the newspapers, and much consideration on the part of the various political groups, in reference to future political and economic conditions, and especially in reference to the relations which are to be established between the Cuban people and the people of the United States. While there has been some discontent and some harsh and unfriendly criticism on the part of Cuban newspapers, on the whole the attitude of the people of this department has been one of friendship and hopeful expectancy.

Tenth. That it must not be overlooked that in the occupancy of the cities of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Cienfuegos, and of the other towns which have been garrisoned by American troops, a great improvement has been given to the economic and social conditions by the disbursement of the quartermaster, engineer, and sanitary departments for labor and material used in the construction and repair of barracks, and in carrying on the works of improvement which have been undertaken. This, together

with the conviction that the American military administration has stood for peace, good order, and the honest conduct of public affairs, has been one of the most potential influences for good which has ever exerted itself on this island.

Finally, it is to be observed that all this has been done without arbitrary interference, the use of force, or by the establishment of military rules and regulations for civil affairs; and that the officers and men of the American army have generally shown great tact in dealing with the Cuban officials, and great kindness and consideration for the manners, customs, and peculiarities of the Cuban people.

The circumstances of the case to be dealt with have had no parallel in modern history. Distinguished writers on public questions have suggested the application of the methods used by the British in the government of India, ignoring the fact that India was a conquered country, and that the system of government now in force there grew step by step from the needs and regulations of an English trading company to such as were necessary for the control and government of an empire, and was characterized by every species of blunder and mismanagement, while this island was occupied by us, not as invaders or conquerors, but a friendly power or a benevolent intercessor, free from selfish commercial interests, as well as from religious and social intolerance, and from ignoble purposes of every sort.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

Having given my views and observations fully herein upon all subjects which have been brought to my attention or which seemed pertinent to this report, I now take the liberty of summarizing my conclusions for easier reference, on the course which I have recommended in regard to our future relations with Cuba, as set forth in my report of June 20 on the province of Santa Clara.

Feeling assured that the successful solution of the questions pertaining to the reestablishment of agriculture, especially to the production of cane sugar in this island and its competition with beet sugar in our own markets, would solve nearly all the difficult problems which confront the Cuban people, I have given the most unremitting study and attention to local conditions, and to the course we should pursue under the law as it now exists.

Through our powerful intervention Cuba has been released from Spanish domination. We have expelled the Spanish army from her borders, and the Spanish navy from her neighboring waters; but if we leave her now, or at an early day, to the government of her own people, without making specific arrangements for the protection of our permanent interests, and for the establishment of those friendly, close, and reciprocal relations which should manifestly exist between her and the United States, our work will be only half done, and the question might arise as to whether we had not better have left the unfortunate island in the unrelenting hands of Spain.

As before stated, I feel convinced by the facts and reasons given that action on the political problems can be taken with safety as soon as the results of the census about to be taken can be made known.

In accordance with all American precedents, a representative convention of the Cuban people should be assembled, to frame a constitution and form of government, and as soon as the same should have received the approval of the President and Congress, the government organized thereunder should be elected and inaugurated with as little delay as may be necessary for its orderly and decent establishment.

Obviously the next step would be to negotiate a treaty of alliance and commerce—a treaty of reciprocity, if you please, with the new government, which should provide:

(1) For the guaranty to the people of Cuba of a republican government, and that it should be both peaceable and stable.

(2) For the free entry into each country of the natural and manufactured products of the other, under the protection of a common and uniform tariff as against all other nations. (If for any reason it should be found impracticable to adopt this provision in full, then there should be the greatest allowable reduction of duty on sugar, which is the principal crop of the island, and the one which requires the greatest possible concession.)

(3) For the administration of the customs of the island under the supervision of the United States, in such a manner as would render it certain that the smuggling of articles in which there may be free trade between the two countries, should be reduced to a minimum, and that no advantage should be had by introducing them through one country rather than the other.

(4) For the cession of one or more naval stations, for the better protection of the American ports in the Gulf of Mexico and of such interoceanic canal as might hereafter be constructed under American auspices at Nicaragua or Panama.

(5) The establishment of a postal union, and of uniform quarantine and sanitary

laws, which, for obvious reasons, should also be under the supervision of a United States commissioner.

6. For the regulation of such other important matters of mutual concern as might be agreed upon.

It is a noteworthy fact that if free trade in natural and manufactured products, subject only to internal-revenue laws, could be allowed to this island with the United States, every essential condition of the reestablishment of agriculture and commerce would be fulfilled. Anything less than this would give only partial relief.

If it should happen that other nations having West Indian possessions should also claim the benefits of free trade with the United States under "the most-favored nations" clause, or that the United States could not spare the revenue which it would lose on Cuban products, and especially on Cuban sugar, this would perhaps be an argument in favor of the early admission of both Cuba and the other West Indian islands into the Union, or at least for much closer relations with the United States than they have hitherto enjoyed.

The settlement of these questions must necessarily be left to Congress, and hence I do not discuss them more fully in this report.

I feel confident, however, that the more seriously they are considered, the more likely they are to be decided in a manner which would be favorable to the adoption of the full measure of economic relief which is necessary for the complete rehabilitation of the island of Cuba, and the maintenance therein of a stable government, supported by a prosperous and progressive people.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILSON,
Commanding Military Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. V., COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCE OF HABANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

HQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HABANA
AND PINAR DEL RIO,
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quemados, Cuba, September 19, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Division of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report in compliance with the instructions of the division commander, dated August 18, 1899, which directed me to make a "special report on civil matters on the following subjects, namely: (a) A review of the governmental, economic, and social conditions existing in your department upon the assumption of control by the United States. (b) A résumé of the present industrial, economic, and social conditions, showing the net results of American occupation."

The delay in making this report is due to the time consumed in getting the necessary information from the civil governors and others.

I assumed command of the department of the province of Habana January 1, 1899, and of the province of Pinar del Rio April 19, 1899. The deplorable condition of the island after it was evacuated by the Spanish is well known. Business of all sorts was suspended. Agricultural operations had ceased; large sugar estates with their enormous and expensive machinery were destroyed; houses burned; stock driven off for consumption by the Spanish troops, or killed. There was scarcely an ox left to pull a plow, had there been a plow left. Not a pig had been left in the pen, or a hen to lay an egg for the poor, destitute people who still held on to life, most of them sick, weary, and weak. Miles and miles of country uninhabited by either the human race or domestic animals were visible to the eye on every side. The great, fertile island of Cuba in some places resembled an ash pile, in others the dreary desert. The "reconcentrado" order of the former Captain-General Weyler, it will be remembered, drove from their houses and lands all the old men, women, and children, who had remained at their homes because they were not physically able to bear the burdens of war. The wheels of the former government had ceased to revolve. Chaos, confusion, doubt, and uncertainty filled with apprehension the minds of the Cubans, who for the first time had been relieved of the cruel care of those who for centuries controlled their country and their destiny.

The rapid and brilliant victories of the American soldiers and sailors astonished the more intelligent class of people on the island, while the peaceful passage of large

bodies of American soldiers under the guns of Morro into the harbor of Habana amazed the lower classes. The sight of the flag of the United States waving over the public buildings and being carried through the streets of Habana was a most instructive object lesson, and conveyed to the minds of all the majesty of the American Government and the great reserve power behind it. The railroads on the island were in bad order, having been used to the extent of their endurance conveying Spanish troops and Spanish supplies over them, while the great calzadas or turnpikes were filled with holes, for the war prevented repairs to either railroads or roads. The municipalities were all greatly in debt. None of the civil officials had been paid, and school-teachers had large amounts of back salaries due. Judicial officers were discharging their duties as far as they could—for there was really no law in the island except the mandate of the captain-general—without pay, and many months of back arrears were due to the professors in the colleges of the larger cities. The whole framework of the government had to be rebuilt, and its machinery carefully and gradually reconstructed. Important government problems had to be promptly solved which involved social, economic, commercial, agricultural, public instruction, support of eleemosynary institutions of all kinds, means of communication, reorganizations of municipalities with the necessary town and city police, including a mounted force to patrol the adjoining rural districts within the limits and subject to the authority of the mayors and councils of their respective municipalities; the appointment of new alcaldes and other officers to replace those left in authority by the Spanish Government, and who would be more in accord with the inhabitants whose local affairs they direct. Many trying and troublesome questions arose and many difficulties environed on either side the situation.

Of the Cuban rural population less than 20 per cent were able to read and write, resembling children awakening for the first time to the realities of life. They were in the main obedient, docile, quiet, and inoffensive, and anxious to adapt themselves as soon as possible to the new conditions which confronted them. The Cuban soldiers, black and white, who had been in the fields and woods for four years, defying the Spanish banner, still kept their guns, and were massing around the cities and towns, producing more or less unrest in the public mind, with the fear that many of them, unaccustomed to work for so long, would be transformed to brigands and not become peaceful, law-abiding citizens. In eight months wonderful progress has been made. The arms of the Cuban soldiers have been stacked, and they have quietly resumed peaceful vocations. Brigandage, which partially flourished for a time, has been stamped out; tillage everywhere has greatly increased; many houses rebuilt; many huts constructed; fences are being built, and more and more farming lands are gradually being taken up, and municipalities reorganized with new officers representing the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants. Municipal police have been appointed, who are uniformed and under the charge of—in most cases—efficient officers. The debts of the municipalities in some cases have increased, because to the old debt which accumulated under Spanish rule have been added new obligations. It is proposed, however, to pay all the indebtedness of said municipalities as rapidly as possible from the central insular treasury. The value of property within these respective municipalities, while there are no figures to show it, has largely increased in consequence of the universal confidence in the future prosperity of the island.

In the province of Habana, one of the two provinces in my department, from December 31, 1898, to July 31, 1899, a period of seven months, the number of public schools has increased by 14, a small increase, because the work of rebuilding school-houses where destroyed, repairing old ones, and appointing teachers has been more or less tedious and difficult. There are now in this province 4,771 children attending school, being an increase of 2,658 in the period mentioned. In the same period 434 new houses have been constructed in the rural districts. On the 1st of January there were 7,189 beggars in this province; on the 31st of July last there were only 519, being a decrease of 6,670. Seven months ago there were 16,292 head of live stock in this province; on July 31 there were 52,102, being an increase of 35,810. It must be borne in mind that these figures relate to the province of Habana, in which the city of Habana and the adjoining suburbs are not included, though properly belonging to the province of Habana. A new department, designated as the department of Habana, embracing the city and suburbs, was created, and is not under my command.

The province of Pinar del Rio, just west of the province of Habana, and the most western province in the island, belonging also to my department, is probably the richest and most progressive part of the whole island. A remarkable improvement has taken place in the pecuniary condition of the people already. The unrivaled quality of the tobacco raised there, and the high prices which have been obtained for the same, are the principal source of wealth in this province. Between the range of mountains running from the eastern section to the western, and the ocean on the

north side, there are excellent sugar as well as tobacco lands. The municipalities in this province are also largely in debt, because of the universal poverty of the people at the time of the American occupation and the difficulty of collecting the necessary taxes to support them; but these municipalities will grow more and more self-supporting, and their debts and back obligations will be paid, as in the case of the province of Habana, from the central treasury. Pinar del Rio, a prosperous, law-abiding community, is eminently a rural province, and, with one exception, has never asked for distribution of public rations, with which the other provinces in the island have been so largely supplied. The demand, however, for these rations in my department has greatly decreased. During the month of July, in both provinces, I issued 156,380 rations to the destitute; in the following month of August only 28,500, which shows there has been a remarkable improvement in the general condition of the people.

More mules are gradually being employed for agricultural purposes, and fewer oxen than formerly. The Cubans are naturally very slow in all their movements, hence the gait of oxen is more to their taste than the swifter walk of the mule. These people walk and dance in slow time, but the introduction after awhile of sulky plows, drawn by mules, with a seat upon which they can ride, will greatly increase agricultural productions; in fact, a pair of large mules to an American plow will easily do the work of three or four pair of oxen, and stand the climate better. Steam plows could be used upon the long expanse of flat lands in Cuba with great effect.

I have the honor to submit herewith full and comprehensive reports of the civil governors of the two provinces in my department, and in doing so I respectfully call attention to the fact that everywhere within the boundaries of the department law and order have been established, and peace, progress, and prosperity prevail. The welfare of the people will be more rapidly promoted and permanently assured as soon as their future government is known and established. Capital, generally timid, does not seek the investment it would otherwise do on account of this uncertainty. The education of the grown Cubans has ceased, and those of the voting age are as capable of organizing a form of government to-day as they ever will be. If they construct a "stable government" strong enough to protect life and property and give confidence to capital, they should be entitled to control their own affairs. If not, the strong hand of the United States must be placed again on the helm and guide the future course of this beautiful and fertile island out from the shadows of a dark past into the broad sunlight of a bright future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO,
September 14, 1899.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,

Military Governor of the Provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose report on the condition of this province that was asked by that department some time ago, and has been considerably delayed on account of the inability of the alcaldes to furnish some information required.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ, *Civil Governor.*

REPORT OF THE PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

DESTITUTION.

The amount of destitution was very great at the beginning of the present year and as late as April, but since that time a remarkable improvement has taken place in the pecuniary condition of the people—the effect of their inclination to work, the fertility of the soil, the subdivision of the farms, and the high prices obtained for the tobacco crop, the chief source of wealth in this province. There is still some destitution, though it is now rapidly decreasing, in the provinces of Cabafias and Bahia Honda, owing to the fact that they are mainly sugar-producing districts.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

There are only three charitable institutions in this province, namely, the San Isidro Hospital in the city of Pinar del Río, the San Rafael Hospital in the town of Guanajay, and an orphan asylum founded two months ago in this city, under the management of three American sisters of charity and a minister, and where twenty-five fatherless children are cared for and instructed.

The San Isidro Hospital is a substantial building, well located and suited for its purpose, and capable of accommodating 150 patients. Sixty are now within its walls, proceeding from various municipal districts, besides a dozen prostitutes of this city.

This institution was supported by the municipalities of Pinar del Río, San Juan, Consolación del Sur, San Luis, Viñales, Consolación del Norte, Candelaria, San Cristóbal, Guane, Mantua, Baja, Alonso Rojas, San Diego de los Baños, Paso Real, and Santa Cruz, which shared the yearly expenses in proportion to their population and revenue, but the devastating effects of the war have made it impossible for the ayuntamientos to meet this expense, and the institution has now to be supported by the state, which has granted an allowance of \$500 a month and a number of daily rations equal to that of the patients and attendants in the hospital.

The system of water-closets and drainage in the building should be thoroughly reformed, and an abundant supply of water provided, if this hospital is to meet the requirements of hygiene and modern sanitation.

The San Rafael Hospital is also destitute of resources, all its expenses being paid now by the government, which provides rations for the patients and attendants. The number of the former is only about a dozen.

The privies are in an awful condition, and require serious and immediate alterations if the building is to be used as a hospital.

CIVIL OFFICIALS.

The civil government has the following officers, with the salaries herein stated:

Governor, salary previous to December 31, \$6,000, Spanish gold; after January 1, \$4,000, American gold.

Secretary, former salary, \$2,000; present salary, \$1,600.

Third officer, \$1,250; now, \$1,000.

Fourth officer, \$1,000; now, \$800.

Fifth officer, \$850; now, 680.

Five clerks, \$500; now, as before.

Doorkeeper, \$400; now, as before.

Two orderlies, \$300 each; now, as before.

The civil government paid for a house \$131 a month, an expense which is not incurred now.

The deputation provincial, which was a part of the government, used to cost \$33,373 a year. This amount is saved now, as the deputation was abolished on the 28th of February last.

The offices of the government were transferred to the house where that assembly used to meet, saving thereby the yearly rent, since the building was bought with municipal funds derived from all the townships of the province.

The total amount paid in salaries previous to January 1 was \$14,600, which, added to the \$33,373 for the deputation provincial, and the \$1,572, yearly rent of the governor's house, makes \$49,545. The present expenses being only \$11,080, there is an economy of \$38,465 a year.

JUDICIARY OFFICIALS.

There are four judges of instruction, corresponding to an equal number of judicial districts, namely Guane, Pinar del Río, San Cristóbal, and Guanajay, with jurisdiction for both civil and criminal proceedings. As to the latter, they initiate the proceedings till the facts are ascertained, when the matter is elevated to the superior court or audiencia, which pronounces sentence. These judges belong to two different categories, i. e., junior judge and senior judge, with salaries as follows: The first, \$125 a month; the second, \$150 a month.

Besides these salaries each judge has \$15 for stationery. The junior judge has two constables, with a salary of \$25 each, while those attached to the service of the senior judge are paid \$30 each.

The audiencia of Pinar del Río consists of the following officials, who had the salaries here indicated previous to the order of June 15, 1899:

	Per annum.
President	\$4, 250
Attorney-General	4, 250
2 magistrates, each	3, 500
Assistant district attorney (pro tempore)	2, 810
Secretary	1, 875
Clerk to the secretary	1, 000
Second-class aspirant	400
Second-class aspirant	400
Doorkeeper	360
2 constables, each	300
Usher	300

After the order of June 15, 1899, the officials and salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
President	\$4, 500
District attorney	4, 250
2 magistrates, each	4, 000
Magistrate (pro tempore)	4, 000
Assistant district attorney (pro tempore)	3, 500
Secretary	2, 000
Clerk to the secretary	1, 000
Do	850
Clerk to the district attorney	850
3 clerks of the court, each	500
Doorkeeper	400
2 constables of the court, each	400
Constable to the district attorney	400
Janitor	275

First. Considering the importance of the interests intrusted to the judges of first instance, their salary is not proportionate to their work nor sufficient to enable them to assume their proper station in society. As they have to pay from their own salary house rent and traveling expenses, it seems but just to assign to them, as an addition to the salary, the amount of these two items, which are necessary expenses in the transaction of their business.

Second. As the clerks in these courts have no other remuneration than the small fees assigned to them by the tariff in the cases of well-to-do people, which are rare, and are compelled by the law to work gratis in those of the poor, which are the most frequent, the result is that the said clerks and assistants can not attend even to their most urgent needs. The old administration allowed them to live on illegal perquisites; but as this is not permitted at present, it becomes difficult to find men for these positions. For this reason it would be advantageous to assign a fixed salary to these officers, for without well-remunerated functionaries an honest administration of justice can hardly be expected.

Third. As the amount of business in the courts of Guanajay and San Cristóbal is small, on account of the decrease in their population, in consequence of the war, it would be advisable to fuse into one these two courts, placing it at Candelaria. As this part of the province abounds with means of communication and the distances are short, the above-mentioned combination could be easily made and a large sum of money would, moreover, be saved, which could be applied to pay for the improvements recommended in the remaining courts.

MUNICIPAL COURTS (JUSTICES OF THE PEACE).

There are twenty-five in this province, one in each township.

A judge, a secretary, and a bailiff are attached to this court.

These courts are intrusted with a vast number of matters of great importance, both civil and criminal, as well as the business of the bureau of statistics recording office. According to the Spanish organization, which is yet in force, their only remuneration consists in the small and uncertain fees assigned to them by the tariff, which they can collect only in the cases of well-to-do persons, which are rare, and they can not charge anything in poor cases nor in many matters of a criminal nature in which they intervene.

Hence the illegal perquisites tolerated by the Spanish administration, which enabled them to live, but which converted into a farce the administration of justice.

Hence the presence in these courts of incompetent and irresponsible persons, ignorant judges, and unprincipled secretaries.

For this reason, if the above-mentioned courts are to perform honestly their important duties, they must be composed of worthy officers with a fixed salary, to whom an officer and an assistant clerk should be added for the purpose of helping the judge and the secretary in the discharge of their civil duties, which are now increased by the celebration of civil marriages.

REMARKS.

First. Owing to the destruction of some villages in this province, and the decrease of its population, as a consequence of the late war, it would be proper to reduce the number of the municipal courts, endowing well those which should remain. This reduction will be in harmony with the one which take place in the ayuntamientos.

RECORDERS OF REAL PROPERTY.

There are three of them in the province, one in Pinar del Rio, another in San Cristóbal, and the third in Guanajay. These functionaries have no fixed salaries, their only remuneration being the fees assigned to them by the tariff in proportion to the amount of the sale recorded, a sum which would scarcely be sufficient to pay for their living.

But it is notorious that in all such offices extra charges were tolerated and these functionaries allowed to create difficulties in order to raise the amount of their fees.

To avoid this evil it would be wise to assign a salary to the said functionaries. The recording offices of Guanajay and San Cristóbal might be fused into one, thus reducing to two the number of such offices in the province.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Officials and salaries in this department.

Administrator	\$133. 33
Supervisor, first officer	116. 66
Treasurer, second officer	100. 00
Second officer	100. 00
Third officer	83. 33
Fifth officer	41. 66
Do	56. 66
7 clerks, second class, \$41.66 each	291. 62
Total	923. 26

The administrator of the department informs this government that the royal duties during the month of July last have ascended to \$3,500, which is \$1,000 over the above average, adding that he expects that this increase will continue in this as well as in the other branches, owing to the improved condition of the country.

The personnel of the department of finances may and should be considerably reduced. One third officer and one fifth officer might be suppressed, inasmuch as this department does not collect taxes now, and it is not logic that it should keep the same number of officers it had when its work was greater.

MUNICIPALITIES, REVENUES, EXPENSES, TAXES, ETC.

There were twenty-five municipalities in this province before the war broke out; but of these, five were swept away by the contending armies, the towns where they stood being burned to the ground, the majority of their inhabitants killed, and the remainder scattered over different places.

Of the twenty municipalities that exist to-day six at least ought to be abolished and their districts subdivided and fused into the neighboring townships, because they are not self-supporting and have neither the means of subsistence nor the right to existence. These are Caimito del Guayabal, Mariel, San Diego de Núñez, San Diego de los Baños, Julián Díaz, and San Luis; La Palma and Bahía Honda might also be suppressed.

According to the decree of March 25 of the present year the revenues are as follows:

URBAN PROPERTY.

(1) All taxes actually in force on city real property are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax of 8 per cent per annum for the municipalities of Habana, Matanzas,

Cárdenas, Sagua la Grande, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, and of 6 per cent per annum for the remaining municipalities of the island. These 8 and 6 per cent rates shall be levied on the net income of the property, according to the assessment now in force. Said taxes shall be collected in quarterly installments, but those falling due on the fourth quarter of the fiscal year shall not be collected prior to June 20, 1899.

(2) The 12 per cent state tax on real property, the municipal surtax, and the collection tax are hereby abolished, except that such of the municipal surtaxes as may be due for the third quarter of the present fiscal year shall be collected by the municipalities.

RURAL PROPERTY.

(3) The direct tax on rural property is hereby reduced to the single tax now levied by the state; the 100 per cent municipal surtax, the extraordinary surtaxes, and all collection taxes are hereby abolished.

(4) Besides the exemptions heretofore granted, all properties which, according to the tax rolls of the state, pay taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum, those destroyed by war, and in general those which are not at present actually productive, shall be considered exempt from all taxation.

(5) Properties shall be considered as actually productive which are now worked or cultivated as stated in the assessment rolls now in force.

(6) The collection of these taxes, herein provided for, shall take place semi-annually; but those of the present half year shall not be collected prior to April 20, 1899, nor shall those of the first six months of the next fiscal year be collected prior to September 20, 1900.

INDUSTRIAL TAXES.

(7) The industrial impost, or tax on manufactures and commerce, as well as all municipal surtaxes and collection taxes, are hereby reduced to a single municipal tax, according to the following rules:

(8) For industries included in the first list (*tarifa primera*) the rate shall be reduced one-fourth—that is, the rate hereafter will be 75 per cent of the amount levied, according to the State tax rolls now in force.

(9) For the present are also abolished the taxes enumerated in the second list (*tarifa segunda*) under the heads of extra salaries, concert companies, newspaper publishing companies, and others of like nature; gymnasiums and establishments of learning. The remaining industries enumerated in this list shall pay one rate only of taxation to the municipalities, which shall be 75 per cent of the present rate, levied according to the State tax roll now in force.

(10) The income derived from the third list (*tarifa tercera*) shall hereafter be collected by and shall pertain to municipalities, but the rate of taxation on this list shall be one-third less than that at present levied by the State, except that this reduction shall not apply to the manufacture of distilled liquors, spirits, and other alcoholic beverages.

(11) The fourth list is hereby abolished.

(12) The fifth list, as well as the so-called patents appended to the regulations of May 12, 1893, are reduced 50 per cent of the present rate, and shall be exclusively a municipal tax, to be collected by the municipalities of the island and not by the State. All municipal surtaxes and collection taxes are hereby abolished.

GENERAL RULES.

VI. The aforesaid taxes shall be paid in United States money, or in its equivalent, pursuant to the order of the President of the United States of January 4, 1899, published in the Gazette of March 4, 1899.

VII. Municipalities shall themselves collect all the taxes pertaining to them, in conformity with the provisions of the "municipal law," and shall apply them to the payment of the expenses enumerated in their budgets.

VIII. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall, within twenty days after the publication of this decree, forward to each municipality located within their respective jurisdictions a certified copy of the present tax rolls, inserting therein the amount of the net income from taxes on city and country property, so that the said municipalities may be able to make the collection in accordance with this decree.

IX. For the present all laws, regulations, and orders, not in conflict with the provisions of this order, concerning taxes above transferred to municipalities, shall remain in force.

X. The internal excise tax on the wholesale and retail sale of alcohols, spirits, and liquors is likewise provisionally transferred to municipalities, which shall control and collect said taxes in conformity with the regulations of January 19, 1893, and

their supplementary provisions, but said excise tax shall be collected with an increase of 50 per cent on the articles included in the first five classifications, and 100 per cent on those included in the remaining classifications, payment to be made in United States money or its equivalent. The provincial branches of the department of finance shall forward to the municipalities located within their respective jurisdictions certified rolls of taxpayers of this class, and also a statement of those who have paid their taxes and of those who have not yet done so.

This system of taxation brings to the municipalities the revenues detailed in the following table, which indicates the necessary expenses according to the estimate for the fiscal year of 1899-1900, and evidences a large deficit in every one of them, Guane excepted:

Ayuntamientos.	Expenses.	Revenue.	Deficit.
Artemisa	\$25,818.06	\$6,065.00	\$19,753.06
Bahía Honda	5,265.23	1,702.21	3,563.02
Cabañas	8,616.40	1,254.03	7,362.36
Candelaria	11,808.65	2,376.25	8,930.40
Consolación del Sur	26,978.00	6,679.68	20,299.32
Consolación del Norte	6,146.14	3,347.26	2,798.88
Guanajay	39,285.55	10,958.84	19,326.71
Guane	13,457.50	13,457.50	.....
Guayabal	10,173.49	1,579.92	8,593.57
Julían Díaz	9,192.51	1,963.14	7,229.37
Mantua	9,131.40	2,081.72	7,049.68
Maribel	10,937.52	2,995.20	7,942.32
Palacios	4,884.11	894.74	3,989.37
Pinar del Río	103,790.00	46,151.00	57,639.00
San Cristóbal	24,009.00	5,637.33	18,371.67
Santiago de los Baños	4,778.00	1,343.74	3,434.26
San Diego de Núñez	4,533.53	498.93	4,034.60
San Juan y Martínez	19,012.00	10,062.00	8,950.00
San Luis	12,306.30	6,644.90	5,661.40
Vinales	27,308.00	13,870.00	13,438.00

In order to make a conscientious study of this system of taxation it would be necessary to examine the old tariffs and analyze the alterations that have been introduced, a work that I consider beyond the limits of this report.

I can, however, advance the statement that the decree of March 25 has caused a general discontent to all the ayuntamientos, and is far from solving the difficult economic problem of their subsistence.

I will make a slight criticism of paragraph 4 of the order transcribed above, relative to taxation on rural property, according to which those that in the tax rolls of the State paid taxes not exceeding \$5 per annum are exempted from taxation.

Since the majority of the farms throughout the province are divided in small parcels, and therefore comprised in this exemption, and many of the large farms are being subdivided by their owners, who give to each part a different name, in order that their taxes may not exceed \$5 a year, the result is that a very large part of the rural property, which constitutes the chief source of revenue in this province, pays no tax.

It is therefore proper and urgent to modify the order in this sense, abolishing the aforesaid exemption, so much the more as it is obvious that a tax of \$1.33 every three months, which is the quarterly amount, can be easily paid by anybody who owns property, however small.

In this province, where a farm hand is paid 80 cents a day, and sometimes even \$2, the owner of a farm can well afford to pay \$5 a year divided in four parts, and since the small owners are very numerous, these taxes would swell considerably the revenue of the municipalities.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—CONDITION, PERSONNEL, AND SALARIES.

The educational institutions in this province are in a deplorable condition. In matters of public instruction it is no exaggeration to say that everything is to be done.

As the teachers had not been paid for many months when they commenced to receive their salaries last April, and nothing had been spent for years in the houses or material for the schools, the first are unfit and the second utterly worthless; but even if the houses were repaired and refurnished most of them would be inadequate for their purposes.

Article 203 of the law of public instruction, which allows the teachers to receive remuneration from well-to-do parents, if excusable or even necessary when the

instructors were not paid and had often to pay the schoolhouse rent out of their own pockets, should now be derogated as pernicious, for evident reasons, stated by this government to the secretary of justice and public instruction in a recent communication on this subject.

After the 1st of August several free night schools have been started in the municipal schools, and one for adults of both sexes, with especial funds derived from the hygiene section. Besides these, a new school for boys and girls has been established in the asylum for destitute children.

The following table shows the personnel, salaries, expenses for stationery, and house rent in all the schools of this province:

Teachers.	Salaries.	Stationery.	House rent.	Total.
<i>Pinar del Rio.</i>				
Enrique Masa.....	\$100.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$150.00
Carolina Coñío.....	100.00	25.00	25.00	150.00
Eulogio Alberro.....	58.33	14.58	25.00	97.91
Felipa Rodríguez.....	58.33	14.58	25.00	97.91
Manuel Montes Zapatero.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
Maria Baylina.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
Joaquin Gomez Parra.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Antonio Gayol.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Antonio Diaz.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Regina Rodriguez.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Gultermo Martinez.....	25.00	6.25	8.50	39.75
Total.....	541.66	135.41	175.50	852.57
<i>San Luis.</i>				
Tomás Pareda.....	50.00	12.50	12.50	75.00
Dolores Rivera.....	50.00	12.50	12.50	75.00
Manuel Cantón.....	25.00	6.25	6.25	37.50
Total.....	1.25	31.25	31.25	187.50
<i>San Juan y Martinez.</i>				
Nicanor Blanco.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Lucas Rodriguez.....	25.00	6.25	6.25	37.50
Total.....	50.00	12.50	16.25	78.75
<i>Consolación del Norte.</i>				
Ignacio Goenaga.....	25.00	6.25	12.50	43.75
Emilia Diaz.....	25.00	6.25	12.50	43.75
Total.....	50.00	12.50	25.00	87.50
<i>Consolación del Sur.</i>				
Maria Luisa Corrales.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Rafael Pont.....	25.00	6.25	.....	31.25
Rosa Otero.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Juan Capote.....	25.00	6.25	10.00	41.25
Total.....	1.25	31.25	20.00	176.25
<i>Vinales.</i>				
Adolfo Garcia.....	50.00	12.50	17.00	79.50
Francisco Gomez Noda.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Maria Josefa Sierra.....	25.00	6.25	4.25	35.50
Manuel Chaneton.....	25.00	6.25	4.25	35.50
Total.....	150.00	37.50	25.50	213.00
<i>Candelaria.</i>				
Luis Agüero.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Florinda Santos.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Total.....	100.00	25.00	.....	125.00
<i>Guanajay.</i>				
Francisco Valdés Ramos.....	100.00	25.00	17.00	142.00
Micaela Nápoles.....	58.33	14.58	20.00	92.91
Juan Vicente Giner.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Maria Pérez Gómez.....	50.00	12.50	15.90	84.40
José Rodríguez Veliz.....	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Fidela Soler.....	50.00	12.50	10.00	72.50
Total.....	358.33	89.58	62.90	510.81

Teachers.	Salaries.	Stationery.	House rent.	Total.
<i>Artemisa.</i>				
Augustin Urrutia	\$50.00	\$12.50	\$20.00	\$82.50
<i>Guayabal.</i>				
Luis Valdés Cruz	25.00	6.25	12.00	43.25
Eufemia Calvo	25.00	6.25	12.00	43.25
Total	50.00	12.50	24.00	86.50
<i>Cabañas.</i>				
Sara Jiménez	50.00	12.50	17.00	79.50
<i>Palacios.</i>				
Nieves Pifera Pérez	25.00	6.25	8.00	39.25
Daniel Solana Rubalcaba	25.00	6.25	8.00	39.25
Total	50.00	12.50	16.00	78.50
<i>María.</i>				
Joaquín Valdés Vega	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Josela Pereira	50.00	12.50	.....	62.50
Total	100.00	25.00	.....	125.00

PRESERVATION OF ORDER—LOCAL POLICE, RURAL GUARDS—NUMBER OF TROOPS REQUIRED.

Public order has been vastly improved during the last three months, but it is not quite perfect yet, owing in great part to the fact that the special municipal police, divided in many different bodies under the direction of the various alcaldes, men, for the most part, of insufficient capacity for this arduous task, meets with numerous difficulties, costs much, as will be shown by the table given below, and fails to give the satisfaction that was expected.

This is an eminently rural province, a vast tract of land with a population scattered over many villages and hamlets without any solution of continuity, and, therefore, the chief requisite in its police force should be unity of action and organization. For this reason it is wise and urgent to reform it, fusing into one body these different sections, by the creation of the rural police, as planned by General Davis and approved by General Brooke, which, being commanded by one chief and under the control of the civil governor, would possess the necessary unity, cost much less, and produce better results.

The municipal police that was on duty in this province previous to the organization of the special police, which is considered a rural force because it is mainly composed of cavalry, is the following:

Town.	Inspectors.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Salaries.	Total.
Pinar del Río	1	6	10	\$66.66 249.96 358.30	\$674.92
Guanaejay	1	2	4	50.00 204.00	
San Juan		1			
Vinales		2			80.00
San Cristóbal		1			35.00
Palacios		1			35.00
Guane		1	2		120.00
La Palma		1			40.00
Candelaria		1			34.00
Consolación del Sur			2		60.00
San Luis		2			80.00
Mantua		1			35.00
General total					1,482.92

The special municipal police organized during the months of June and July last draw the following salaries:

6 inspectors	\$450.00
47 sergeants	1,880.00
230 mounted guards	8,050.00
31 infantry	930.00

Total 11,310.00

Monthly cost of municipal police at the present moment 12,792.92
 Government police 2,258.00

Total 15,050.92

Plan of reorganization of the municipal police.

Town.	Inspect- ors.	Mounted guards.	Guards.	Salaries.	Total.
Pinar del Rio.....	1	6	10	\$66.66 249.96 358.80	\$674.92
Guanajay.....	1	2	4	50.00 204.00	254.00
Artemisa		2	4	70.00 120.00	190.00
Candelaria		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
San Cristóbal.....		2	4	70.00 120.00	190.00
Palacios		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Paso Real.....			2		60.00
San Diego de los Baños.....		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Consolación del Sur		2	4	70.00 120.00	190.00
San Juan y Martínez		2	4	70.00 120.00	190.00
San Luis.....		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Guane		2	4	70.00 120.00	190.00
Mantua.....		2			70.00
Cajmito.....			2		60.00
Maríel.....		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Cabañas		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Bahía Honda.....		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
Vifiales.....		2	2	70.00 60.00	130.00
La Palma.....		2	2		70.00
Total	2	38	54		\$,178.92

Plan of organization of the rural guard.

1 chief.....	\$120. 00
4 inspectors, at \$80	320. 00
20 sergeants, at \$40.....	800. 00
125 guards, at \$35.....	4,375. 00
Total.....	5,615. 00
Municipal police	3,178. 92
Rural guard.....	5,615. 00
Total.....	8,793. 92
Cost of the municipal police as it now exists.....	12,792. 92
Rural guard and municipal police (new plan).....	8,793. 92
Economy.....	3,999. 00

The government police is the most efficacious of all; it is distributed throughout the province in the following way:

Town.	Chief.	Celadores.	Guards.
Pinar del Río.....	1	2	19
Guanajay.....	1	1	2
Bahía Honda.....	1	1	1
Candelaria.....	1	1	1
San Cristóbal.....	1	1	1
Palacios.....	1	1	1
Consolación del Sur.....	1	1	2
Vinales.....	1	1	1
San Juan y Martínez.....	1	1	1
Guane.....	1	1	1
Mantua.....	1	1	1
Cabañas.....	1	1	1
	1	13	32

It was the only force to maintain order and peace in the province during the first six months of the present year, and it was equal, in its efficiency, to the difficult task.

From Artemisa to the extreme west, and from La Palma (Consolación del Norte) to the south coast, law was obeyed and order was nearly perfect.

I earnestly request the department commander not to abolish this organization, which can not be bettered by any other, and is, besides, composed of the most worthy sons of this region.

Very respectfully,

GUILLERMO DOLZ,
Civil Governor.

PINAR DEL RÍO, September 13, 1899.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HABANA,
Habana, September 15, 1899.

Maj. Gen. JOHN BROOKE,
Governor-General, Habana.

SIR: With the present information, I have the honor to forward to you a detailed statement of the data requested from this civil government by Generals Lee and Ludlow, in their respective communications of the 18th and 21st of August, and to whom I also gave an account for what it refers to territories of this province, which are comprised in their military departments.

From the comparative study of the summaries of said statement it is deducted that the general situation of this province has been notably improved from January 1 to August 31 in all branches of its industry, agriculture, commerce, public instruction, beneficence, means of communication, etc., notwithstanding the scarcity of resources felt and which is still to be contended with, together with the lack of confidence prevailing until lately, in the fear that public order, the basis of the reconstruction and development of public wealth, could be altered.

The state of disorganization and pauperism, in which all the municipalities of the

province were left, until recently, when they were reorganized, almost in every instance by the undersigned, has been the cause why the mentioned developments in the public service are not more extensive, as regards the municipalities of this province, outside the city of Habana, which from the very first moment obtained by its exceptional importance all possible protection in both money and efforts from superior authorities.

With the establishment of the municipal police, following closely the mustering out of the Cuban army, the reorganization of the municipalities, and the financial help received recently by them from the general treasury, in order to cover the deficits accrued during the last two quarters of the fiscal year 1898-99, it can be said that the government and administration of this province enter fully into its normal functions, which are expected to bear good results, especially if the following indications are attended to and practiced.

First. To reorganize the municipal police as regards their uniformity in armaments, accouterment, instruction, and salaries, allowing a certain amount for the purpose, which altogether will not greatly exceed what has been already assigned by all municipalities, leaving to the mayor the direction of their respective forces, and appointing a general inspector, whose duty would be to regulate and watch over everything that may be common to the different sections of that department.

Second. To continue covering from the general treasury the deficits resulting from the municipalities until they may be able to obtain by the development of their resources what may be necessary for their self-support.

Third. To enact and enforce a municipal law which will clearly define the attributions of the municipalities and another law of civil and administrative character in connection with the former, which would also state definitely the power and obligations of the civil government.

Fourth. To reduce to one military department the province of Habana, leaving to one military authority the right of supreme inspection, and to the civil authority the right of intervention and initiative in the government of the province as it may be entitled to by the laws to which reference is made hereof.

By these means the services could be regulated, and the uncertainty of the functions corresponding to each one, which determines now a great increase of work, with little or no profit, stops all the energies and initiatives of those that govern as well as of those which are governed, always fearing by lack of a common criterion and a legal direction by which to be guided to involuntarily err and to frustrate the best efforts to improve all conditions would cease; it would show the capacity of the Cuban people to govern itself, as they have demonstrated their prudent and sensible qualities to be governed in the several critical periods undergone during the last months and would simplify the work of the American authorities by conveying to each one more moral peace, more confidence, and more love toward them, as it would tend to make all feelings of distrust and susceptibilities disappear, which are easily irritated through interference in local affairs which the popular sentiment, bearing in mind the state of profound peace and tranquillity that exists, believes now unjustifiable.

I enter into this order of considerations because they can not be suggested by figures and data comprised in inclosed statement, and because I consider my duty to make known to the American authorities the daily impressions, which in my political, social, and administrative capacity, by virtue of my present position, I gather from the authorities and the people of this province in order that the intervening Government may know the real situation of this territory in its fullest form, and that it may use all proper influence in the most proper direction with respect to further resolutions, bearing in mind that this province by its density of population, by its great number of public, social, commercial, agricultural, industrial, scientific, and beneficial centers, etc., can be considered as the genuine exponent of the general situation of Cuba.

Respectfully,

J. RIUS RIVERA,
Civil Governor.

Statement of the condition of the various municipal districts which compose the province of Habana.

Municipalities.	Judicial districts.	Townships.	Economic conditions.	Debt.		Value of property belonging to municipality.
				Up to Dec. 31, 1898.	Up to July 31, 1899.	
Agua Caliente.....	Jaraco.	Agua Caliente.....	.....	\$8,092.00	\$9,790.00	\$2,648
Alquízar.....	San Antonio de los Baños.	Alquízar and Guaninimar.....	.....	43,414.63	46,488.36	.....
Baños.....	Jaraco.	Caraballo-Baños (part).....	Ruinous	23,415.98	25,968.95	.....
Batabanó.....	Bejuical.	Surgidero, Pozo Redondo, Batabanó.....	At present bad, but improving rapidly.	20,294.00	21,944.00	.....
Bauta.....	Marianao.	Punta Brava, Guanabo, Hoyo Colorado.....	.....	15,761.00	16,749.00	.....
Bejuical.....	Bejuical.	Bejuical.....	.....	31,293.96	34,630.86	20,000
Cano.....	Marianao.	Cano, A. Arenas, Wajay.....	.....	14,490.83	17,893.41	.....
Casiguas.....	Jaraco.	Casiguas-Baños (part).....	.....	11,498.00	12,829.50	1,000
Catalina.....	Guines.	Catalina.....	.....	22,691.23	24,738.39	.....
Cebal del Agua.....	San Antonio de los Baños.	Cebal del Agua.....	.....	20,063.59	21,688.66	1,533
Guara.....	Guines.	Guara.....	.....	24,407.00	26,223.00	.....
Guines.....	San Antonio de los Baños.	Guines, Palenque, L. Candela.....	.....	76,926.76	81,218.96	46,264
Guira de Melena.....	Jaraco.	Guira Melena, Gabriel.....	.....	84,536.61	86,181.30	12,000
Jaraco.....	Guines.	Jaraco, Boca Jaraco, Campo Florido (half).....	.....	84,640.00	40,694.60	17,000
Madriga.....	Guatabacoa.	Madriga.....	.....	39,108.00	40,527.00	.....
Marianao.....	Marianao.	Marianao, Curacao, and Cebal.....	.....	14,734.00	16,651.00	.....
Melena del Sur.....	Marianao.	Melena del Sur, Central Mercedita.....	Progressive.	14,600.00	17,111.00	5,000
Nueva Paz.....	Guines.	Nueva Paz, Palos, Vegas.....	.....	20,247.94	22,620.73	12,000
Quivicán.....	Bejuical.	Quivicán.....	.....	8,685.47	9,940.61	.....
Salud.....	do.	Salud.....	.....	11,822.99	25,501.14	.....
San Antonio de las Vegas.....	do.	San Antonio Vegas.....	.....	10,198.00	11,673.88	.....
San Antonio de los Baños.....	San Antonio de los Baños.	San Antonio Baños.....	.....	44,732.69	46,857.28	66,000
Santiago de las Vegas.....	Bejuical.	Santiago Vegas, Boyero, Calabazar, and Rincon.....	Satisfactory	96,000.00	96,000.00	81,514
Santa Cruz del Norte.....	Jaraco.	Santa Cruz del Norte, San Antonio Rio Blanco, Jibacoa.....	.....	80,930.66	82,875.90	.....
San Nicolas.....	Guines.	San Nicolas, Rio Seco.....	.....	14,000.00	17,982.80	.....
San Felipe.....	Jaraco.	San Felipe.....	.....	13,498.00	16,196.00	.....
San José de las Lajas.....	do.	San José Lajas, Portugalete.....	.....	17,661.00	19,927.47	1,200
Tapaste.....	do.	Tapaste.....	.....	24,324.10	26,112.66	.....
Vereda Nueva.....	San Antonio de los Baños.	Vereda Nueva.....	.....	7,145.82	7,979.41	.....
Total.....				785,922.64	840,882.12	255,969

Municipalities.	Number of schools.		Number of children attending school.		Number of houses in town.		Number of societies for instruction and recreation.		Charitable Institutions.		Industrial establishments.		Number of public lights.	
	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.
Aguacate	2	91	73	195	199	2	1	1	44	52				38
Alajuzar	4	80	96	297	287	1	1	2	64	71				8
Baños	1		38	81	78				1	9				
Batabano	4	75	320	283	283	1	1		97	127				
Bauta	1	22	43	135	156				27	39				
Bojucal	5	81	150	641	641	2	3	1	20	20			8	42
Cano	5	8	339	229	237			1	9	22				
Casiguas	1	3	86	25	25				4	7				
Catalina	2	31	108	106	109	1	1	1	14	26				
Ceiba del Agua	1	8	91	117	110					4			14	
Guara	2	72	127	201	210				13	18			10	
Guines	5	149	170	1,128	1,128	3	8	1	152	168			27	
Guinea de Melena	5	120	218	678	668		1		99	132			120	
Jiraco	2	48	200	212	211		1	1	35	27				36
Madriga	2	80	90	351	349	1	1	1	86	61				
Managua	2	38	72	78	77				9	14				
Marianao	6	196	373	900	900			1	121	268			110	
Melena del Sur	4	40	40	800	800		1	1	16	26				227
Nueva Paz	8	800	640	601	601		2		67	72			26	32
Quivicán.	2	45	45	241	241			1	14	32			10	
Salud	1	25	53	90	90				9	21				
San Antonio de las Vegas.	2	30	107	196	196				6	9				
San Antonio de los Baños.	2	60	250				3	1	86	134				300
Santiago de las Vegas.	4	872	578	1,106	1,106		3	1	66	66			68	140
Santa Cruz del Norte	10			215	206		2		10	13				
San Nicolas	4	89	108	289	296			1	28	28				25
San Felipe	2	8	61	101	200			1	23	23				
San José de las Lajas	2	86	140	397	329		1	1	30	37				
Tapaste	2	80	80	56	71				2	4				
Vereda Nueva.	1		45	161	161				7	8			1	1
Total.	91	2,107	4,771	9,484	9,484	10	22	9	1,106	1,620	211		1,028	

Statement of the condition of the various municipal districts which compose the province of Habana—Continued.

Municipalities.	Police.		Beggars.		Kilometers of street.	Streets in bad condition.		Area of district in ca-balle-ras (324 acres).	Length of road.		Roads in bad condition.		Aban-doned country estates (planta-tions, etc.) Dec. 31, 1898.	Country estates existing Dec. 31, 1898.	Area in cultivation (in caballerías of 324 acres).	
	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.		Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.		Kilos.	Kilos.	Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.			Dec. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1899.
Aguaquite.	1	12	29	6	3	3	21	729	18	18	18	18	46	50	12	67
Alquízar.	6	21	15	15	10	6	5	1,021	32	52	52	52	100	285	300	700
Bahia......	.....	10	50	.....	2	14	14	600	21	21	21	21	280	267	6	61
Batabano.	8	21	50	.....	6	4	4	1,591	61	61	61	61	141	171	67	110
Bauta.	2	24	45	22	18	16	12	1,085	104	84	84	60	120	109	100	300
Bejucal.	2	22	260	.....	94	94	8	409	757	.....	.....	.....	35	207	29	68
Cano.	2	16	1,200	45	10	10	7	757	50	60	60	60	240	267	10	260
Casigua.	11	11	15	.....	4	.....	.....	450	30	30	15	15	141	141	.....	60
Catalina.	1	13	60	.....	10	1	2	1,106	78	23	23	23	312	332	20	106
Celba del Agua.	10	10	.....	4	2	2	4	259	16	10	6	6	191	205	14	46
Guara.	1	10	20	4	3	10	10	856	207	143	.....	.....	140	151	10	50
Guinea.	12	48	50	.....	12	8	10	.....	80	80	80	80	262	362	203	420
Guira de Melena.	4	28	150	12	8	8	8	1,241	80	80	80	80	367	417	80	269
Jaruco.	3	18	200	25	9	7	7	1,655	80	80	80	80	800	835	70	330
Madrua.	2	16	689	300	9	8	8	1,084	69	.....	.....	.....	230	235	.....	72
Managua.	1	18	200	.....	14	14	14	1,113	140	70	62	62	249	253	18	625
Manigua del Sur.	7	31	20	1	42	12	10	350	25	14	10	10	40	100	200	200
Melena Paz.	15	21	21	.....	7	7	2	1,277	71	71	71	71	159	160	25	60
Nueva Paz.	4	32	200	60	8	3	2	2,330	25	20	20	20	450	463	50	350
Salud.	1	11	100	2	6	2	2	685	120	40	40	40	304	332	12	150
San Antonio de las Vegas.	1	10	106	.....	2	1	1	574	85	63	.....	.....	77	94	18	263
San Antonio de los Baños.	9	9	10	1	24	2	8	741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	117
Santiago de las Vegas.	32	19	1,895	20	18	12	8	541	26	26	20	20	212	252	40	4
Santa Cruz del Norte.	5	9	1,200	10	7	3	3	1,357	105	52	52	52	270	324	4	65
San Felipe.	2	22	52	3	7	7	2	2,383	59	.....	.....	.....	269	294	36	200
San Nicolas.	11	11	57	.....	5	2	31	316	27	2	.....	.....	70	72	2	72
San José de las Lajas.	1	12	120	15	74	31	31	742	91	71	71	71	160	172	12	120
Tapaste.	7	7	400	.....	34	2	1	1,300	84	84	84	84	384	398	35	280
Vereda Nueva.	6	6	.....	5	5	2	1	1,399	12	.....	.....	.....	196	235	15	235
Total	61	524	7,189	519	234	1344	1034	26,931	1,827	1,165	1,015	1,015	5,875	7,395	1,890	5,616

Municipalities.	Value of property.		Products and number of country estates.					Cattle.					Mines (all asphalt).	State property.			
			Dec. 31, 1898.					July 31, 1899.									
	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Minor productions.	Stock raising.	Cows and oxen.	Horses.	Mules.	Hogs and goats.	Cows and oxen.	Mules.	Hogs and goats.				
Aguacate	\$352,450	\$154,250	16				34		485		51	47		800	121	346	Caballeras.
Alquízar							200		120		140			700	400	60	
Bainoa	200,000		22				46	6	16		5			1,378	42	228	
Batabano	540,493	298,985	100				111		100		150	50		675	284	221	
Bauta	58,300	1,400,000	2				42	8	302		68	100		876	220	250	
Bejucal	510,076						51		108		21	40		154	54	79	
Cano			2				267	10	200					4,589	98	850	
Cardenas			3				15	1	5		4	3		180	47	25	
Catalina	149,050	664,300	8				40	6	20		5	50		897	39	440	
Celba del Agua	41,400	215,070					94	6	360		41	8		438	60	12	
Guara			6				25	3	138		64	194		659	154	150	
Guinea			8				38	3	1,448		409	40		2,734	266	145	
Güira de Melena							200	1	53	8				766	180	200	
Jaraco	186,000	406,200	15				37	5	200		100	150		1,000	200	1,500	
Madriga	110,000	203,000	41				80		201		99	692		797	99	692	
Managua	984,890	1,337,370	5				73	45	25		98	25		2,000	899	1,200	
Marianao			1				11	2	649		334	100		1,143	523	150	
Melena del Sur	824,470		1				14	4	694		220	187		1,739	299	118	
Nueva Paz		400,000	100				30	20	519		119	900		896	316	1,136	
Quivicán		2,025,000	30				105	25	269		125			663	170		
Salud		188,000							286		40			415			
San Antonio de las Vegas		490,000	3				62	3			18			615	70		
San Antonio de los Baños			1				240		1,828		35			2,194	107	139	
San Antonio de las Vegas							40	30			514	8		2,716	777	10	
Santa Cruz del Norte							48		287		10	40		963	338	275	
Santa Nicolas			38				117		31		20	225		2,000	66	44	
San Felipe		157,250	100				5	7	651		131	20		929	190	792	
San José de las Lajas		121,875	8				1	2	1,197		26	10		814	56	80	
Tapaste		602,000	1				50	14	1,107		206	57		8,156	865	78	
Vereda Nueva.			5				215	14	20		12	27		850	117	215	
							235		64		62	20		1,106	123	60	
Total	\$5,583,329	\$6,666,280	505	1,449	3,177	217	9,928	8	3,092	2,813				37,085	6,210	9,033	2
																	46

Manner in which property is transferred: Before a notary public, by contract between the parties, and by mutual consent.

Manner in which titles to property are protected: The originals remain registered at the notary's.

System of registry of titles to property: There are offices called "property registry offices," where they are obliged to appear and register all their titles to property.

Manner in which State property is managed: According to regulation of finance dated Dec. 9, 1862.

Habana, September 14, 1896.

J. RIOS RIVERA, Civil Governor.

Summary of the statement of the condition of the different municipal districts which compose the province of Habana.

	On Dec. 31, 1898.	On July 31, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Debt of ayuntamientos	\$286,432.68	\$366,382.12	\$80,399.49	.....
Value of property	\$255,960.00	\$255,960.00	.....	.....
Public schools	91	106	14	.....
Children attending school	2,113	4,771	2,658	.....
Number of houses	9,484	9,918	434	.....
Societies for instruction and amusement	10	22	12	.....
Light for public illumination	211	1,026	815	.....
Police	61	524	463	.....
Beggars	7,189	519	.....	6,670
Streets in bad condition	1344	1044	.....	304
Roads in bad condition	1,125	1,015	.....	110
Caballerías (33½ acres) of land in cultivation	1,890	5,596	4,206	.....
Live stock	16,292	52,102	35,810	.....
Mines in operation	2	2	.....	.....
Farms abandoned	5,875	5,875	.....	.....

REMARKS.—In the value of the property of the ayuntamientos we do not include those of Alquizar, Jaruco, Bairoa, Bauta, Catalina, Isle of Pines, Managua, Marianao, Quivicán, Salud, San Antonio de las Vegas, and San Felipe, as they did not make it known, being unable to do so.

We omit the data regarding the Isle of Pines, as none was received at this office. The value of the cultivated as well as the uncultivated land could not be calculated by some of the ayuntamientos. This department, however, has been able to do so by giving each caballería an approximate value of \$1,000. We show in the statement in ruled columns the districts to which each term belongs; the manner in which property is transferred, as by contract between the parties and by mutual consent; the manner in which titles to property are protected, by having the originals registered in the notary's office; the system for the registry of same, said titles are bound to be presented in the offices for the registry of property for registry; manner in which state property is managed, according to an order dated December 9, 1882, taking into account that the sales of said property have been suspended by a superior order. We do not give a statement of the changes that have taken place since January 1, because they are numerous and varied, and it would be necessary to give up an amount of time which we can not spare.

HABANA, September 14, 1899.

J. RIUS RIVERA,
Civil Governor.

**SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. V.,
COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF HABANA.**

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF HABANA,
September 15, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA.

SIR: On August 21 the following was received from headquarters Division of Cuba, dated August 18:

COMMANDING GENERAL

Department of Habana, Habana, Cuba.

SIR: In order to comply with the instructions from the War Department, the division commander directs that you forward to these headquarters, not later than the 15th proximo, a special report on civil matters on the following subjects, viz:

(a) A review of the industrial, economic, and social conditions existing within your department upon the assumption of control by the United States. This is to form the basis for the deduction of the results of American occupation.

(b) A résumé of the present industrial, economic, and social conditions, showing the net results of American occupation.

These reports should be full and comprehensive in following along the lines indicated above, so far as practicable, and presenting in detail the results of the administration of municipal and provincial affairs in all their different phases.

Very respectfully,

W. V. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

And in response I beg to submit the accompanying report.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Governor of Habana.

REPORT.

Habana is both the political and commercial capital of the island, and the greatest point of concentration of population and business interests.

It is the main port of entry and departure for passengers and freights, and its shipping movements and customs transactions far exceed those of all other ports combined.

The Department of Habana includes the municipality of Habana lying west and south of the bay, with a population of about 220,000, and the municipalities of Regla, Guanabacoa, and Santa Maria del Rosario, lying eastward from the harbor, with populations aggregating, within the department limits, about 30,000.

The total population is therefore about 250,000, within an area, between the Almendares River on the west and south and the Cojimar River on the east, of about 55 square miles.

This area is therefore partly a densely populated city, such as Habana and Regla; partly a less concentrated town population, such as Guanabacoa; partly suburban and partly rural.

The suburban and rural areas, as usual in the vicinity of large cities, are mainly devoted, when under cultivation, to pasture, forage crops, and market gardening, no cane or tobacco being raised.

The industrial, economic, and social conditions in the Department of Habana are therefore, widely different from those of the larger departments embracing entire provinces, in which the principal interests are agricultural and the like; whereas in this department general commercial interests predominate, and banking, importing, distributing, and shipping, with local shopkeeping and the innumerable requirements of a large centralized population, constitute the industries and occupations of the people. With the exception of the great tobacco establishments for making cigars and cigarettes, of which there are several, Habana is but to a limited extent a manufacturing city, although in Regla and Casa Blanca are machine shops of considerable importance.

In view of the census now in process of organization, and of which the results are to be recorded within two or three months, it is not assumed that full and definite particulars as to industries, occupations, and values are required for the purposes of this report. The census will furnish the detailed data on these subjects, and the custom-house records, which are not within my official purview, will give the specific and general movement of imports and exports and customs collections.

This report will therefore relate to such matters and considerations as may seem to give a general idea as to the results of the American occupation since January 1, and in seeking to do this in some intelligible manner there are two difficulties encountered at the outset, viz: First, the special status of Habana as the commercial emporium of the island, and, second, the peculiar conditions existing both in Habana and in the island at the beginning of the year.

Since Habana is the heart and center of movement, of which the island generally is the body and members, it results that the prosperity of Habana largely depends upon the vigor and life of the provinces; so that while a certain energy of movement and an apparent condition of activity could exist temporarily in the city, these could not be maintained and strengthened unless the provinces were thriving and their vitality deepening and expanding. A consideration, therefore, of the existing conditions and immediate prospects of the general interests of Cuba could alone be relied upon to form a judgment as to the real conditions, industrial and economic, existing in the metropolis and presently to develop either into an augmented vigor of investment and commercial uses of money or into a depression that should look to a general rehabilitation of industry and returns for its determinate and sustained prosperity.

The second difficulty above referred to is that commercially there can be no comparison properly between the circumstances at the beginning of the year and those of the present. The conditions existing in December and January last have been set forth in my annual report recently submitted, to which I beg to refer for considerable detailed information which would be of value in this connection.

There had been three years of warfare, the city had been blockaded for several months, it was heavily garrisoned by Spanish troops, and the civil governmental and administrative methods and requirements were, and for a long period had been, subordinated to military needs and purposes. All general business, investments, imports, even that of food, had been impracticable for the greater portion of the year. The Spanish in evacuating the city left it bankrupt and prostrate, with an empty treasury, the city administration a wreck, and the population perishing by wholesale.

The commonest and most imperative requirements of a city government were

abandoned; to clean the streets, rescue the dying, even to bury the dead. The local machinery was broken and paralyzed, lacking essential parts, and even the initial power with which to get itself together. Within thirty days of the American control all this had been amended. No one was starving or abandoned; with nourishment came strength to work and work was given. The streets were cleaned, refuse removed, sanitary and hygienic laws and regulations enforced, the hospitals and charitable institutions equipped and put in operation, the ailing and homeless provided for, a complete city government of new material established and set in effective and economical running order; a police force—mounted for the rural area, and metropolitan for the city—created, drilled, and put at work; financial affairs regulated, salaries and employments reduced, simplified, and organized. Everywhere cleanliness inculcated and enforced; honesty and disinterested service established as standards; investigations set on foot to study financial conditions, methods of collection and accounting, and means to augment revenue and diminish expense.

For the first time probably in its history Habana had an honest and efficient government, clean of bribery and speculation, with revenues honestly collected and faithfully and intelligently expended. And this with native material, men who had no previous experience in public administration, and relying for the results of their labors mainly upon their own integrity and intelligence, with the aid, advice, instruction, and encouragement of the American authorities.

These conditions have endured to the present, with constant betterments and no backward steps or lapses. It is true the city is still practically bankrupt, inasmuch as it has to obtain from the customs revenues large sums monthly for the engineering and sanitary work which is made imperative by the neglect of centuries, and in which not only Havana alone but the entire island and the United States as well are vitally interested.

The results are of record in the health statistics, of which the details are given in my annual report. A general death rate, already below the average, exclusive of the war period of frightful losses, and still falling rapidly until it has reached substantially the normal point of large cities in the United States.

A yellow-fever record unexampled for its low mortality in the history of a century, and with daily endeavor persistently and energetically directed toward the elimination of an endemic disorder that has made Habana a terror to other cities doing business with it. So that now Habana is taking precautions to protect itself against the importation of yellow fever from Gulf ports of the United States, as well as from other Cuban and Mexican ports.

There is no means of estimating how many thousands of lives have been saved during the period of the American occupation, partly by outright rescue with food and medicines, partly by giving work and employment to the destitute, and partly by the reduced death rate from improved hygienic and sanitary conditions affecting the entire population. And these conditions would in part at least remain even if the administration and control were to end at once. For it is probable that the most valuable result attained is the demonstration to a people quite uninstructed in such matters of the methods and principles according to which a proper civil administration must be conducted, and of the value of intelligence and integrity in public affairs as directly affecting their own lives and interests and those of their children. They are quick of apprehension, these people, and prompt to perceive in such matters what is to their material interest to observe. The initial impulse that has been given would continue for a long time and continue to bear fruit, even were the original force and energy withdrawn, if only it could be so arranged and ordered that the practical direction of affairs should be permanently and reliably vested in the serious and responsible elements of the community. In this contingency, however, lies the deep-seated peril of the political situation, upon which all other questions, economic, commercial, and administrative, ultimately depend. There is a great amount of illiteracy in the island, and there are likewise elements, even less trustworthy, who have individual interests to serve or certain political views to forward, which have no practical basis either in commercial prosperity or the stability of the insular government. It is the interests of the civilized world at large that must determine the future adjustment of these fundamental considerations and not the views or opinions of theorists or sentimentalists. With these excluded, and the disorderly and selfish elements suppressed, the task of establishing the industries of the island and maintaining a stable and orderly government would be the simplest possible, or otherwise be made impracticable.

It may therefore be held that, aside from commercial or industrial considerations merely, the object lesson given by the administrative and physical rehabilitation of Habana that has been effected within a few months constitutes in fact an enormous moral force, the results of which are to a greater or less extent permanent and of incalculable

ble value both in Cuba and elsewhere. Doubtless so intelligent a person as the educated Cuban has already absorbed this conviction and will adjust his views accordingly, unless dominated by other considerations than those that are essential to prosperity and order; and the Spanish population, whose sole interests lie in the direction of peace and security for life and property, will cordially indorse the serious Cuban view and throw the weight of their influence and means into the scale of good government.

In addition to moral and political considerations, there is an economic aspect of the work already effected. For example, what should be the estimated value to the island of Cuba only, of the conviction that by proper sanitation alone, rigorously and intelligently enforced, its principal port and the entire island can be converted into a territory or place of residence as safe to inhabit as any part of the United States, and how many more millions of dollars is the island therefore worth to-day than it was on January 1, 1899?

And what, on the other hand, is the value to the United States that a rich and fertile land, lying at its doors, should be demonstrated capable of redemption from its past status as a center of infection and source of tremendous commercial losses?

There is good reason to believe also that the work done under the American administration in Cuba has gone far toward solving the mystery of the habitat and spread of yellow fever, since apparently the street broom and the disinfection spray-pump have attacked the enemy in his lair and paralyzed his activity and virulence of multiplication. Should this prove really to be the fact, as daily seems more probable, a demonstration of incalculable value has been made and the situation robbed of most of its terrors by proof of the practicability of controlling and, in the end, exterminating the evil by the simplest of remedial agencies.

Again, what shall be estimated as the actual value of the establishment of an orderly and effective government, the suppression of disorder, the safety of the person, the protection of property, the opening of communications, and the rendering of waste places accessible and habitable?

While conditions in these respects have not in the remoter regions been completely adjusted, an immense progress has been made and the principles firmly established that order will be enforced and violence punished and eradicated.

In Habana the rule of law is practically complete.

The rural districts are as quiet and orderly as in the interior of New England, and in the city, while the average population is as excitable and impulsive as any in the world, quick to take offense and prompt to lose self-control, the conditions in respect of safety and cleanliness are as satisfactory as in the best ordered community anywhere.

These facts must unquestionably be credited in great part to the measures adopted by the American administration; but in saying this it would be unjust not to credit the inhabitants themselves, Cuban and Spanish, with a willingness to fall in with the purposes of the administration and to further and cooperate with them rather than oppose and thwart, as would have been and was the feeling toward the Spanish Government.

It is perfectly correct to say that unless this cooperation and assent had been freely extended it would have been impossible to attain the results that can now be stated as due to the American administration.

As to the details of commercial statistics, the situation is less clear. The American occupation was followed by an abnormal volume of imports due to the banking up of invoices awaiting anticipated changes in administration and charges, and a period of active movement ensued whose continuance will depend upon the extent to which the resources of the island can be developed and its ability to purchase augmented.

Undoubtedly large investments have been made and transfers of important interests been effected. English and American capital has purchased corporate rights and holdings, the Habana city railway and other concessionary rights, the Cienfuegos railway and Caibarien and the Sagua railways. Other acquisitions are under negotiation—sugar and tobacco plantations, mines, forests, and town sites. Machinery has been imported and preparations made for the future, which, however, must await developments for their returns.

The United States have made enormous issues of food and expended immense sums in public and private charities. The payments to the Cuban army and other investments have brought great sums of money into the island, but meanwhile the agricultural operations of the year have been to a great extent failures, due partly to the fact that the cane fields have not been replanted and partly to the hesitation of capital in embarking upon new enterprises until political conditions were rendered less uncertain and a clearer insight could be had into what should be the immediate and prospective future of the island from this standpoint.

Money is plenty, as is shown by the rate of interest at 6 per cent or 7 per cent instead

of 10 per cent to 15 per cent, as formerly, and these conditions are likely to continue and financial movements be more or less hesitating and timid until some explicit conclusion is reached and announced as to the vital question of the future administration.

In a single respect have the results thus far attained in Habana fallen short of satisfactory adjustment. The vital question of primary education is still practically unsolved, and the great majority of the Habana children of school age are running wild in the streets, without instruction or discipline. If the charge of this matter, so essential to the immediate future of the island, were transferred to the municipality and the necessary funds advanced by the state to organize and equip a school system, the solution could be promptly attained and the primary education of the thousands of Habana children assured. For this purpose it would be essential to revise the strange and cumbrous Spanish methods of organizing from the top downward, and to begin the construction of the educational establishment with proper foundations at the bottom, upon which the structure could then be erected with some assurance of stability and effectiveness.

The Spanish methods of teaching also require modification. The children were packed on narrow benches, kept there through the school day, and taught by rote. There was no objective teaching, no attempt to interest the children in their work or to exercise their mental faculties beyond that of memory. As a matter of fact, the average Cuban child is of rather remarkable brightness, great docility, and an unusual natural artistic faculty. What he needs is to be taught to think, to acquire the habit of reasoning rather than feeling, to substitute judgment for impulse, and to exercise mental self-restraint and physical self-control.

These remarks are applicable quite as well to the children of maturer age and to the Cuban citizen himself, but the reformation, if it is to be made, can only be worked out by regulating the training and discipline of the children of to-day, who in ten years will be the citizens of Cuba.

As to the economic and industrial conditions existing in the suburban and rural districts of this department, aside from what has been stated generally, I can not do better than forward as an appendix to this report that of the mayor of Guanabacoa, which he has prepared at my instance.

Mr. Hyatt is an American, but for a lifetime a business man and resident of Guanabacoa, with a Cuban family, and who had acted as an agent of the Red Cross during the darkest period of reconcentration, when the town was a graveyard.

Mr. Hyatt's intelligence, probity, and familiarity with local and Cuban affairs and the consideration he commanded among his townfolk indicated his selection as alcalde as the best possible, and I appointed him, with most satisfactory results.

Mr. Hyatt's report indicates the nature of the suburban problem and the kind of work and reconstruction required as clearly as is needful, and the results attained by degrees are eminently satisfactory in respect of sanitation, rehabilitation, and general progress. The farming interests are gradually building up again, the people are at work, and the number of draft and other animals showing steady improvement.

The conditions of living are simple in this country. A livelihood at least is readily attained if the essentials of a patch of ground, a few tools, and seeds can be had, and a little aid rendered at the outset to those who are willing to earn their own living if given the opportunity. The people have learned to ask work instead of a pauperizing aid and tools in place of food, and, with the exception of a formidable residuum of helpless women and children, the able-bodied are at work and earning their own subsistence.

WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Military Governor of Habana.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GUANABACOA.

COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL STATUS JANUARY 1, 1899, TO AUGUST 1, 1899.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GUANABACOA,
Guanabacoa, August 30, 1899.

GENERAL LUDLOW:

To comply with your request of the 18th instant to formulate and submit a careful review in which the present condition of this municipality is compared with that existing on January 1 of this year, I will commence by showing its topographical location, size, divisions, etc., and furnishing other information that will contribute to giving an idea of its circumstances.

Guanabacoa is a municipality or termino in the province of Habana, and is the capital of the judicial district of that name. The last census showed a population of 23,999 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico from the east mouth of the Cojimar River to the swamp of the Boca Ciega, on the south by the municipalities of Tapaste and Santa Maria del Rosario, and on the west by those of Habana and Regla.

This termino is divided into the following barrios or wards: (1) East Asuncion; (2) West Asuncion; (3) East San Francisco; (4) West San Francisco; (5) East Corralfalso; (6) West Corralfalso; (7) Cruz Verde; (8) Cojimar; (9) Campo Florido; (10) San Miguel del Padron; (11) Pepe and Antonio; and (12) Bacuranao.

The municipal government or ayuntamiento was perishing financially on January 1, and it would have become extinct had not the new régime bridged matters over by giving this corporate representative body of the people some credit and prestige.

On the 1st of January the ayuntamiento owed its employees \$58,628.48 for salaries, and for charities, beneficence, lighting, carcel, public works, etc., \$109,648.05.

During the years 1897 and 1898 it can positively be said that the only receipts were those produced by the tax on the consumption of cattle, amounting to about \$28,000 annually, and destined to cover an estimated expenditure of \$145,326.99. The old employees state that they received their salaries in small amounts, because this was the only use to which the receipts were put, while the other expenses of the municipal administration were added up in the "debt" entry, and the total amount kept on increasing every month.

Fortunately, so far this year matters have brightened up. The employees of all the branches have received their salaries, this month inclusive; all the other expenses incurred have also been punctually paid. In other words, the receipts and expenses this year have been as follows:

1899.	Receipts.	Expenses.
January.....	\$2,084.28	\$2,684.78
February.....	2,079.08	882.34
March.....	3,563.07	3,964.46
April.....	1,233.92	599.12
May.....	3,478.45	11,103.83
June.....	6,182.35	6,763.77
July.....	5,621.57	7,804.85
August.....	7,105.27	15,653.25
Donated by Treasury	31,297.94	49,456.40
	20,025.62	.....
Total.....	51,323.56	49,456.40

As to charitable institutions, there was only an old hospital here, whose financial condition was extremely deplorable. People afflicted with malaria and enteritis were barely nourished with a daily soup made with rice and whole beans. Articles so indispensable in a hospital as meat, eggs, and milk were never seen inside of this institution during the year 1898.

From February, 1899, to the present day, owing to the help of the ayuntamiento and of the Red Cross, and to the articles provided for by the military governor, the condition of the hospital is entirely normal; it has not incurred any debts up to this writing; the patients have not been in want of suitable nourishment, and the deaths, not in comparison with an asylum that sheltered 70 or 80 persons, but corresponding to a population of 25,000 souls, have decreased until they are down to the proportion consistent with good sanitary conditions.

This hospital having gained such marked advantages, I have the satisfaction to know that an asylum for orphan children has now been started under your direction and it has 55 beds already. The original expenses of this institution were defrayed with money appropriated by you and with about a like amount contributed by the American people through my efforts. I consider the existence of the asylum assured on the basis of public charity and on the donation of the \$7 per child, which I include in my estimated monthly deficit, and which you have so far allowed.

During the eight months of occupation that have transpired there is a visible improvement in commerce, as on January 1 the registry list of industry and commerce only added up 276 names, while to-day there are 327, an increase of 51 between industrials and merchants.

Regarding live stock, the improvement made in this particular is worthy of mention. On the 1st of January the fields were completely desolated and with no cattle; to-day the registries of the rural districts give the following numbers:

Rural district.	Number of animals—					
	Working on farms.			For breeding purposes.		
	Cattle.	Mules.	Horses.	Cattle.	Horses.	Hogs.
Cajamar.....	374	4	69	.....	.....	28
Bacuranao.....	207	3	58	880	5	212
Pepe Antonio.....	48	.....	10	14	.....	38
San Miguel del Padron.....	171	5	56	.....	.....	14
Campo Florido.....	96	.....	24	145	.....	64
Total.....	896	12	217	1,089	5	356

The increase in the live stock in the districts within the town is proven by the following results:

	Cattle.	Horses.	Mules.
On January 1.....	623	335	267
On August 1.....	705	458	305
Increase in August.....	82	123	38

The progress attained in this branch of business increases, as is natural, with the advances made in the reconstruction of the fields. On January 1 the peasantry lived herded together in places within the town, without work and subsisting miserably on the charity of persons in better circumstances. In February they began to receive aid from the Red Cross, and partly recovering their lost strength, they commenced to devote themselves, though in poverty and without the resources of labor, to their former occupations, and to day the statistics give the following information:

District.	Farms.				Distribution (in caballerias). a				
	Pro- ducing.	In recon- struction.	Un- produc- tive.	Total.	Culti- vated.	Pas- ture.	Forest.	Not produc- ing.	Total.
Cajamar.....	73	11	40	124	63	111	26	62	262
Bacuranao.....	96	40	105	181	81	183	.....	413	577
Pepe Antonio.....	8	4	160	172	5	33	.....	419	456
San Miguel del Padron.....	48	23	54	125	54	78	.....	60	198
Campo Florido.....	.....	.....	25	25	15	36	.....	.....	51
Total.....	165	78	384	627	168	389	26	954	1,539

a A caballeria equals about 33½ acres.

On January 1 education was in a state of complete abandonment. There were male and female teachers of public schools, but the misery and sickness that prevailed were more than sufficient reasons for the parents to abstain from sending their children to school. Order was gradually established and sanitary conditions improved, and during the month of February the children began to go to the fifteen public schools that were organized, and to-day 1,212 pupils are recorded in them. These schools are to the number of 25 in the new educational system soon to be inaugurated.

Social life has had considerable development from January to date. In the first month there was only one society, called "El Casino Español," while now there are four more of a cooperative character and of instruction and amusement.

The functions relative to the physical life progress daily in their various orders, as is noticed in the branches of public works and lighting. Regarding the latter, the installation of the electric plant has added to the aspect of the town and has inspired confidence as to public safety.

The making up of accounts has been simplified and now bookkeeping is used, not only in the office of the American Government, but in that of collection and treasury.

Formerly the positions of collector and treasurer were discharged by various persons, but to-day the same offices are conducted with an economy of \$100 monthly.

In this municipality the respect shown to the authorities is complete, and the inhabitants willingly obey the orders and laws that guarantee and enforce lawful and orderly conduct.

In the way of addition and of further explanation I ought to make known, in what relates to the mercantile and industrial activity, the important fact that 51 more names are now on record is not only to be considered, but also that a complete change in the commercial life has taken place, as in January the owners of establishments, fearing that the effects of the war would bring them losses, did not replenish their stock; but from some months back to this date confidence has been restored, and it is noticed that not only are the shops fully supplied, but that the cost of living has cheapened in an astonishing manner.

The appearance of the town has also improved notably. On January 1 the houses were left in an uncared for state by the owners, and everything pointed to our being on the road to ruin. Since February almost all the houses have been repaired and painted and others have been built, principally in rural localities.

These conditions and the confidence which animates all make the transactions of purchase and sale and of loans on real estate easy of consummation and without any difficulties attending them.

With regard to the sanitary condition, I will inform you that we have already reached a complete normal standing. During the last year and the first months of this the mortality in the town was terrifying, as you will have observed by my last report, but it has decreased so that last August there were only 51 deaths. There is now no malaria or dysentery, and this improved state of health goes to show that the "reconcentrados" have returned to their former labors. This assertion is substantiated by these facts: On January 1 we had in this town 5,054 "reconcentrados," and in July there were only 3,395, most of whom are women and children.

G. W. HYATT,
Alcalde of Guanabacoa.

SPECIAL REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V., COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE,
Santiago de Cuba, September 20, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instruction of August 18, 1899, I have the honor to submit the following report on civil matters:

On the assumption of control by the American Government, July 17, 1899, of that portion of the province of Santiago included in the surrendered territory, industries were practically at a standstill. In the rural districts all industries were at an end. The estates, almost without exception, had been destroyed, and no work was being done. Such foodstuffs as were being produced in the territory were the work of certain men of the Cuban army who were detailed for this purpose, in order to furnish such corn and vegetables as it was possible to procure for their friends in arms. On the seaboard and near some of the large towns, large sugar estates were dragging on a painful existence, producing from one-third to one-tenth their normal crop. They considered themselves fortunate to have saved their machinery and buildings from destruction. In order to do this they had been compelled to pay both Spaniards and insurgents, and it was not an unusual thing to find small parties representing each force in the immediate vicinity of the same plantation. Their cane fields had been largely destroyed and the cane had become overgrown with weeds, brush, etc. Those individuals who were engaged in the raising of cattle had lost everything, and it was difficult to find a cow or an ox. Horses were few and in wretched condition. Mining had ceased; all industries were practically dead. Every man who could manage it had a tiny garden which furnished very limited subsistence. This he supplemented with such wild fruits as he could gather.

In the towns the effect of reconcentration was shown by large crowds of women and children and old men who were practically starving. They were thin, pale, and barely able to drag themselves about. The merchants and a few large planters were the only prosperous people in the province. The stores all seemed to have a fairly good stock of goods, and to have been protected during the war. Their transactions

at first were extremely limited, as people were without money or other means of barter. Hospitals were horribly overcrowded and practically without supplies of either food, medicine, or clothing. The same was true of the charitable institutions for children and old people. In the country towns a condition existed bordering closely on starvation. There was no work and no one with money sufficient to start in on works of any consequence, except a few large planters already referred to. Spanish money was universally in circulation, silver being worth about 50 cents on the dollar, and the centen \$5. The amount of money in circulation was extremely limited. Wages were at that time from 60 to 80 cents a day, Spanish money, for ordinary laborers, and from \$1 up to \$2½, Spanish, for skilled mechanics. Such railroads as existed in the province were largely crippled by the destruction of bridges and rolling stock, and greatly in need of repairs, which had not been attended to during the war. On the different country roads and highways the bridges had been entirely destroyed, either by blowing them up or by burning them.

A feeling of bitter hostility existed between the Cubans and Spaniards, and also a very ugly feeling between the Cubans who had acted in harmony with the autonomists in the latter days of the Spanish occupation and those who had been in the Cuban army. At first there was a good deal of talk of a threatening character in regard to what the Cubans would do to the Spaniards now that they were in a position to avenge themselves for some of the many injuries received in the past. This, however, soon passed over and much more friendly and sensible ideas prevailed. There were no schools and no material for establishing them. All officers of the civil government had resigned and left their posts with the exception of one judge of the first instance and several municipal judges and certain police officers. The prisons were full of prisoners, both Spanish and Cuban, many of them being Spanish military and political prisoners. The administration of justice was at a standstill. The towns all presented an appearance of greatest neglect, and showed everywhere entire disregard of every sanitary law. The amount of clothing in the possession of the people was very limited, and in many of the interior villages women were compelled to keep out of sight when strangers appeared, as they had only skirts and waists made of bagging and other coarse material. Many of the children were absolutely without clothing. Evidences of great suffering were found on every hand. A very large proportion of the population was sick in the country districts from malaria, and in the seaport towns from lack of food and water. The death rate was extremely high throughout the province; in Santiago city over 200 per day. About 8,000 Cuban troops were under arms in the department. The small farmers and people whose estates were removed some distance from the villages were afraid to return to them, as quite a number of guerrillas who had served with the Spanish forces were still in the mountains. Custom-houses were closed. In a word, all civil government was at an end, and the operation of the courts, with the exception of the court of first instance of Santiago and one or two municipal courts, had entirely ceased. All towns were without any definitely organized civil government. There was not a road in the province which could be passed over for any distance by wagons. The water system of the city of Santiago had been partially destroyed. Some of the light-houses had also been seriously injured; in fact, the country was without civil government and without industry, except on a very limited scale. The courts were inoperative and conditions of serious civil disorder were imminent. The questions which presented themselves most forcibly were the questions of feeding the people, finding means to give them employment, and reestablishing civil government. The first two and a half months after the surrender were devoted almost entirely to the distribution of food and to supplying hospitals and charities with such limited quantities of necessary material as we were able to obtain.

The question of reaching the people throughout the province was a somewhat difficult one. It was solved, however, by sending food to all seaport towns, and to such interior towns as we could reach with pack trains. Couriers were also sent through the country to notify people where it could be found. Medicines and clothing were also issued in as large amounts as possible. Garrisons were sent to all important points with the purpose of restoring order and protecting those who wished to work, and the reestablishing of the rural guard was commenced for the purpose of furnishing proper police protection in the interior districts. Medical officers were sent to the interior with these trains loaded with supplies, with instructions to do all that they could to relieve the sick and prevent the spread of disease. Strict orders were given to the rural and municipal police to treat robbers and others severely. Comparatively little disorder existed. The good behavior of the people was quite remarkable under the circumstances. Custom-house officers were appointed and every port of any consequence was soon put in charge of a collector, assisted by a force of native clerks, most of whom had had previous experience in the custom-

house under Spanish rule. Courts were gradually reorganized and supplied with necessary personnel and material. The prisoners in the jails were carefully examined and all political and military prisoners were, as a rule, released. Rations were given freely to those unable to work; to those having families able to work, they were given only in payment for labor. The amount of rations issued was very large. The civil government was gradually established, mayors and municipal officers being appointed for the various municipalities. These officers were always nominated by a committee of the best people and were efficient as a class. Such public works as we had means to undertake were undertaken, not only for the purpose of public improvement but for the sake of giving men work with the proceeds of which to support themselves and their families. Light-houses were reestablished, a new one built at Guantanamo and the one at Santiago put in working condition.

Commanding officers in all parts of the island were busily engaged in cleaning up the towns and carrying out all possible sanitary and administrative reforms. Schools were established—some 60 in the city of Santiago and over 200 in the province as a whole.

Affairs have continued to improve slowly but surely, until at the present time we find the towns, generally speaking, clean; the death rate lower than the people have known before; some public improvements under way in all the larger towns, the amount of work done being limited only by the amount of money received. The larger plantations are all working and bid fair to soon reach their former output. Throughout the country the farming and laboring class are at work. The mines are also working and many prospectors are in the country locating and prospecting for zinc, copper, asbestos, manganese, and iron, all of which abound to a considerable extent. The courts have been completely reestablished. A system of public works has been undertaken, which has increased in importance from month to month, and at present furnishes employment for large numbers of men. Some excellent roads have been constructed and a great deal of country highway has been made passable for wagons. Much sanitary work and paving has been done in the cities of Santiago and Puerto Principe. General repair work and such sanitary work as has been possible with the limited means has been done in the interior towns. The condition of hostility existing at the close of the war between the Cubans and Spaniards has diminished very much. The political situation among the natives is interesting. All sorts of ideas exist and many parties. The general idea seems to be that they are now ready to vote and hold elections for municipal officers, etc. This, however, is very doubtful, as the sentiments growing out of the war are still acute and bitter, and fitness for office depends very largely on the men's record during the war.

Industries of all kinds are springing up. New sugar plantations are being projected. Hospitals and charitable institutions are being regularly supplied and all are fairly well equipped with necessary articles. The death rate among the native population is very much lower than in former years. The people in the towns are quiet and orderly, with the exception of a few editorial writers, who manage to keep up a certain small amount of excitement—just enough to give the papers in question a fair sale. The people are all anxious to work. The present currency is American currency. A condition of good order exists in the rural districts, the small planters are all out on their farms and a condition of security and good order prevails. The issue of rations has been practically stopped and we have a few or almost no applications for food. In the province of Santiago the issue of rations, except to hospitals and charitable institutions, is practically at an end. In the province of Puerto Principe the number of rations being issued is rapidly diminishing. The greatest of our needs now is a thorough reform of the judiciary and in the procedure. I do not mean an entire uprooting of the law of the land, but a radical modification, especially in the methods of criminal procedure. The present judiciary of this province is not doing efficient work. Evidences of indifference, if not corruption, are altogether too numerous. The prosecuting officers are not energetic, as evidenced by prisons full of untried cases. The conduct of the judiciary, taken as a whole during the past six months, has been of such a character as to warrant grave doubts arising in the minds of the people as to the wisdom of giving testimony against criminals and outlaws, whom they find soon turned loose upon them again and in a position to take vengeance on those who have testified against them. There is still too much tendency in municipal administration toward the pomp and ceremony of other days. Every mayor of a town, whether it has six houses or six hundred, deems it necessary to have a certain number of municipal police, municipal secretaries, etc., all of which are unnecessary. In short, there is a strong tendency to the reestablishment of the old Spanish system of multitudinous offices with officeholders drawing salary from the public treasury. The present system of taxation is entirely inadequate to the demands of the situation. It is simply the old Spanish system with a few modifica-

tions, making it perhaps a little less burdensome, but preserving the vices and defects inherent in it from the beginning. People are not taxed in proportion to the extent of their individual possessions or with any consideration to their individual abilities to contribute. The present system does not encourage, but actually retards improvement and development of the country. It penalizes energy and enterprise and rewards neglect and inactivity. Taxes assessed on values as distinguished from the product of real and personal property are practically unknown.

The immediate establishment of a good school system is imperative. The present system is inefficient and almost worthless. The teachers are not teachers in the sense in which we employ the term. There is not a schoolhouse in the department. Both children and their parents are anxious to have English taught by competent teachers, and I strongly recommend the immediate establishment of an efficient school system based on the school system of the States of New York, Massachusetts, or Ohio. Any of these systems would be acceptable here and would give splendid results.

There is no starvation in the department at present. The people are kindly disposed toward the Americans. Many of the people possessing property are annexationists. This is also true of the Spaniards, as a class. American officers and soldiers can go anywhere without being molested and always receive uniformly kind and courteous treatment. Manifestations of hostility to our occupation are limited almost solely to the press in certain large towns, which find it necessary to serve up exciting and incendiary articles in order to maintain a large circulation. Taken as a whole, I think the condition of the people is comfortable, and there need be no anxiety about their physical wants or welfare.

Municipal elections, I believe, can be safely held upon the completion of the census, and I should recommend that this course be taken, as it will be a very good test of the ability of the people to abide by the decision of the majority.

General public work and sanitary work should still be retained in the hands of the military authorities, as there are few native sanitary or civil engineers who are thoroughly familiar with this class of work, and before turning it over to them sufficient time should have elapsed to enable them to become familiar with our system in these departments. With this end in view it is desirable to employ as many natives as assistants as possible.

The recent payment of the Cuban army has been of great assistance to the people, and as a result many work cattle are being imported and agricultural implements purchased. In a recent ride across the province I found everyone at work and much land being plowed. The output of tobacco this year is about four times what it was last year, and the chances are that next year the output will nearly equal that of the years before the war. The people, generally speaking, look happy and contented, and although very poor, seem to be well fed. They are, most of them, living in thatch houses built on the sites of their former homes. Houses are being built in many of the destroyed towns, and everything points to a slow but steady return to normal conditions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD WOOD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. V.,
Commanding Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1899.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, August 1, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
- *Habana, Cuba.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Habana custom-house and the Cuban customs service, for the six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

By Executive order of December 9, 1898, published by the War Department December 13, and from Headquarters of the Army in General Orders, No. 186, on December 17 of the same year, the island of Cuba, and all islands in the West Indies west of 74 degrees west longitude evacuated by Spain, were, during the occupancy of these islands by the military authorities of the United States, constituted a collection dis-

trict for customs purposes. Habana was made the chief port of entry of this district. The officer assigned as collector of this port was also made the collector of customs for the islands, having general jurisdiction over the collection of customs therein.

By the same Executive order the ports of Matanzas, Cárdenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Caibarién, Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantánamo, Gibara, and Baracoa were declared to be subports of entry, each with a collector having general jurisdiction of the collection of customs at his port. The order also directed the appointment of an auditor of customs, to be stationed at the chief port, whose duty was to examine all entries of merchandise, and when found correct to certify to them and make monthly reports to the Secretary of War of all duties collected at each port, with an itemized report of all expenditures made therefrom.

The order provided that collectors of subports should deposit all moneys collected by them with the collector of the islands. Under the conditions existing on the 1st day of January, 1899, the actual physical deposition with the collector of customs for Cuba of all the customs funds collected throughout the islands was found to be impracticable. The collections of the various ports were for the time left in the custody of the collectors, they acting as the local disbursing officers for all expenses connected with the customs service, and transferring funds to other departments of the government upon the order of the Governor-General transmitted through the office of the collector of customs for Cuba.

By Executive order of December 13, 1898, published from the War Department on December 17 of that year, a tariff of duties and taxes to be levied and collected by the customs service, and regulations for the administration of this service were promulgated to take effect in the island of Cuba on and after January 1, 1899. By these regulations four ports, to wit, Trinidad, Santa Cruz del Sur, Tunas de Zaza, and Batabanó were added to those previously designated as ports of entry.

In practice the only objection to the system of organization thus established developed in the fact that it made the customs service not only an agency for collecting what was practically the entire insular revenue, but also made it the custodian and disbursing of this revenue, thus combining in one department the functions of a tax-collecting department, a treasury department, and a disbursing department. The undesirability of such a combination naturally appeared most strongly at Habana, where the greater part of this revenue was collected, and where the customs officers found themselves from the beginning taxed to their utmost limit of responsibility in the simple collection of the revenue. For this reason, and in order to relieve the collector of customs for Cuba of an additional responsibility, more than any one man could carry, a treasurer of customs, who should also be disbursing officer for the collector of the port of Habana, was appointed by General Order No. 9, Headquarters Division of Cuba, January 27, 1899. This system continued until July 1, 1899, when it was further modified by the organization of two new offices, i. e., that of treasurer of the island, and that of auditor of the island, as provided in Circular No. 18, War Department, Washington, May 11, 1899. Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, who had been previously appointed treasurer of customs, was made treasurer of the island, and Mr. William P. Watson, who had hitherto been auditor of customs, was appointed auditor of the island. In the organization of the office of the auditor of the island, an assistant auditor is provided, whose duty is to continue the functions of the auditor of customs as originally provided in Executive order of December 9, 1898.

I arrived in Habana on December 26, 1898, having been appointed collector of customs for Cuba, and collector at the chief port by paragraph 26, Special Orders, No. 299, Headquarters of the Army, December 20, 1898. The following officers had been designated as collectors of customs at the respective subports by Special Orders, No. 298, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1898.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS.

Maj. John J. Brereton, quartermaster, U. S. V. (captain, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry), at Cienfuegos.

Capt. Thomas F. Davis, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Santiago.

Capt. William H. Hay, assistant quartermaster, U. S. V. (first lieutenant, Tenth U. S. Cavalry), at Matanzas.

Capt. William P. Evans, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, at Cardenas.

Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First U. S. Cavalry, at Caibarién.

Capt. William Y. Stamper, Eighth U. S. Infantry, at Manzanillo.

Capt. George A. Cornish, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Nuevitas.

Capt. John Bigelow, jr., Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at Sagua la Grande.

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, at Guantánamo.

Capt. George K. McGunneagle, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, at Baracoa.

Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Second U. S. Cavalry, at Batabanó.
First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth U. S. Artillery, at Trinidad.
Capt. William F. Blauvelt, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at Santa Cruz.
Maj. Harry C. Benson, inspector-general U. S. V. (captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry), at Tunas de Zaza.
Lieut. J. W. Smith, the collector at Gibara previous to January 1, 1899, was retained as collector at that port.

CHANGES IN COLLECTORS.

The interval between December 26 and January 1 was occupied in studying the situation as well as I could under the disadvantageous circumstances, in giving verbal instructions to such of the subcollectors as passed through Habana en route to their stations, and in addressing written instructions to others, in order that the operation of the whole system might begin with as little friction as possible on the day appointed.

Although anticipating its proper place in this narrative portion of my report, I will add that since the first of January the following changes have been made in the collectors at the different ports of the island.

At the port of Baracoa Capt. George K. McGunnegele was relieved from duty, and Lieut. Herman C. Schumm took charge on January 15.

At the port of Batabano Capt. Frederick S. Foltz was relieved on February 14, and upon my recommendation, with the authority of the War Department, Mr. Ramon Ma. Cañas, a native Cuban, was appointed acting deputy collector in his place, under the immediate supervision of the collector at Habana.

At the port of Cardenas Capt. William P. Evans was relieved on May 13, and Lieut. M. B. Stokes was appointed on May 19, taking charge of the custom-house on the 28th said month.

Upon April 19, Maj. John J. Brereton was relieved from duty as collector of the port of Cienfuegos, and Capt. W. Y. Stamper was appointed in his place upon the same date.

Lieut. J. W. Smith, collector at the port of Gibara, was mustered out of the United States service on May 22, and upon my recommendation was appointed acting deputy collector at that port on May 23.

At the port of Manzanillo, Capt. W. Y. Stamper was relieved from duty and ordered to Cienfuegos, and Capt. F. G. Irwin was appointed to succeed Captain Stamper as collector, upon April 19.

Capt. George A. Cornish was relieved from duty at the port of Neuvas, upon January 5, and Capt. C. A. Williams appointed in his place upon the same date.

At the port of Ysabela de Sagua Capt. John Bigelow was relieved from duty on January 21, and Capt. Elias Chandler appointed collector of customs upon the same date.

Capt. William F. Blauvelt was relieved from duty at the port of Santa Cruz upon April 27, and Mr. M. E. Estrado, a native Cuban, was appointed acting deputy collector upon May 16, Santa Cruz being made a subport of Manzanillo, under the supervision of the collector at the latter place.

At the port of Trinidad, Lieut. John Conklin was appointed collector on December 20, 1898, in place of Lieut. Warren Newcomb.

At the port of Tunas de Zaza, Capt. H. C. Benson was relieved from duty upon April 6, and Capt. Charles J. Stevens was appointed collector in his place. This was revoked upon April 17, and Capt. Francis G. Irwin was appointed collector. Captain Irwin was subsequently relieved and Lieut. Le Roy S. Upton was appointed April 22, and has continued on duty since that time.

The entire credit for whatever success has attended the operations of the customs service outside of Habana is due to the intelligence, tact, untiring zeal and devotion to duty of these officers and their subordinates.

OCCUPATION OF CUSTOM-HOUSE.

At 12 o'clock, noon, January 1, 1899, acting under instructions from the American Evacuation Commission, and from Major-General Brooke, I took charge of the treasury department (Hacienda) of the island of Cuba, of which the customs service hitherto had been a subdepartment. On the same day, as informed by telegraph and letter, all those custom-houses of the island which had not been previously delivered under the partial military occupation of the United States forces, were taken possession of by the duly appointed collectors, and the new administration of the Cuban customs service began. The temporary tariff and regulations which had been in force since the preceding August at certain ports in the province of Santiago were

abolished, and the customs administration of all ports became united in one department under the new insular government.

Having reported to the governor-general that I had taken possession of the treasury department, and all branches of the administration pertaining thereto, pursuant to orders, I was announced in charge of the customs service by General Orders, No 2, Headquarters Division of Cuba. Pending the appointment of a secretary of finance under the new government, I was by order of January 7, Headquarters Division of Cuba, directed by the governor-general to perform the duties of that office, which I continued to do until appointment of Mr. Pablo Desvernine on January 19.

While acting in this capacity I abolished, with the approval of the governor-general, the lottery department, which under the former administration was a part of the treasury. I also reorganized the personnel of the department of finance, greatly reducing the then existing force.

At the request of the governor-general I prepared various papers for his consideration upon the general subject of taxation, and a report upon the question of continuing the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba (*Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba*) in its former function of tax collector for the island.

In this connection I desire to mention Mr. José Ma. Cortes, now administrator of the treasury of the province of Habana, to whom, for his loyal and intelligent assistance and guidance in this onerous work during the time that it continued, I am under the deepest obligations. I beg to commend this gentleman to the consideration of the Government as being one of most intelligent, conscientious, and able officials with whom it has been my pleasure to serve.

EQUIPMENT OF HABANA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Upon taking charge of the Habana custom-house I found it almost entirely stripped of equipment for the work to be done. The building was formerly the Convent of San Francisco, founded shortly after the year 1574. It is situated at the foot of Teniente Rey street, on the harbor front, with the wharves and docks extending on either side. A ground plan of the building is hereto annexed, marked "A." I found that all but the rudest furniture had been taken away from the custom-house, that nearly all of the important records or documents had been removed or destroyed, and that there remained practically no facilities for transacting public business. Had it not been for a personal appeal to my retiring predecessor I doubt if there would have been left on January 1 a table at which to write or a chair in which to sit. This made it necessary to immediately purchase considerable supplies of office and other material for the proper conduct of the work and the equipment of the various bureaus.

Reports which immediately began to come in from other custom-houses of the island showed an equally deplorable, or even worse condition of affairs than at Habana. In spite, however, of the urgent appeals of collectors all over the island, I, being ignorant at that time of the immediate demands which would be made upon the customs revenues, felt obliged to disapprove all requests involving the expenditure of money for other than the most pressing necessity. In this poorly equipped condition, and under the most unfavorable circumstances of every description, the customs service of this island began its work. Even at the present time its condition is far from what it should be, and the collectors all over the island are worthy of the highest praise for the faithful and efficient services which they have rendered under the most adverse conditions.

The Habana custom-house was in a filthy and dangerously unsanitary condition. So bad was its state, and so marked even upon native employees was the effect of working amid such surroundings, that I immediately caused plans to be prepared for the sanitation of the building, which were approved by the major-general commanding the division of Cuba on February 14.

SANITATION OF HABANA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The execution of these plans has been practically completed, and has resulted in converting one of the most filthy and unhealthy public buildings in the city of Habana into one of the cleanest and most sanitary. The corridors surrounding the "patios" had been at some previous time blocked up with walls of masonry, excluding light and air. The floors were covered with rotten timber, and great masses of dirt and rubbish had been allowed to accumulate. Under the floors six large cesspools were found. Over 1,200 cubic yards of filth and rubbish and several tons of fetid matter have been removed from the building. The 81,000 feet of ground-floor space was permeated with disease germs from the faulty drainage, or lack of drainage, of cen-

tures. This greatest source of danger to health has been entirely removed, I believe, by sealing up the ground with an impermeable asphalt pavement, covering every inch of floor of the custom-house proper and the adjacent almacenes. In excavating for the concrete foundation of this pavement in the almacén which had formerly been the church and chapel of the convent, over 20 crumbling brick sepulchres were found, containing a number of skeletons. Isolated skeletons were found in other places. I have no doubt that an examination of the walls of the building would show that they also in times past had served as burial places for the monks of San Francisco.

Among the bones thus found were those which, in my judgment without sufficient reason, were supposed by some to be the remains of Gen. Luis Vicente de Velazco, the defender of Morro Castle in the celebrated siege of 1762, who was known to have been originally buried in the church of San Francisco, now one of the warehouses of the custom-house. The identity of these remains is still a matter of leisurely investigation by the Spanish authorities. On January 1 there were practically no toilet accommodations whatever for the employees of the custom-house or the thousands of persons daily transacting business in it and on its adjacent wharves. In the work of sanitation now completed there have been installed ample toilet facilities of the most modern construction throughout the custom-house proper and along the adjacent wharves. An abundant supply of water for this purpose and for fire service is afforded by a 20,000-gallon tank of cypress wood erected inside the tower of the custom-house, at an elevation of 81 feet.

The custom-house is now entirely disconnected with the old, foul, disease-breeding Habana sewer system. It possesses its own line of sewers and surface drains, kept clean by frequent flushing. The sewer and drain systems are entirely independent, thus effectually preventing the escape of gas from any drain opening. All the sewer lines and drains are of heavy cast-iron pipe, 2,000 feet of which, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, have been employed in the main sewer lines and drain lines alone.

In the sanitary system every pipe leading from a fixture to the sewer line is ventilated independently and directly by pipes running above the highest point of the custom-house structure.

In connection with the sanitation proper a very complete fire-protective system has been installed. It includes over 6,000 feet of 4-inch fire mains, with hose reels and hose so arranged that two 1-inch streams may be thrown upon any one point at the same time in the custom-house proper or its grounds and wharves. Adequate pressure for an immediate supply of water necessary upon the discovery of a fire is supplied by the before-mentioned tank, which is calculated to always contain a reserve of 10,000 gallons of water for this purpose. The pump which supplies the tank can also be used for fire purposes. Before the supply in the tank could be exhausted the boiler pressure can be raised to enable the pump to throw three 1-inch streams at 100 pounds nozzle pressure.

In connection with the sanitation of this custom-house above referred to, I desire again to call attention to the fact that a large part of the building is still occupied by the "general archives," which are claimed to be documents of considerable importance and value, but in no way pertaining to the custom-house. However this may be, the rooms and corridors taken up by this mass of papers and documents are absolutely necessary for the proper disposition of the present working force of this custom-house, which, through the new organization of the customs service, the addition of new divisions and bureaus—such as the auditor's department, the warehouse department, the correspondence bureau, the bureau of statistics, and the protest and consular bureau—as well as through the extension and amplification of many of the departments already existing, owing to increasing business, are now crowded into one small part of the building.

ARCHIVES.

These "general archives" are at present apparently without a proper custodian, and without arrangement and guide to their contents. The rooms and corridors containing them are still in an unsanitary condition and are a menace to the healthfulness of the rest of the custom-house. I am at present having a thorough examination made of all the custom-house records which were not removed or destroyed by the previous administration, with a view to their orderly arrangement as far as possible, and to the extraction of any useful statistical information therefrom. These records were left in confused piles in some of the rooms and corridors, and for their accessible arrangement and disposition it is absolutely necessary that the space now occupied by the above-mentioned "general archives" be left free for this custom-house. If the archives have the value and importance claimed for them, they deserve the use and possession of a separate building of their own. This I have frequently

recommended both for sanitary reasons and because increasing business requires this additional space for the use of the custom-house. This I understand has been approved and will be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

When this additional space is obtained for custom-house purposes it is my intention to remodel and adapt it at comparatively small expense in such a way as will make the building reasonably serviceable for its purpose, thus postponing almost indefinitely the necessity of a large expenditure for a new custom-house. The general plan involves the transfer of the Habana custom-house proper to the front or Oficinas street side of the building, where all the bureaus can be accommodated in properly equipped offices in convenient order. These offices will open by grated windows upon a spacious and well-lighted corridor for the use of merchants and brokers.

Recommendations for the improvement of other custom-houses have been received from the respective collectors and have been approved by me. I earnestly recommend that the estimates made from month to month for this purpose be approved until the entire customs service is placed in reasonably good physical condition for the transaction of its business. I feel sure that the expense of the increased facilities for the receipt and inspection of merchandise at all ports will soon be reimbursed by the increased collections resulting therefrom.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the custom-house on January 1 was in a badly demoralized condition, as was to be expected. All the principal officials of the former administration had resigned on or before December 31, 1898, and by that date, or shortly afterwards, a large part of the subordinate Spanish employees resigned, either to return to Spain, or because they feared further service would prejudice their right to a pension from the Spanish Government. I took immediate steps to fill some of the vacancies, in order that the public business might not be delayed.

According to the official rolls of the former administration, the personnel of the Habana custom-house was divided into twenty bureaus or departments, as follows: Administración, intervención, secretaría, exportación, importación, revisión y liquidación, recaudación, caja, teneduría de libros, cabotage, inspección de almacenes, inspección de muelles, vistas, pesadores, resguardo, marineros, intérpretes, habilitación, ordenanzas, and archivo.

The total number of employees on the roll was 246, at a nominal salary of \$154,450, Spanish gold. I do not believe, however, that this is even approximate to the number who were actually receiving pay from the custom-house. Men whose names did not appear on the rolls at all would frequently come to me and show that they had been employed in responsible positions. Owing to a system of remuneration by distribution of fines, etc., the salaries appearing on the rolls show only in part the pay of those holding offices under the preceding administration.

The Spanish system of conducting business, with the exception of their method of liquidating entries, which has since been changed, is good and accurate in theory, but like any other system it is only as good as the men charged with its performance and execution. Through the general failure to check one department against another and the lack of strict supervision on the part of superior officers opportunity was given for the many irregularities for which the custom-house was formerly so well known.

I gave my immediate attention to the entire reorganization and readjustment of the personnel of the Habana custom-house, at the same time directing a reorganization on the same general lines at all the other custom-houses of the island.

APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

The selection and appointment of employees has given more difficulty than any other one thing in the organization of the Habana custom-house, and the Cuban customs service in general. When I received my final verbal instructions from the War Department prior to leaving Washington for Habana in December last, I was directed to make all the appointments up to a certain grade in my discretion, and this authority was subsequently extended to making all appointments, reporting my action to the War Department for approval. For some time after the organization of the new government pressure for appointment in the customs service was comparatively moderate. The Cuban army was still organized and the assemblies in session. Efforts at that time were being made to secure a large loan from the United States for the payment of these troops; and furthermore, hopes were entertained of some form of organization which would continue these troops with their officers in service. I think

that the hope of such action deterred many men whose services the Cuban customs would have been glad to avail itself of from applying for positions in that branch of the administration. The army naturally contained many men whose education and position in the community would have made them invaluable in the organization of this or any other public department, but as a rule these men for a long time stood aloof. Realizing the importance of associating such men with me in the reform of a department the bad administration of which is in part an explanation of their revolt against the prior government, I appealed to high officials for recommendation of men whom I needed to assist me. This did not, as a rule, result in the recommendation to me of men such as I desired, whether because of an indisposition to detach these men from the existing organizations of the revolution and attach them to the new government, or not, I do not know. Every effort was made by myself and the other collectors to organize an effective personnel out of such material as was available, and naturally the organization was more or less satisfactorily completed prior to the dissolution of the assembly and the disbandment of the army. By that time the customs service, with the exception of a few American appointees, was practically in the hands of native employees.

While the practically invariable rule of this office has been to discharge employees only for lack of merit, without taking into consideration the locality of birth of the individual, appointments to fill vacancies thus made have been restricted to "insulars." With the disbandment of the army there immediately came tremendous pressure from all quarters for appointments. Had I yielded to that demand I could, during the last three months, have discharged and appointed the personnel of the Habana custom-house ten times over, and doubtless the same is true of the other custom-houses on the island. No one would have been satisfied and the service would have been in a perpetual state of confusion, disorganization, and inefficiency. Wherever an unfortunate employee was discovered of whom it could be said that he had been born in Spain, although he had lived all his life in Cuba, had married a Cuban wife, whose children were Cubans, all whose interests were here, where he expected to live and die, whose only ambition was to become a loyal citizen of whatever government might be established, the demand was constantly made and taken up frequently by mayors and civil governors for his removal. Upon this principle a brother would demand the expulsion of a brother simply because their parents happened to have been in Spain when one was born and in Cuba when the other was born. More than that, the demand has practically been made that the only Cubans entitled to employment in the custom-house are those who served in the army during the recent war or those who, whether they actually served or not, had a commission of some kind or other in that army. Knowing the duty of this department of the administration to assist in the solution of the political problem before the government in the conciliation of conflicting opinions, I have recognized this latter element as far as it has been practical to do. Within this limit I have maintained, and still maintain, that the organization of the custom-house, upon whose satisfactory administration so much of the public revenue depends, must be a purely business one. In explanation of the general principle which has guided this office in respect to this exceedingly important matter I here quote an extract from a letter upon this subject addressed to the military governor:

"From the time when I first took charge of the Cuban customs service I have repeatedly expressed my views upon the question of the discharge of employees of the customs service for the reason that they have been born upon one piece of Spanish territory rather than another piece of Spanish territory. These views have been approved, both by the governor-general and by the War Department in Washington.

"When the present provisional and military government received possession of the island of Cuba from the evacuating Spanish Government, it found itself in possession of a country which did not belong to the United States Government, nor to any other Government within or without the island. It was a piece of territory containing, not citizens, but 'inhabitants' or 'residents.' Certain of these 'inhabitants' or 'residents' were citizens of other countries; thus, some were Americans, some Germans, some English, etc. But the great mass of the people included under the term 'inhabitants' or 'residents' were people who had been born subjects of Spain. Those who were born on this island, that is, insulars (most of whom, by the way, were born of Spanish, that is to say, peninsular, parents), were just as much subjects of Spain at the time of relinquishment of her sovereignty as those who were born in Spain, that is to say, peninsulars. Thus all the inhabitants of the island, except those who were citizens or subjects of other recognized sovereign powers, were left, upon the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty and the assumption of tutelage by the United States, in the condition of a people without a country, that is to say, without a recognized government.

"In order to bring the first semblance of order out of this chaotic state it was provided that all these people who desired to continue in the status of subjects of Spain should register themselves as such with certain formalities. Until the lapse of the time allowed for this registry (unless in the meantime some recognized government be established, to which all inhabitants can swear allegiance, and thus acquire citizenship under that government) no one can tell exactly who of these inhabitants can be regarded as Spaniards, and therefore foreigners, in this island. The peninsular who does not register within the time prescribed thereby announces his intention of not continuing a Spanish subject and casts in his lot with all the other inhabitants of the island, and can not in any lawful or just or politic way be distinguished from these other inhabitants. They can not be blamed for not being citizens, in the ordinary sense of the word, of a government in the island of Cuba sooner than that, because, whether born in Cuba or Spain, they can not acquire this new citizenship until this new government is established and Cuba become recognized either as an independent country or as an integral part of some already existing independent country.

"As I have conceived it, the present provisional military government of Cuba was established as the first step toward the creation of that government under which all inhabitants of Cuba that so desired could acquire citizenship that would be recognized the world over. It was established in order to enable the United States to carry out its pledge of turning the island of Cuba over to a stable government, which government did not exist at the time the pledge was given (because the United States declined to recognize the then existing Spanish Government as entitled to continue its power in Cuba), and which has not been established since.

"The provisional government therefore finds itself in temporary charge of a people all of whom are to acquire, and are with equal right entitled to acquire (except as this or that individual might choose otherwise), citizenship under another government, which is to grow out of the existing one. But the existing government finds these people of which it has charge quarreling among themselves, one faction claiming that another faction, whose rights I have shown above are coequal with its own, has no right to enjoy certain of the privileges of quasi-citizenship under the form of government now existing.

"If the existing provisional government recognizes this claim, directly or indirectly, it involves itself in a serious dilemma; for either the present condition of affairs in Cuba will eventually terminate by this island becoming an integral part of some already existing independent government or it will be constituted into an independent government of its own. In the first case, the independent government which absorbs the island must give equal recognition to all of its inhabitants who have not elected some other citizenship; that is, every man, insular or peninsular, who has not registered as desiring to continue to be a Spanish subject, and who takes the oath of allegiance to the new government, will have equal rights with all others in Cuba under that government. It would be a bad preparation for citizenship under the new government for the present provisional government to teach any faction in Cuba that it alone is to enjoy, in their fullness, the rights of this new citizenship. The provisional government would simply turn over to the succeeding government an inheritance of hatred and factional strife, which it should be its chief duty to appease, and, if possible, to root out.

"If, on the other hand, the present provisional government is to be succeeded by an independent government in the island of Cuba, any color of right which would be given now by the acquiescence of the provisional government to the claim of a faction that its members alone are entitled to the privilege and benefit of office would result in a still more cruel and unjustifiable thing being done; for if Cuba should become, for instance, an integral part of the United States (I use this merely for the purpose of illustration), it would be bad enough that the present provisional government should have deliberately trained the future citizens in such a way as to keep alive their prejudices and enmity. In such a case, however, a powerful government like the United States could, by the strong hand, if necessary, keep these enmities in check and prevent serious wrong being done by one faction to another. It will be far worse if the present government is to be succeeded by an independent government, in which the men of the faction of which I spoke above are to have, as they probably would have, supreme power. We will then have taught them that the hour of independence is the one which gives them power to wreak their vengeance without let or hindrance, unless, indeed, we have kindly done it for them in advance.

"A very large part of the wealth, intelligence, refinement, and commercial enterprise of this island is among those inhabitants who were born in Spain, but who are waiting to acquire a new citizenship whenever such is available. The spirit which underlies the present demands of faction is the spirit which, when given opportunity

for free play, led the ancestors of these very men to expel the Moors from Spain. So far as I am concerned, I will have no part nor parcel in the development or encouragement of such a spirit.

"It goes without saying that those who have elected to continue as Spanish subjects should forfeit the benefits of office under a government here which they have thereby declined to support; and I have directed all collectors to discharge any peninsular employee who registers as desiring to continue to be a Spanish subject. I have myself discharged one such employee the moment he registered. Beyond this I will not, of my own accord, go. I have yielded all that rational people can demand, in pledging myself to make appointments only from native-born Cubans, unless, in my judgment, the interests of the service, for which I am responsible, require another course. For the purpose of appointment I reluctantly conceded a distinction (though, in my mind, there is not much difference) between an inhabitant of this island who was born on the island and another who was born on the peninsula. For the purpose of discharge I will recognize nothing but lack of merit, and the mere incident of locality of birth without any other modification does not constitute such lack of merit. And if I should be in charge of the Cuban customs service on the date on which expires the right to register as subjects of Spain, I should on the day thereafter wipe out the above distinction and regard none as existing between insular and peninsular. And in doing what I have done I believe that I am entitled to the commendation of every Cuban who is loyal to the best interests of his country."

CIVIL SERVICE.

It is my intention to organize at an early date a civil-service commission for the examination of applicants for appointment or promotion in the customs service.

The Habana custom-house, as now organized, contains 11 different departments, with 299 employees, divided as follows: Office of the collector, secretary's office, office of the comptroller, cashier's office, department of bookkeeping, department of liquidation and revision, department of importation, department of navigation and exportation, department of appraisers, department of inspectors, warehouse department, and the department of the superintendent of the building and premises.

Under the general organization of the customs service as defined in the Executive order it was necessary to organize certain bureaus, whose functions and duties extend to all the custom-houses of the island. These bureaus are as follows: Bureau of correspondence, bureau of statistics, bureau of special agents, and protest bureau, to which was subsequently added the consular bureau, with a total of 42 employees.

While preserving as far as practicable the methods heretofore familiar to those who do legitimate business at the custom-house, many changes have been made, both in the functions of the different departments and in the necessary forms, for both of which purposes boards of customs officials have been in frequent session, getting in final shape all the blanks needed in custom-house procedure. I hope to be able to submit a complete book of these forms in connection with this report. An elaboration of the regulations for the customs service has also been under careful consideration and will be completed within the near future.

PETITION OF MERCHANTS FOR NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On March 6 I forwarded to the major-general commanding the division of Cuba, requesting its submission to the War Department, a petition signed by the merchants of Habana, both Spanish and Cuban, proposing the construction of a new custom-house upon the site of the existing one, for which the Government should contribute from the customs revenues \$100,000, the remaining expense to be defrayed by the merchants in the form of a voluntary tax of 1½ per cent upon all duties assessed upon their merchandise, the whole to cost not less than \$1,000,000. In transmitting this proposition I recommended that whenever a new custom-house should be built it should be done by the Government. The proposition of the merchants was a most generous one, but it seemed to me that there were other necessities more pressing which should receive attention before the construction of a new custom-house.

The experience of the last six months has demonstrated, each day with increased emphasis, the necessity of improved facilities for the receipt and inspection of merchandise at the port of Habana. Since the 1st day of January the capacity of the present wharves to receive merchandise has been taxed to the utmost, even during what is called the "dull season" of the year. Lines of lighters three and four deep lie along side the wharves waiting to discharge, while the dispatch of merchandise is being pushed to the limit which reasonable security to the revenue permits.

LIGHTERAGE SYSTEM.

In this connection I may call attention to the burdens and disadvantages, as well as the danger to commerce, of the present lighterage system, under which a few striking lightermen can seriously hamper the business of the entire port over the question of a few cents in dispute between themselves and the lighter owners.

For a thorough understanding of the lighterage system it is necessary to know that this system is but one of four processes or handling operations, through which all imported merchandise must pass before finally reaching the merchant.

Upon the arrival of a ship in the harbor it is immediately surrounded by lighters and the freight and merchandise unloaded into them by stevedores, subject, of course, to the supervision of the discharging inspectors of the custom-house. These stevedores have a union and a fixed set of charges. Goods are thence conveyed by the lightermen in bonded lighters to the custom-house wharves, where they are unloaded under custom-house supervision and piled upon the docks. Here they are handled and guarded by laborers and watchmen at the expense of the merchants. The dock laborers have a union and a set of charges for handling goods, to which, while they are of no official force, the merchants generally accede. The dock laborers handle the goods until they are placed in the drays or carts in which they are conveyed to the storehouses of the merchants themselves.

Many of the larger importers have their own draymen and carts, but for the private individual or casual importer the goods pass through four sets of hands and become subject to four distinct sets of charges in addition to the freight charges and the regular custom-house duties. In the harbor of Habana there are two distinct lighterage tariffs, one between the merchants who import or export the goods and the owners of the lighters and the other between the owners of the lighters and the lightermen who operate them.

The present lighterage rates for the port of Habana were approved by the captain of the port April 18, 1899. These rates are charged the merchants of Habana by the lighter owners, and the rates paid by the lighter owners to their employees, the lightermen, previous to the latter's strike, were somewhat under one-half of the rates received by the lighter owners. Upon May 23 the lightermen struck against these rates and continued out until June 1, when an agreement was reached between them and the lighter owners, under which the lighterage system has been operated since that date.

There has been constant friction between the lighter men and the lighter owners, and so long as such a state of affairs continues the commerce of this port can never be secure from dangerous and costly interruptions.

I am satisfied that there is but one solution of the difficulty, and that is the total abolition of the lighterage system. I believe, furthermore, that any attempt to force an accession of one party to the demands of the other would be futile and result in constant trouble and strikes, to avoid which the merchants of Habana would prefer to endure any charge, however exorbitant it might be. These strikes are a constant source of danger, not only to the business of Habana, but to that of a large part of the island, and the fact alone that a few lighter owners and the lighter men working for them practically control the commerce of a great part of this island is in itself a detriment to business security.

WAREHOUSE SYSTEM AND LANDING PIERS.

Impressed with the inadequacy of the present facilities for handling the commerce of Habana, and with the danger of the lighterage system, I gave consideration to the subject of building a warehouse system along the water front, which should provide ample and convenient means for handling the greatly increasing traffic of the port. To this end I had plans prepared, which are shown in the accompanying drawing, marked "B." I had carefully considered the subject of landing piers, which should enable the largest seagoing vessels to discharge their cargoes directly upon the wharves, but in view of the many vital interests involved therewith, such as the lighterage system and question of harbor sanitation, the latter especially requiring careful study, I deemed it advisable to postpone the question of piers until the establishment of the warehouses would enable the custom-house to meet with convenience and dispatch the rapidly increasing traffic of the port. I therefore submitted to the merchants of this city plans for a warehouse system, requesting their views upon the subject. Contrary to my expectation, though approving in themselves the plans for the warehouses, they were unanimous in their demand for the new piers, and refused to approve anything which would even for a time defer the abolishment of the present lighterage system. I then asked the merchants to address me through their league

a communication formally stating their views and wishes in this matter, which they did. I presented a general outline of the plans for piers to the major-general commanding the division, with my recommendations thereon. These plans were approved by the major-general commanding, who instructed me to proceed with the preparation of the detailed plans for the piers. This I at once entered upon, Capt. John Biddle, U. S. Engineers, having been appointed by the major-general commanding to supervise their preparation, the studies and designs for which were executed by the engineer, Mr. Scovel.

PLANS FOR PIERS.

The general plans adopted provide for the ultimate construction of eleven wrought or cast iron landing piers, with hard-wood platforms, to be used for loading or unloading purposes only, each to be 79 feet wide, not less than 400 feet long, 200 feet apart. They are to be equipped with sufficient tracks, electric motors, and automatic coupling cars to convey to the wharves the greatest joint freight discharge of two modern steamships, one on either side of the pier.

The available water front for these eleven piers is 2,865 feet long, extending from the north of the San Francisco wharf (in front of the custom-house) to the San Jose warehouses. Within this limit the eleven piers are proposed to be constructed, and they are calculated to handle the full simultaneous discharge of twenty-two modern steamships.

In order to provide berths for this large number of vessels within the small linear space mentioned, the storage space for the merchandise after it is unloaded, pending its removal by the consignees, is provided for by an intermediate wharf, extending behind and connecting the piers. This wharf will be of steel construction, built in two stories, and will rest partly upon the solid land and partly upon earth filling, extending on an average of 50 feet out into the harbor, beyond the present wharves.

A continuous series of overhead electric cranes on each floor of the wharf will receive from the piers and distribute to any portion of the wharves proper the greatest simultaneous discharge of the twenty-two steamships provided for by the eleven piers.

The projected two-story wharf will contain 1,065,000 square feet of floor space, estimated to sustain 400 pounds of general merchandise to the square foot on the ground floor, and 300 pounds per square foot on the upper floor. Its storage capacity will be sufficient to accommodate the total discharge of the twenty-two steamships above mentioned for the period of six days, allowing this time to the consignees for custom-house inspection, appraisal, and removal of their goods.

The completed system is designed to handle, in the manner indicated above, a maximum monthly amount of general merchandise of 886,000 tons. The system contemplates the handling of each package by electrical machinery from the vessel's side to the portion of the wharf designated by the collector of customs for the examination of the goods.

In order to meet the present urgent requirements it is proposed at once to build four piers and a portion of the intermediate wharf, the latter only as a single-story structure in the ordinary style, but with foundations and roof pillars designed for the future addition of another story when such shall become necessary.

These four piers would provide unloading facilities for eight modern steamships discharging simultaneously, and storage space sufficient to accommodate their full discharge for a period of five days, calculating the weight at 17,500 tons.

With the facilities for rapid unloading and the distribution of goods provided by said piers, as described, it is estimated that the four piers will meet the exigencies of commerce in this port for the next two years. They are calculated to unload and distribute 3,500 tons daily, whereas the average for next winter is estimated not to exceed 2,500 tons daily, thus allowing for 1,000 tons for fluctuation.

It is estimated that these four piers and the single-storied intermediate wharf, with full electrical equipment, can be completed in from five to six months, without interfering with the general traffic of the harbor.

COST OF PIERS.

The estimated costs are as follows:

Complete system of 11 piers, calculated to discharge 886,000 tons per month, electrically equipped and lighted throughout.....	\$3, 500, 000
System as recommended for immediate installation, 4 piers, 136,000 square feet, single-story wharf, provided for subsequent addition of second story, electrically equipped and lighted throughout, 98,000 tons per month.....	1, 223, 800

It is calculated that the total cost of unloading, distributing, and storing goods under the proposed system will be 25 cents per ton. Under present conditions the cost is about \$1.75 per ton, with but a small allowance for breakage, making a saving, therefore, under the new system, estimating 98,000 tons per month, of \$147,000, which would pay for said system within nine months.

PASSENGER LANDING STAGE.

The construction of these piers will allow the passengers' baggage to be landed directly from the steamer, enabling the necessary inspection to be completed with the least possible inconvenience to the public. Under the present system all baggage has to be transported in small boats from the arriving vessels to what is known as the Machina landing stage. This is an unsightly and unsanitary building, forming probably the worst landing place in the West Indies. In the absence of landing piers a new building to serve for the receipt and inspection of baggage and as a barge office must be constructed.

The proposed piers will be accessible to the warehouse which has already been bonded, and to such others as may be bonded for the reception of goods for eventual consumption in the city of Habana.

A warehouse is also in process of being bonded at Regla, where will naturally be stored goods intended for transportation in bond. This warehouse is in close proximity to the railroad having access to the western and central parts of the island.

CUSTOMS UNIFORMS.

Suitable uniforms for the various grades of customs officers, with appropriate badges, have been adopted. These uniforms were devised by a committee of Cuban customs officers, and are similar to those worn in the customs service of the United States. They were approved by the Treasury and War Departments.

BONDING OF CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES.

Immediately after the reorganization of the personnel of the customs service, I instructed all collectors to have their cashiers and other employees engaged in the actual handling of customs receipts furnish bond, with two sureties, for the faithful discharge of their duties. This bonding has been completed, in most cases with a surety company as one of the sureties.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

Since January 1 great demands have been made upon this service by the War Department for statistical information, relating not only to the current business of the service, but to that of past years. The preparation of such information in proper form, even with well-organized and well-trained bureaus, is slow and laborious. Here it has been still more difficult, since the work had to be undertaken while the service was in the throes of reorganization. Many "special reports" also were called for from this office, involving the consultation of mutilated records. The preparation of reports has been conducted with all dispatch possible under the conditions of the work. Constant labor has been required of the bureau of statistics, especially in preparing reports connected with numerous questions arising in reference to proposed modifications of duty. In the preparation of these reports great credit is due to this bureau.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

A number of modifications in the tariff have been made by the War Department and promulgated from time to time in Cuba. This office has been very conservative in recommending changes, because the present customs tariff in its entirety imposes a greatly reduced burden upon commerce as compared with the preceding tariff, and it is believed that ample time should be allowed for the study of existing conditions before suggesting serious modifications in the tariff, which was prepared by Mr. Porter with great labor and careful study. Under instructions from the War Department such changes as have been suggested by experience are being prepared for submission to the judgment of experts in Washington. In connection with the application to change the classification of or to remove or lessen the duties upon various articles of general use in the United States, with the object of increasing the importation of these articles into the island, I have sought to direct attention to the fact that the existing rate of duty does not as a rule stand in the way of importations from the United States,

and that even the removal of all duties whatsoever would give little or no encouragement to such importations. Many articles in common use in the United States are unsuitable to the physical conditions of this country, and many others find an almost insuperable barrier to their introduction in the stubborn indisposition of the people to adopt new methods and improved material. I do not look for much improvement in this condition until there shall be such an influx of foreigners as will carry into all parts of the island modern methods and modern tools and implements, so that the desired change in native sentiment will be effected by mere force of example.

PROTESTS.

In order to secure uniformity in rulings throughout the island a protest bureau was established at the Habana custom-house for the purpose of investigating all protests submitted to the collector of customs for Cuba. These protests are carefully considered and no decision is made until all parties concerned have had every opportunity to submit evidence and express their views.

Decisions of general application, such as the classification of doubtful or unspecified articles, questions regarding the interpretation of the tariff or regulations, etc., are transmitted to all collectors by means of circular letters of decisions, thus securing uniformity of classification and interpretation throughout the entire customs service. In addition to this, as soon as the pressure due to the comparatively slow work of a new organization is relieved a board of appraisers will be sent at stated intervals to all the custom-houses on the island for the purpose of securing uniformity of classification.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

The bureau of special agents was organized on July 1, with its headquarters at the Habana custom-house. The bureau contains seven members, who are assigned to duty temporarily at the various custom-houses either to make inspections there for special purposes or for general investigation of methods of business. In the operation of this bureau its officers have investigated every case of counterfeit money which has been brought to the attention of this office. To trace a case of counterfeiting to the very end is always a most difficult thing to do. It is especially difficult with a small force whose special duties in the customs service keep it very much scattered and its time fully occupied. My rule, therefore, has been to direct that evidence obtained by the special agents after they have carried the case as far as they can be turned over to the special agents of the municipal police.

Inspections have been made by this bureau at every port of entry in the island and reports thereon submitted to this office.

IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS, DYNAMITE, ETC.

Disposition 7 of the customs tariff prohibits the introduction of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the proper authorities. This was modified by instructions from the headquarters, Division of Cuba, permitting the introduction of blasting powder. On April 29, under instructions from the military governor of Cuba, I issued a circular to all collectors prohibiting the importation of firearms into this island.

FILIBUSTERING.

I have instructed the bureau of special agents to pay special attention to the subject of filibustering, and in view of the peculiarly favorable opportunities for such work offered by the lack of any revenue-cutter service or coast police, I issued a circular letter to the collectors on June 15, requesting them to take every practicable precaution within the limits of their duty to prevent the sailing of these expeditions from their ports, and to promptly notify this office of the receipt of any reliable information on this subject.

CONSULAR FUNCTIONS OF COLLECTORS.

By virtue of circular No. 16, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 11, 1899, collectors of customs on this island are charged with all duties heretofore performed by United States consuls, excepting in regard to the certification of consular invoices of goods shipped from Cuba to the United States. The consular bureau of this customs service has been organized to take charge of all consular matters coming under the jurisdiction of the collectors of customs for Cuba.

Suitable blanks, books, etc., have been prepared, of which complete sets have been sent to all collectors in the island, thus insuring uniformity throughout the service.

In connection with this bureau I desire to invite attention to the last paragraph of circular No. 16, above mentioned, which reads as follows:

"In order to comply with the provisions of section 2844, United States Revised Statutes, the certification of invoices of goods shipped to the United States from territory under the military government of the United States shall be executed by a consul of a friendly nation or by two resident merchants of good reputation."

These invoices are now certified by the British consul, producing a revenue to that consulate of about \$800 per month in the city of Habana. I think the British consul desires to be relieved of that function. Were there any lawful way by which it could be added to those of the collector of customs it would result in an increase of revenue of some \$10,000 a year at the port of Habana alone.

SMUGGLING.

One of the most important problems which collectors of customs are called upon to meet is that of smuggling, from the illicit landing of a whole cargo of goods at some unprotected point along the coast to the many petty frauds and dishonest practices which are daily attempted in the passage of merchandise through a custom-house. For the former, the formation of the coast of Cuba with its fringe of keys and their tortuous and shifting passages, gives great facilities. Nevertheless, a very considerable protection against their use to aid in smuggling large quantities of merchandise is found in the difficulty of transporting such goods when once landed on the coast. There can be little inducement to the illegal importation of a valuable cargo except in the hope of getting it to the larger cities, more especially that of Habana. The transportation in this way of any considerable bulk of smuggled merchandise could hardly escape detection, and I have every reason to believe that there has been no extensive introduction of goods without payment of duty. At the same time I have reason to believe that the contraband trader who, it is said, in former times relied upon the custom-houses to aid him, will in the future be forced by the present vigilance of the custom-houses to land his goods at more remote and unguarded points of the coast. From time to time reports have been received that merchandise was landed from small keys which are uninhabited or inhabited only by fishermen whose boats are used to transport the goods at opportune times to the coast. These fishing boats are quite as much used in smuggling from Cuba to the coast of the United States as they are in smuggling from other countries into Cuba.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

To prevent this the only efficient means will be the establishment of a revenue-cutter service for this island, which incidentally would be of great benefit to the customs of the United States. From one to three cutters, small, fast, and seaworthy, of sufficiently light draft to permit their introduction inside the keys, are necessary. The expense of their maintenance would be amply repaid by increased revenues.

Smuggling on any considerable scale through the custom-houses, I believe, has been entirely checked. Numerous attempts on a petty scale have been made, but with almost invariable detection, resulting in the seizure of the goods. It is no longer possible for whole cargoes of merchandise to be introduced under false designations, coffee as corn, etc.

Since January 1 the transportation facilities at the disposal of the customs service have been exceedingly bad, the steam cutters of the former administration having been sold prior to that date. At most of the ports the only equipment for boarding inspection purposes has consisted of old and unseaworthy sail or row boats.

Early in January the port of Habana was furnished with a naphtha launch, suitable for ordinary harbor purposes. A launch was purchased at the port of Cienfuegos for use in this harbor, and has enabled the "esquife" to discard four or five obsolete and unsuitable boats. There is still need, however, of ten serviceable launches for use at the various ports of entry.

SEIZURES.

The most important seizure which has been made since January 1 was that of 115 cases of American leaf tobacco, seized at this port on February 17. The facts of this case were as follows:

On December 30, 1898, 157 cases of leaf tobacco from Key West were landed at the port of Matanzas, Cuba, through collusion with the custom-house officials at that place.

These remained in Matanzas until about February 15, during which period a portion of them were sold. The remainder, 115 cases, was transported by rail to Habana, with no attempt at concealment. Believing it necessary to make a case in order to establish the rights and duties of the new customs service in respect to matters of this kind, I ordered the seizure of this tobacco upon its arrival at the Villanueva railway station and held it as contraband pending the decision of the War Department. Before the receipt of the decision seizure was made on March 25 of 7 cases of opium which also had been smuggled into the island prior to January 1.

Decision in the case of the tobacco was made on March 29, and subsequently in the case of the opium. The substance of the decision relating to the tobacco was that, being prohibited importation during the period of Spanish sovereignty, its illegal introduction, while constituting an offense against that Spanish sovereignty, did not leave the importer under a debt which could be lawfully collected by the succeeding Government. I was therefore directed to vacate the order of seizure. The substance of the decision in respect to the opium was that, as this article could be imported subject to duty under the Spanish sovereignty, its introduction during the continuance of that sovereignty without payment of duty left the importer under a debt which could be lawfully collected by the succeeding Government, provided such debt had not been condoned by the existing military government.

These cases were very important because of the principle involved as to the rights and duties of the present customs service in respect to frauds against the revenue committed prior to January 1, 1899.

CUBAN COASTING PERMITS.

Early in January, under the regulations governing the Cuban coasting trade, the question arose as to whether vessels in this trade could clear for foreign ports. As coastwise vessels enjoyed this privilege under the Spanish régime, I continued to clear them for foreign ports, but informed owners and masters that my action might at any moment be reversed by higher authority. In February the *Julia*, of the Herrera Steamship Line, was fined about \$2,000 at the port of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, for not having a register of international recognition. Upon my representation of the case the remission of this fine was secured through the good offices of the United States consul at that place. The matter being reported to Washington by the consul, the Secretary of State informed the War Department that the Cuban coasting signal and document had no international status. This was communicated to me with instructions to inform the owners and masters of coastwise vessels that they were not qualified to engage in foreign trade. This decision meant very serious loss to many owners of Cuban vessels. After considerable correspondence the matter was adjusted as satisfactorily, I suppose, as is practicable under the existing condition of things, by the issuance of tariff circular No. 76, dated June 16, by which officers of the customs in Cuba were authorized to clear Cuban vessels for foreign ports under certain conditions. This seems to have been accepted as at least an amelioration of a serious state of affairs, but it is yet far from being satisfactory to a large and influential class of people, whose contentment or discontentment with the action of the Government as to this and many other apparently minor affairs may prove a factor of no little importance in the permanent sentiment of this island toward the United States.

As a result of certain protests made by Spanish masters against renouncing their allegiance in order to serve as masters upon Cuban coastwise vessels, upon May 3 these regulations were further amended to permit any resident of Cuba or citizen of the United States to serve as master of a Cuban coasting vessel without renouncing his allegiance upon taking an oath to obey the laws prescribed for Cuba.

SUPPRESSION AND CREATION OF SUBPORTS.

Of the 16 ports, including Habana, to which military collectors were assigned on or about January 1, 1899, two have been discontinued as separate and distinct ports, to wit, Batabanó, which has been made a subport of Habana, and Santa Cruz del Sur, which has been made a subport of Manzanillo.

These subports are under the supervision and inspection of their chief ports, but their returns of collections, etc., are made separately, as heretofore.

It has been suggested that it would be advisable to suppress these ports, which do not meet their current expenses.

SANTA CRUZ.

The port of Santa Cruz is the only one the collections of which have not met the expenses during the six months past, showing a deficit in this respect of \$401.93.

But for this reason alone I can not recommend its discontinuance as a port of entry. Of the 152 customs ports of the United States, 51 are nonsupporting, and of these nonsupporting ports 7 expend more than \$100 to collect \$1, as shown by the "Report of the supervising special agent to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898." Ports of entry must sometimes be maintained with little regard to cost, for the same reason as in the case of post-offices, namely, for the convenience of the public. Again, while a port may not in itself directly add to the revenue, its discontinuance might very easily seriously affect the revenue by the opportunity afforded for the illegal entry of merchandise. The expense of maintenance at Santa Cruz is due almost entirely to the salaries of the two customs officers maintained there. These officers must be retained at that place whether the port be discontinued or not. Its discontinuance, therefore, would merely be an additional inconvenience to commerce, with no saving to the revenue.

BANES.

The question of establishing an additional port of entry at Banes has been under consideration, but I shall not be prepared to recommend this until after further study. Every practicable facility should be afforded to commerce, but the multiplication of custom-houses beyond a certain limit is not justified by the requirements of commerce and becomes a burden upon the revenue. The port of Gibara is very near to Banes, and at it are made all import entries for the latter place. As the trade which demands the establishment of a port of entry at Banes has suspended for the next four months, further time can be given to the consideration of this question. Meanwhile I have instructed the collector at Gibara to afford every possible facility for the entry and clearance of vessels for Banes.

CHIRIVICO.

I also received, by indorsement from the adjutant-general division of Cuba, request for permission to export mineral ores from the port of Chirivico, which is a small place between the port of Santiago and Cape Cruz. I recommended that this permission be granted and have given the necessary instructions to the collector at Santiago, upon the understanding, however, that no cargoes could be unloaded at any other port than Santiago, which is the port of entry for said district. This arrangement was recommended in order to facilitate in every way practicable the industries and development of the island; but I consider that such concessions should be held within the narrowest possible limits, in order both to protect the customs revenues and to prevent the accumulation of expense for operating numerous small custom-houses.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS AT SUBPORTS.

There are now 11 subports, in addition to the 16 regular ports of entry, at which customs officers are stationed. These subports are under the supervision of some one of the regular ports of entry, and are divided as follows:

- Under Baracoa, Júcaro and Sagua de Tánamo.
- Under Batabanó, Nueva Gerona (in the Isle of Pines).
- Under Caibarién, Yaguajay.
- Under Guantánamo, Caimanera.
- Under Gibara, Mayarí, Banes, and Puerto Padre.
- Under Sagua, Sierra Morena.
- Under Santiago, Daiquirí.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

Since January 1 the sanitary inspection of cattle imported into Cuba has been under the control of the customs. The inspection of cattle imported into Habana has been performed under the following general rules:

- (1) All cattle coming into the port of Habana are subject to a veterinary inspection, which work is done by one veterinary inspector and one assistant.
- (2) On arrival of a vessel into port carrying cattle, it is boarded by the veterinary inspector, who ascertains from the captain of the vessel the number of cattle he carries and the number of deaths that have occurred during the voyage, and as far as practicable, on board the vessel, whether any contagious disease has affected the cattle.
- (3) Not being able to make a complete ocular examination on board the vessel, the cattle are allowed to land, and are examined one by one as they leave the ship, and afterwards again as a whole in the corrals.

(4) After the cattle have been examined and found to be free from any contagious disease a certificate of health is given the customs officer in charge, who, on receiving the permit of the custom-house, allows the cattle to leave customs jurisdiction.

(5) The health certificate, together with the permit, is kept by the custom-house.

(6) Should any sick or suspicious animal be found, it is immediately ordered separated from the herd and the whole cargo detained until the character of the disease is fully and satisfactorily ascertained.

(7) The veterinary inspector of the port keeps a complete and classified record of the number of cattle examined and their ports of origin.

(8) Cattle that die on board while the vessel is in port from effects of voyage, even if not from any contagious disease, are not allowed to be taken from the vessel, and the captains of vessels are compelled to put them on barges and throw them into the sea, outside of the harbor. Those that die on the wharves are ordered to be cremated. The cremation is done in the town of Regla.

It is believed that in no case of serious infectious disease has escaped detection under the present system of inspection.

Anthrax has been reported lately in different parts of Cuba, but as the disease always existed in this island it can not be said to have been imported.

Texas fever has existed in Cuba since the importation of cattle into the island after the ten years war.

There is no other contagious disease among the cattle in this island. Tuberculosis is entirely unknown in Cuba.

REMISSION OF DUTY UPON BREEDING CATTLE.

It is understood that the Department at Washington is about to remit duty for a specified time upon a given number of head of cattle imported for breeding purposes. In this connection I may be permitted to invite attention to the fact that the question of the remission of the present trifling duty of \$1 per head upon cattle is not regarded as a matter of any consequence by importers of cattle, either for breeding purposes, for ordinary draft purposes, or for food. To anyone intending to import graded cattle the duty of \$1 per head would give little concern.

What cattle breeders here especially desire is not the remission of the present duty, but that the United States shall use its good offices with certain South American countries in order to secure the removal or a lessening of the present prohibitive export duty, which in one case amounts to \$19.50 per head. It is from those countries that cattle will be imported, as experience proves the undesirability of cattle from the United States for use in this island. About 40 per cent of them die from change of food and climate, and they do not usually possess the physical qualifications as to horns and weight which are found in the South American cattle. In Cuba cattle are bred either for agricultural purposes or for food, no attention being paid to milch cows or animals with pedigree. As the agricultural work in the island is performed almost exclusively by oxen, which are yoked by their horns, the care and attention of cattle breeders has been confined to obtaining animals of heavy weight, with strong, well-proportioned horns. On this account Jersey shorthorns or those of similar blood are unsuited for Cuba. Cattle from Texas, although well qualified as to horns, are unsuited on account of their lack of weight.

FREE ENTRY OF SUPPLIES.

In addition to the right of free entry accorded by the customs regulations to Government supplies and to the articles specifically mentioned in the free list, this right has been extended from time to time by the War Department to include articles for the personal use (in reasonable quantities, to be determined by the collector in each case) of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Marine-Hospital Service; supplies for post exchanges; certain supplies for charitable organizations, and, under certain conditions, international exchange packages. It is a well-known fact that all privileges are liable to abuse. The free importation of articles enumerated in the free list is not a privilege, since it is a right allowed to all. When this right is afforded to individuals or classes of individuals it becomes a privilege, and among all classes are at times found men unscrupulous enough to take advantage of the privilege for their personal gain. This fact accounts for the general feeling of suspicion and distrust in the commercial community in regard to these privileges, and which information received by this office shows to be at times not altogether without foundation. The experience of the Cuban customs service since January 1 leads me to believe that these privileges should be kept within the narrowest limits.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

In accordance with Executive order of January 17, promulgated on February 1, strict quarantine regulations have been enforced at the various ports of this island, under the supervision of the Marine-Hospital Service wherever it has been practicable to detail officers of that service, and where this has not been possible local physicians have been employed to perform the duty. Frequent circulars have been sent from this office calling the attention of collectors to the need of strict observance of all quarantine regulations, and in all cases the Marine-Hospital Service, the municipal boards of health, and the custom-houses have acted in complete harmony and unison. The expenses are paid from a fund derived from tonnage taxes, the proceeds of which, not to exceed \$300,000 a year, are set aside for this purpose.

PAYMENTS IN FRACTIONAL COIN.

After a few months' experience under the original customs regulations it was found that the prompt transaction of business was being hampered by payments of large amounts of duty with increasing frequency in fractional coin. The embarrassment caused by this was especially marked at the ports of Habana and Santiago. Upon representation of the matter to the War Department I was authorized to enforce article 1230 of the United States Customs Regulations. Under this authority payments of duty in fractional coin in amounts exceeding \$10 in any one payment may be refused.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

By Circular No. 13, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, Washington, April 14, 1899, the laws and regulations governing immigration in the United States were declared to be in effect in the territory under government by the military forces of the United States, and collectors of customs were directed to enforce these laws and regulations until the establishment of immigration stations in such territory. Shortly after this it was ruled that the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act would not apply to Cuba until specific instructions therefor should be given. People of that race therefore continue to come into this island without restriction. They come direct from Hongkong, viséed through the United States, where they are not allowed to stop. During the last six months the total number of Chinese arriving at the port of Habana is 344, there being but few arrivals at other ports.

Since January 1 the arrivals at the port of Habana have been largely composed of returning Cuban refugees who had left this island at various times during the last twenty years. These are not to be properly classed as immigrants under the regulations. The class which forms the true immigrants comes from the Canary Islands, Spain, and to a certain extent from Mexico and the South American republics. As a rule, these immigrants form a most desirable addition to the population of the island, consisting, as they do, largely of tobacco laborers and middle-class country people, who go immediately to the country to work.

IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED.

From the reports of the various collectors it is evident that a lamentably bad condition of the public buildings, docks, wharves, appliances, etc., for the transaction of business exists at most of the ports. From nearly all of them frequent suggestions, plans, and recommendations have been received for the improvement of this condition, involving the building of new custom-houses, repairs or rebuilding of docks and wharves, the deepening of channels, and general harbor improvements, and minor alterations and repairs of every nature.

In all such cases, although fully realizing the inconvenience and even loss to the service caused by such conditions, I have felt it my duty not to authorize any extensive outlays of money except where it was absolutely necessary. In doing this I have been influenced largely by the fact that at present the customs revenues of this island are practically the only source from which the expenses of administration can be met, and, furthermore, because many of the plans presented have involved cooperation with other departments of the government, which, owing to the press of business and the more immediate demands of the service, I have not as yet been able to enter upon with sufficient care and study to make any general recommendation.

Suggestions have been received from several ports looking toward the abolition of the lighterage system, and while perhaps the commerce of Habana suffers from this system more than that of any other port, I shall earnestly cooperate in any practicable plan by which that system can be abolished throughout the entire island.

STATISTICAL.

I append herewith the following statistical data for the ports in the island during the six months ending June 30, 1899:

- (1) Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers ordered at all ports during the six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and ports, with résumé. (Appendix A.)
- (2) Transfers ordered from customs funds, port of Habana, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and headings. (Appendix B.)
- (3) Transfers ordered from customs funds, all ports, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and headings. (Appendix C.)
- (4) Navigation report, total entries and clearances, foreign and coastwise, all ports, during six months ending June 30, 1899, by months and ports. (Appendix D.)
- (5) Total arrivals and departures of passengers, port of Habana, for six months ending June 30, 1899, separated as to United States, Spain, and other countries. (Appendix E.)
- (6) Statement of employees of customs service. (Appendix F.)
- (7) Comparison of total receipts at all ports for six months ending June 30, 1899, with the years from 1889 to 1899, inclusive. (Appendix G.)

Very respectfully,

TASKER H. BLISS,
Major, Collector of Customs for Cuba.

APPENDIX A.

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

BARACOA.

	Receipts.	Expenditures. ^a	Transfers ordered.
January	\$4,782.37	\$1,611.70	\$3,000.00
February	1,989.73	641.61	3,000.00
March	1,190.51	602.81	.....
April	3,448.57	582.44	.....
May	3,477.41	687.51	3,000.00
June	4,318.22	614.90	1,000.00
Total	19,201.81	4,690.97	10,000.00

BATABANO.

January	\$208.89	\$199.06	No transfers.
February	800.07	271.98	
March	109.49	155.00	
April	149.35	200.51	
May	247.13	205.06	
June	178.78	151.50	
Total	1,688.71	1,183.11	

CAIBARIEN.

January	\$8,882.22	\$822.45	No transfers.
February	9,208.55	999.89	
March	9,961.75	594.24	
April	12,806.82	617.07	
May	17,417.22	746.88	
June	8,610.64	2,428.18	
Total	66,887.10	6,148.20	

^a This includes permanent repairs, refunds, salaries, stationery and printing, and supplies for the Habana custom-house, and salaries, stationery and printing, and supplies for the Cuban customs service.

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports, etc.—Continued.

CÁRDENAS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$22,170.77	\$1,886.80	.....
February	13,512.98	1,780.46	\$10,000.00
March	13,168.33	2,173.41	10,000.00
April	87,465.16	2,163.25	.....
May	38,011.37	1,643.29	80,000.00
June	20,350.57	2,241.42	12,704.00
Total	144,669.18	11,838.63	62,704.00

CIENFUEGOS.

January	\$84,406.95	\$3,232.84	\$10,000.00
February	73,023.54	3,676.47	21,000.00
March	133,867.17	4,231.40	38,200.00
April	100,224.20	3,459.73	91,494.06
May	68,983.45	7,551.01	123,331.92
June	99,210.77	16,122.72	72,787.58
Total	559,716.08	38,274.17	356,813.56

GUANTANAMO.

January	\$3,582.50	\$579.85	\$3,000.00
February	7,860.56	2,104.54	3,000.00
March	8,196.54	856.68	10,000.00
April	8,533.39	1,145.63	9,118.52
May	9,742.41	1,539.58	5,000.00
June	7,847.97	1,197.02	7,500.00
Total	50,713.37	7,423.30	37,618.52

GIBARA.

January	\$11,455.74	\$746.18	\$10,000.00
February	9,295.47	729.00	7,000.00
March	12,803.33	944.42	8,000.00
April	14,339.14	771.40	10,000.00
May	8,210.31	871.66	10,708.46
June	10,623.27	966.80	10,000.00
Total	66,727.26	5,019.46	55,708.46

MANZANILLO.

January	\$11,881.17	\$1,006.43	\$5,000.00
February	9,750.83	1,047.59	5,500.00
March	19,030.53	1,246.50	10,000.00
April	6,883.97	1,406.44	15,000.00
May	8,345.74	1,177.82	6,000.00
June	11,616.71	2,577.55	7,500.00
Total	67,508.95	8,462.33	49,000.00

MATANZAS.

January	\$27,886.34	\$1,171.27	\$12,000.00
February	27,406.53	1,644.76	13,000.00
March	37,424.47	1,114.50	38,074.51
April	30,743.23	1,323.49	6,000.00
May	37,614.27	1,226.06	34,161.59
June	37,248.68	1,680.58	12,255.27
Total	198,323.52	8,163.61	115,511.37

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers at all ports, etc.—Continued.

NUEVITAS.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$40,048.13	\$405.64	.....
February	15,916.88	2,015.89	\$17,000.00
March	24,400.04	1,745.39	12,438.20
April	12,881.48	2,627.26	19,330.00
May	12,654.22	1,083.44	34,109.45
June	14,643.12	1,019.69	39,145.79
Total	120,044.47	8,897.31	122,083.44

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

January	\$12,723.75	\$1,247.26	.....
February	9,504.82	1,714.64	.....
March	11,572.99	1,622.35	\$10,000.00
April	13,685.04	2,047.22	.....
May	14,681.18	1,386.68	.....
June	15,214.93	2,869.87	135.00
Total	77,392.21	10,837.97	10,135.00

SANTA CRUZ.

January	\$421.96	\$283.08	No transfers.
February	173.06	284.12	
March	304.64	305.44	
April	69.57	55.05	
May	39.74	111.69	
June	212.59	273.25	
Total	1,221.78	1,340.63	

SANTIAGO.

January	\$84,984.81	.....	\$60,000.00
February	66,109.65	\$5,282.04	60,000.00
March	91,806.71	17,690.17	72,000.00
April	62,144.39	6,139.79	55,708.46
May	67,935.82	16,853.94	71,000.00
June	75,193.84	5,742.33	76,880.00
Total	448,174.22	51,688.27	395,588.46

TRINIDAD.

January	\$497.76	\$305.47	.....
February	1,501.05	269.83	.....
March	776.26	271.58	.....
April	4,956.32	274.92	.....
May	1,683.07	490.35	\$54.95
June	1,745.75	890.91	2,049.55
Total	11,160.21	2,508.01	2,114.50

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

January	\$451.39	\$256.20	No transfers.
February	250.88	272.00	
March	317.46	294.45	
April	800.31	227.00	
May	35.51	264.50	
June	2,263.80	479.40	
Total	4,119.35	1,798.55	

Total receipts, expenditures, and transfers, at all ports, etc.—Continued.

HABANA.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Transfers ordered.
January	\$741,984.66	\$12,562.62	\$155,286.96
February	706,908.52	27,794.38	352,060.41
March	896,925.31	9,665.91	1,007,979.74
April	860,221.68	82,106.91	633,483.53
May	927,223.06	50,499.00	473,378.41
June	1,012,899.13	86,624.07	1,277,249.12
Total	5,146,162.36	269,262.98	3,899,438.17

RESUME.

January	\$1,061,314.41	\$26,266.85	\$258,286.96
February	963,212.64	50,508.69	491,500.41
March	1,261,845.38	43,454.20	1,216,772.45
April	1,168,862.62	105,123.11	840,134.57
May	1,216,301.91	86,288.61	790,754.78
June	1,322,168.67	126,870.14	1,519,206.31
Total	6,968,705.58	437,517.50	5,116,715.46

^a The transfers given are those ordered by the collector of customs for Cuba in execution of orders from division headquarters.

It is to be observed that this "Report of collections" is made up from the monthly reports on Form No. 1, which are rendered, by collectors of customs, in duplicate, to the War Department at Washington and to the collector of customs for Cuba. This form is intended to provide prompt information, but of course is not to be accepted as indicating with absolute exactness the amount of money ultimately received by the treasurer of the island, since in the process of auditing the collections, refunds or increased duties may be directed, which would of course change the figures given in Form No. 1.

At the port of Batabanó the sum of \$201.74 was received from Habana to cover deficits during the months of January, April, May, and June, and appears in the total collections according to Form No. 1.

At the port of Santa Cruz, the sum of \$283.08 was received from the treasury of Puerto Principe during the month of January, and appears in the collections according to Form No. 1.

APPENDIX B.

Transfers ordered from customs funds at the port of Habana during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

January	\$155,286.96
February	352,060.41
March	1,007,979.74
April	633,483.53
May	473,378.41
June	1,277,249.12
Total	3,899,438.17

TRANSFERS ORDERED, PORT OF HABANA, BY HEADINGS.

Sanitation	\$1,343,597.88
Barracks and quarters	271,043.30
Rural police	116,715.07
Municipalities	960,049.53
Charities and hospitals	347,562.81
Public works, ports, and harbors	228,165.22
Department of state and government	33,644.08
Department of justice	80,344.27
Department of finance	39,902.15
Department of agriculture	17,731.36
Civil government	231,573.23
Quarantine	38,506.00
Aid to destitute	79,584.92
Miscellaneous	113,018.35
Total	3,899,438.17

APPENDIX C.

Transfers ordered from customs funds, all ports, during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

	Sanitation.	Barracks and quarters.	Rural police.	Municipalities.	Charities and hospitals.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Department of state and government.
January	\$178,893.80						
February	249,846.83	\$37,116.20	\$6,583.64		\$8,114.42	\$96,062.88	
March	347,948.42	130,882.28	54,907.81	\$94,611.95	127,768.56	208,883.50	\$12,636.03
April	330,495.02	113,161.15	90,783.85	80,075.30	66,738.97	53,232.08	17,603.26
May	126,142.50	86,217.09	87,428.88	134,462.91	66,527.29	44,876.32	1,386.26
June	324,620.46	87,641.00	39,228.38	704,720.37	126,430.55	53,278.56	2,018.53
Total	1,552,937.08	455,062.72	278,882.01	1,013,870.53	395,574.79	450,778.34	33,644.08

	Department of justice.	Department of finance.	Department of agriculture.	Civil government.	Department of Santiago.	Quarantine.	Aid to destitute.	Miscellaneous.
January					\$31,000.00		\$3,408.16	
February				\$22,574.29				\$1,217.15
March	\$30,584.15	\$11,438.72	\$10,454.06	106,264.07	64,000.00		363.31	21,089.59
April	38,266.49	12,382.41		21,824.43		12,500.00	1,165.91	6,956.70
May	13,636.88	7,532.48	5,571.76	74,160.76			31,123.14	112,189.01
June	2,856.75	8,558.54	1,705.54	63,933.73		26,206.00	45,966.07	82,051.88
Total	80,344.27	39,902.15	17,731.36	358,757.28	145,000.00	38,706.00	82,021.59	178,503.33

Totals of transfers ordered, by headings.

Sanitation	\$1,552,937.03
Barracks and quarters	455,062.72
Rural police and administration	278,882.01
Municipalities	1,013,870.53
Charities and hospitals	395,574.79
Public works, ports, and harbors	450,778.34
Department of state and government	33,644.08
Department of justice	80,344.27
Department of finance	39,902.15
Department of agriculture	17,731.36
Civil government	358,757.28
Department of Santiago	145,000.00
Quarantine	38,706.00
Aid to destitute	82,021.59
Miscellaneous	173,503.33
Total	5,116,715.48

APPENDIX D.

Navigation report—Vessels entered and cleared, foreign and coastwise, all ports in Cuba, for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

BARACOA.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	6	1,090	6	1,090	3	2,802	3	2,802
February.....	1	159	1	159	4	4,312	4	4,312
March.....	8	4,261	7	4,161	11	4,609	15	4,688
April.....	3	3,002	4	3,087	12	3,643	16	3,667
May.....	7	4,884	5	3,429	11	8,911	10	6,192
June.....	4	4,040	5	4,189	7	5,694	9	5,721
Total.....	29	17,486	28	16,115	48	24,971	57	26,379

BATABANO.

January.....	1	88	0	.....	38	8,060	38	3,060
February.....	5	634	3	110	24	5,548	24	4,685
March.....	0	.....	1	111	43	6,664	43	6,664
April.....	1	12	2	383	25	5,410	19	4,705
May.....	2	65	2	65	111	8,616	112	8,616
June.....	1	21	1	21	112	8,604	111	8,604
Total.....	10	820	9	690	353	37,902	347	36,334

CAIBARIEN.

January.....	5	4,936	8	5,795	26	4,318	23	4,387
February.....	4	4,614	4	4,614	21	4,165	23	4,106
March.....	12	11,182	11	10,290	31	5,126	32	4,944
April.....	9	10,750	7	7,792	33	4,125	36	4,465
May.....	10	14,273	13	18,122	41	4,434	42	4,482
June.....	10	10,750	7	8,922	31	5,381	28	4,539
Total.....	50	56,505	50	55,585	183	27,549	184	26,725

CARDENAS.

January.....	23	18,308	23	12,074	27	2,229	43	2,766
February.....	15	21,282	21	20,467	26	2,891	51	3,646
March.....	16	15,391	14	14,379	40	3,768	66	4,455
April.....	27	24,219	27	22,408	48	3,393	76	4,835
May.....	25	22,958	24	24,808	112	4,008	102	4,864
June.....	18	19,175	18	16,755	117	4,297	93	4,731
Total.....	124	121,383	127	110,891	370	20,586	431	24,788

CIENFUEGOS.

January.....	57	82,199	48	69,655	42	11,458	42	11,500
February.....	36	40,365	29	34,953	37	10,003	41	10,222
March.....	45	51,325	48	53,529	49	9,545	45	9,306
April.....	33	35,314	31	31,016	41	9,388	41	9,426
May.....	37	38,493	37	40,050	50	10,583	48	9,114
June.....	30	31,781	27	28,105	47	10,231	53	10,624
Total.....	238	279,477	220	257,308	266	61,208	270	60,191

Navigation Report—Vessels entered and cleared, &c.—Continued.

GUANTANAMO.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	8	6,151	7	5,847	10	8,260	9	3,043
February.....	8	5,055	8	4,185	8	2,584	8	2,584
March.....	8	7,871	7	7,358	10	3,472	12	8,657
April.....	11	6,831	10	6,401	11	2,823	11	3,823
May.....	11	8,994	12	8,844	17	4,295	17	4,295
June.....	8	9,341	11	11,104	17	3,958	16	8,714
Total.....	54	43,748	55	43,739	73	20,392	73	20,116

GIBARA.

January.....	7	6,996	5	4,197	23	4,184	15	3,510
February.....	4	3,152	5	4,644	15	3,835	16	3,737
March.....	9	10,471	8	8,971	23	7,637	10	5,046
April.....	14	9,586	12	9,398	22	5,766	19	5,730
May.....	10	6,008	11	6,304	41	12,498	31	11,211
June.....	11	9,110	9	7,181	36	8,551	26	8,283
Total.....	55	45,323	50	40,645	160	42,471	117	37,467

MANZANILLO.

January.....	9	5,696	8	5,666	8	6,515	8	6,515
February.....	9	5,139	8	5,069	9	7,052	9	7,052
March.....	8	9,159	7	8,714	28	9,832	23	8,270
April.....	10	10,906	10	10,050	26	8,167	25	8,894
May.....	5	6,414	8	7,448	25	7,453	25	8,125
June.....	11	10,124	12	10,633	22	8,105	26	8,197
Total.....	52	47,436	58	47,570	118	46,674	116	47,058

MATANZAS.

January.....	28	41,696	24	37,568	50	1,124	48	1,028
February.....	22	24,447	21	22,455	41	1,256	35	1,084
March.....	24	26,441	25	29,593	39	1,107	39	1,189
April.....	22	38,250	24	27,124	33	947	36	964
May.....	23	33,502	23	30,755	32	897	31	863
June.....	21	26,890	20	26,812	41	1,694	44	1,557
Total.....	140	189,626	137	173,807	236	7,025	233	6,685

NUEVITAS.

January.....	6	5,604	9	6,409	16	4,759	11	2,747
February.....	7	10,374	8	10,491	37	5,328	62	4,834
March.....	7	6,814	10	8,246	64	7,196	58	6,729
April.....	7	8,558	7	8,558	49	7,591	51	7,583
May.....	6	9,578	6	9,578	64	12,960	63	12,945
June.....	7	7,638	6	7,399	59	11,251	66	11,250
Total.....	40	48,061	46	50,681	239	49,084	311	46,068

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

January.....	8	9,442	8	9,522	69	7,911	86	8,878
February.....	6	5,638	6	5,528	124	12,295	121	10,577
March.....	8	11,082	6	6,415	111	10,740	120	10,994
April.....	13	11,322	14	13,020	195	12,310	198	12,098
May.....	18	19,142	16	19,218	116	9,883	115	9,606
June.....	12	15,451	13	15,706	117	12,136	129	12,660
Total.....	65	72,022	63	69,408	732	65,275	789	64,813

Navigation Report—Vessels entered and cleared, etc.—Continued.

SANTA CRUZ.

	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
January.....	0	.....	0	.....	32	7,427	29	7,411
February.....	2	250	2	250	34	7,136	63	7,132
March.....	3	2,148	2	17	34	8,600	31	8,177
April.....	0	.....	1	2,181	27	8,028	28	8,054
May.....	2	2,269	1	2,264	22	6,964	21	6,940
June.....	1	962	1	962	26	7,952	25	7,917
Total.....	8	5,629	7	5,624	175	46,106	167	45,631

SANTIAGO.

January.....	37	34,929	36	33,248	18	7,408	20	8,738
February.....	44	34,888	44	33,573	17	7,391	18	7,397
March.....	51	51,019	47	50,381	20	8,389	21	9,190
April.....	43	40,061	53	43,463	21	9,901	20	8,619
May.....	70	40,890	64	36,820	28	10,359	26	10,732
June.....	54	43,259	58	44,581	24	8,594	27	11,705
Total.....	304	244,036	302	241,966	128	52,082	132	56,351

TRINIDAD.

January.....	1	30	1	30	29	8,356	28	8,104
February.....	5	1,984	3	843	26	7,920	26	7,392
March.....	1	22	2	433	51	10,642	52	10,680
April.....	5	5,058	3	3,794	43	10,244	42	10,218
May.....	4	2,144	6	3,418	43	9,167	42	9,068
June.....	1	962	1	962	49	10,352	48	10,232
Total.....	17	10,160	16	9,470	241	56,681	238	56,214

TUNAS DE ZAZA.

January.....	2	82	2	82	30	8,216	25	7,968
February.....	0	.....	0	.....	27	7,728	29	7,712
March.....	2	220	2	220	52	10,357	55	10,372
April.....	2	711	2	711	27	9,454	39	9,497
May.....	1	42	1	42	34	7,506	35	7,535
June.....	3	1,961	2	195	46	10,061	46	9,914
Total.....	10	3,006	9	1,260	226	53,322	229	52,998

HABANA.

January.....	222	318,727	177	291,834	110	17,265	119	22,715
February.....	157	222,543	137	226,421	124	19,567	91	15,968
March.....	195	294,978	184	298,936	150	19,841	121	20,338
April.....	155	266,471	155	258,520	156	20,013	151	23,029
May.....	166	273,692	152	268,504	185	26,968	158	20,234
June.....	135	245,802	145	264,448	150	25,968	152	25,635
Total.....	1,080	1,622,213	960	1,603,663	875	129,642	792	127,964

Navigation report—Vessels entered and cleared, etc.—Continued.

TOTAL OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, FOREIGN AND COASTWISE, ALL PORTS.

Port.	Foreign.				Coastwise.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Tonnage.
Baracoa.....	29	17,486	28	16,115	48	24,971	57	26,879
Batabanó.....	10	820	9	690	943	37,902	247	38,334
Caibarién.....	50	56,506	50	55,585	183	27,549	184	26,725
Cárdenas.....	124	121,383	127	110,892	370	20,586	331	24,788
Cienfuegos.....	238	279,477	220	267,906	266	61,208	270	60,191
Guantánamo.....	54	48,743	55	48,739	73	20,392	73	20,116
Gibara.....	52	45,323	50	40,545	160	42,471	117	37,467
Manzanillo.....	56	47,436	53	47,570	118	46,674	116	47,053
Matanzas.....	140	189,626	137	178,807	236	7,025	233	6,685
Nuevitas.....	40	48,061	46	50,631	289	49,064	311	46,088
Sagua la Grande.....	65	72,022	68	69,438	782	65,275	769	64,813
Santa Cruz.....	8	5,629	7	5,624	175	46,106	167	45,631
Santiago.....	304	244,066	302	241,966	128	62,082	132	56,381
Trinidad.....	17	10,160	16	9,470	241	56,681	238	56,214
Tunas de Zaza.....	10	8,006	9	1,250	226	58,322	229	52,598
Habana.....	1,060	1,622,218	960	1,603,668	875	129,642	792	127,984
Total.....	2,226	2,806,816	2,122	2,728,868	4,478	740,920	4,466	736,847

APPENDIX E.

Statement of passengers arrived and departed at the port of Habana during the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	United States.	Spain.	Other countries.	Total.	United States.	Spain.	Other countries.	Total.
January.....	3,618	369	1,074	5,061	1,423	769	231	2,423
February.....	3,486	446	1,023	4,955	2,215	577	235	3,027
March.....	2,643	1,106	609	4,349	5,248	1,081	256	6,530
April.....	1,675	342	689	2,706	2,492	1,757	869	5,118
May.....	1,829	745	716	2,790	2,124	2,084	234	4,451
June.....	951	613	454	2,018	998	1,749	122	2,869
Total.....	13,698	3,621	4,565	21,879	14,496	7,967	1,956	24,418

APPENDIX F.

Number of employees in the custom service of Cuba on the 1st day of July, 1899.

Port.	Native.	American.			Total.	Percent-age of American employees.
		Appointed by the collector of customs.	Appointed by the War Department.	Total.		
Baracoa.....	6	.....	1	1	7	0.142
Batabanó.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.00
Caibarién.....	9	.....	1	1	10	.10
Cienfuegos.....	48	1	1	2	50	.04
Cárdenas.....	22	.....	1	1	23	.043
Guantánamo.....	10	.....	1	1	11	.099
Gibara.....	13	1	.....	1	14	.071
Manzanillo.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.00
Matanzas.....	22	.....	1	1	23	.043
Nuevitas.....	15	.....	1	1	16	.062
Sagua la Grande.....	10	1	1	2	12	.166
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.00
Santiago de Cuba.....	37	2	2	4	41	.097
Trinidad.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.00
Tunas de Zaza.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.00
HABANA.						
Customs service of Cuba.....	82	10	16	26	58	.448
Habana custom-house.....	290	2	7	9	299	.083
Total.....	545	17	33	50	595	.084

The 85 Americans in the customs service and custom-house at Habana are employed as follows:

American correspondence	2
Deputy collectors and inspectors	7
Special agent	1
Superintendent and engineer of custom-house	2
Total	35

APPENDIX G.

Comparison of total receipts at all customs ports of the island of Cuba for six months, from January 1 to June 30, during the years 1889 to 1899, both inclusive.

Six months.	Baracoa.	Batabano.	Caibarien.	Cardenas.	Cienfuegos.	Guantanamo.	Gibara.	Manzanillo.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	36,261.28	Support of Ha- bana.	56,274.62	191,770.09	464,969.67	64,428.13	46,876.94	34,078.99
1890.....	40,561.29		79,270.58	206,826.67	642,680.97	70,401.13	50,890.70	39,807.81
1891.....	30,305.22		82,237.96	187,728.26	826,909.91	71,929.28	33,847.91	56,608.12
1892.....	2,269.77		52,936.24	127,780.28	496,910.82	35,998.90	25,901.11	22,817.45
1893.....	3,484.83		75,230.27	174,655.26	672,175.22	33,961.42	16,490.98	24,949.68
1894.....	2,164.97		79,227.91	202,725.89	569,354.71	45,287.79	63,226.84	29,944.08
1895.....	28,430.01		144,382.96	291,378.24	761,060.18	99,020.40	68,915.84	57,121.83
1896.....	883.04		56,464.67	74,819.84	561,240.85	69,164.97	78,665.20	78,151.35
1897.....	1,718.14		45,785.38	74,111.24	469,500.25	29,352.16	37,708.33	37,250.38
1898.....	608.36		60,908.16	61,972.10	866,638.27	35,035.64	16,269.48	44,562.01

Six months.	Matanzas.	Nuevitas.	Sagua.	Santa Cruz.	Santiago.	Trinidad.	Tunas.	Habana.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	521,959.11	68,980.17	120,306.67	5,660.39	347,278.59	14,188.74	6,228.75	4,853,522.18
1890.....	611,380.21	77,460.25	143,768.89	7,646.96	338,898.73	17,870.11	9,528.25	5,111,939.12
1891.....	771,188.96	66,976.80	204,371.31	8,308.01	422,098.54	10,792.04	10,882.63	5,371,744.26
1892.....	398,062.70	64,909.68	92,309.55	8,456.45	243,138.12	1,121.88	7,344.14	4,209,406.79
1893.....	458,168.90	70,570.63	164,445.79	2,548.58	278,617.13	7,198.36	271.60	3,949,141.69
1894.....	359,470.92	73,110.15	124,800.89	1,224.56	806,160.44	347.58	3,780.61	3,920,510.44
1895.....	522,601.01	100,424.39	245,406.16	10,664.58	369,456.87	6,276.24	7,292.87	5,201,563.49
1896.....	108,928.71	74,968.68	52,426.27	3,709.79	327,971.85	7,839.16	2,132.01	3,759,308.31
1897.....	125,299.41	51,894.78	46,576.33	.....	213,820.17	4,389.91	.....	3,416,512.44
1898.....	139,354.96	17,757.45	34,094.42	264.00	170,784.78	3,222.95	2,877.43	3,056,367.52

REDUCED TO UNITED STATES MONEY BY DEDUCTING 10 PER CENT.

Six months.	Baracoa.	Batabano.	Caibarien.	Cardenas.	Cienfuegos.	Guantanamo.	Gibara.	Manzanilla.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	\$32,635.16	Support of Ha- bana.	\$52,447.16	\$172,593.09	\$418,472.71	\$57,985.82	\$41,739.25	\$30,671.10
1890.....	36,506.17		71,848.58	186,244.01	578,412.88	63,861.02	45,801.63	36,827.03
1891.....	27,274.70		74,014.16	168,955.44	744,218.92	64,786.36	30,468.12	52,748.21
1892.....	2,042.80		47,642.62	114,967.26	447,219.74	32,899.01	28,811.00	20,585.71
1893.....	3,136.35		67,707.25	157,189.74	604,957.70	30,565.28	14,841.89	21,914.72
1894.....	1,948.48		71,305.12	182,453.31	603,419.24	40,759.01	56,904.16	26,949.68
1895.....	25,587.01		129,944.56	262,240.42	684,964.16	89,117.36	62,024.26	51,409.65
1896.....	794.74		50,818.21	66,887.86	496,113.77	62,248.48	70,798.48	70,336.22
1897.....	1,541.88		41,206.85	66,700.12	398,560.23	31,532.08	33,987.50	33,525.35
1898.....	583.02		54,817.35	56,774.89	329,974.45	26,416.96	14,642.43	40,105.81
1899.....	19,201.81	1,683.71	66,887.10	144,669.18	569,716.08	50,713.37	66,727.26	67,508.96

Six months.	Matanzas.	Nuevitas.	Sagua.	Santa Cruz.	Santiago.	Trinidad.	Tunas.	Habana.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1889.....	\$469,763.20	\$62,092.15	\$108,277.81	\$5,004.36	\$312,550.73	\$12,720.37	\$5,605.88	\$4,368,169.97
1890.....	550,242.19	69,714.28	129,391.38	6,882.26	300,504.36	15,633.10	8,572.78	4,600,745.21
1891.....	694,065.57	60,279.12	183,934.18	7,477.21	379,894.19	9,712.84	9,794.87	4,834,569.84
1892.....	358,256.43	58,418.71	58,078.60	6,612.61	217,822.51	1,009.65	6,609.73	3,788,466.12
1893.....	412,347.51	63,513.57	159,001.22	2,289.23	250,396.42	6,474.08	244.44	3,554,227.35
1894.....	323,523.02	65,709.14	112,392.81	1,102.11	277,544.40	812.78	3,402.55	3,328,459.49
1895.....	470,341.72	90,881.95	220,865.55	9,598.18	332,511.19	5,645.22	6,668.59	4,681,407.15
1896.....	98,085.84	67,497.97	47,183.65	3,838.82	295,174.67	7,068.62	1,918.81	3,383,377.45
1897.....	112,769.47	46,704.80	41,918.70	.....	192,458.18	3,950.92	.....	3,074,861.20
1898.....	125,419.47	15,981.71	30,684.98	237.60	163,706.80	2,900.66	2,589.69	2,749,830.87
1899.....	198,323.52	120,044.47	77,392.21	1,221.78	448,174.22	11,160.21	4,119.35	5,146,162.36

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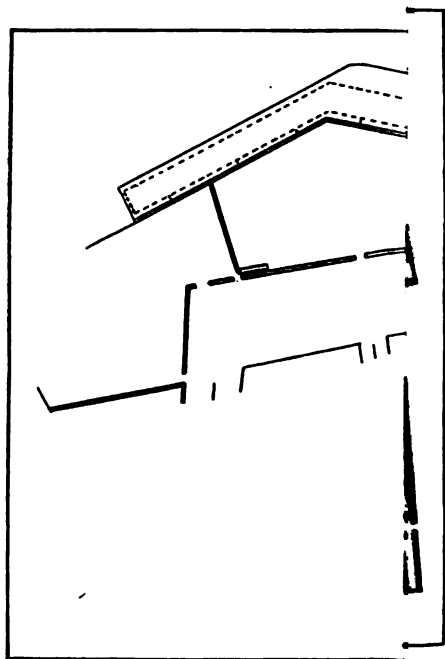
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These comparisons of receipts are necessarily only approximate. In reducing the lection for the years 1889 to 1898 to American money 10 per cent has been deducted the average difference in value between American and Spanish money of all classes. order to arrive at the most accurate method of comparison, it is necessary to take a consideration many special taxes and other causes of difference in favor of the anish collections, such as the special tax for taking up paper money from circulation in the year 1898, and of the fact that in the year 1897 and some previous years me of the duties were collected in money of inferior value, as, for example, duties .alcoholic liquors, which were collected in paper money at its nominal value, and peared at such nominal value in the statement of collections, and also of the fact at in the year 1898, the last year of the war, large quantities of war supplies and aterials were introduced under the title of "libramientos." A check for the amount the duties was presented to the cashier, figured in the collections as money, went the treasury as such, and was then lost sight of. The effect, and, so far as I can yw learn, the purpose of this transaction was to increase the apparent collections. As an example of the reduction which it is necessary to make in some cases for curate comparison, alcoholic liquors, duties upon which were collected in paper oney, always rendered more than 100,000 pesos per month, which reduced to Amer-an gold would amount to only \$54,000.

In addition to the foregoing deduction it is necessary to allow in favor of the present ministration for the generally lower rates of duty now in force, the present ones veraging some 62 per cent lower than the former Spanish rates. (See Mr. Porter's report on the Commercial and Industrial Condition of Cuba, page 17.)

REPORT OF MAJ. E. F. LADD, QUARTERMASTER, U. S. V., TREASURER ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE TREASURER OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba, June 30, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, Cuba.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of the office of the treasurer and disbursing officer of customs, from February 2, 1899, to June 30, 1899, and the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba, from March 14, 1899, to June 30, 1899.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 9, headquarters Division of Cuba, Habana, January 27, 1899, on February 2, 1899, I reported to Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss for duty as treasurer and disbursing officer of customs.

My instructions were—

(1) To receive from the collector of customs the funds collected at the port of Habana, and to disburse the same in obedience to instructions from the division commander.

(2) To keep for reference an account with the collector of customs at each port, showing his collections, expenditures, and transfers, so as to be able to report his unallotted balance at any time.

(3) To keep a record showing the allotments made from the customs funds.

At the time of the military occupation last January, there being almost a total lack of transportation facilities for money, the only practicable plan seemed to be to let the funds collected at the several ports remain in the custody of the collector, to be by him transferred to disbursing officers as directed by the division commander.

This plan has worked to the entire satisfaction of all parties, but has rendered impossible that accurate record of receipts and expenditures obtainable when without exception the total collections were converted into the treasury.

Under the system as conducted the collectors were disbursing funds under the order of the chief of customs and transferring money under the order of the division commander. Many of the collectors failed to render accurate reports of their expenditures, it being seldom that their daily reports of collections and disbursements corresponded with their consolidated report at the end of the month, and the resulting confusion in my office can be imagined. This is stated simply to show the fault of the system, making the treasurer's records dependent upon a score of transactions by each person instead of upon only one, thus multiplying the liability of error by twenty. But during its operation it seemed to be the only feasible plan.

Under instructions (1) the cash receipts of this office from February 2 to June 30 were	\$4,985,010.38
Total disbursements for the same period were	3,983,409.88

Leaving a balance on hand July 1 of	1,011,600.50
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The disbursements were divided as follows:

For payment of accounts approved and ordered paid by the division commander	367, 738. 14
Transfers to disbursing officers by same authority	3, 615, 671. 74
Total	3, 983, 409. 88

Of the balance remaining on hand, \$311,600.50 will be held to meet any outstanding indebtedness pertaining to the fiscal year 1899, and when not longer required will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba. The remainder, \$700,000, will be deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the island of Cuba on July 1, 1899.

Under instructions (2) the result has been satisfactory and at all times sufficiently accurate to meet the requirements, but until recently not sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes.

The total collections of each port from January 1 to June 30 were as follows:

Baracoa.....	\$19, 201. 89	Nuevas.....	120, 044. 47
Batabanó.....	1, 481. 97	Sagua La Grande.....	77, 392. 21
Calbarien.....	66, 887. 10	Trinidad.....	11, 160. 21
Cienfuegos.....	559, 716. 08	Santa Cruz.....	938. 30
Cárdenas.....	144, 669. 18	Tunas de Zaza.....	4, 144. 50
Guantánamo.....	50, 713. 07	Santiago.....	446, 947. 93
Gibara.....	66, 727. 26	Habana.....	5, 146, 162. 36
Manzanillo.....	67, 500. 15		
Matanzas.....	198, 323. 52	Total	6, 982, 010. 20

Disbursements were as follows:

Transfers to disbursing officers	\$5, 094, 796. 19
Expenses of the several custom-houses	260, 917. 47
Disbursed by treasurer of customs to pay expenses of customs service, repairs of custom-house, expense of offices of treasurer and auditor of customs, and auditor of the island of Cuba, etc.	146, 274. 62
Cash balance in the hands of the treasurer and collectors of customs.	1, 480, 021. 92
Total	6, 982, 010. 20

(3) Until April 15 no appropriations were designated under which customs funds were allotted for disbursement. Allotments were based upon estimates submitted, designating the particular work to be done, but without grouping under any general heads such as barracks and quarters, sanitation, etc.; and with the inexperienced disbursing officers found among the volunteer troops, and the lack of time necessary to formulate any other system, the simple one at first in force was the only one to attempt. But on April 15, by General Orders, No. 24, headquarters Division of Cuba, ten general appropriations were created under which funds were thereafter to be allotted and disbursed. This order continues in force and proves satisfactory, being of material aid in the auditing of accounts.

As I have previously stated, until the adoption of these general divisions funds were allotted upon estimates setting forth the particular work to be done.

To make the records complete, it was thought best to examine all these early estimates and classify all previous allotments as accurately as possible under the appropriations adopted April 15. This was done by this office, and the records show that from January 1 to June 30 the allotments of customs funds to military departments were as shown in Exhibit A.

Exhibit B shows the allotments made during the same period to meet the deficiencies in the several branches of the civil government.

Exhibit C shows the allotments by military departments as organized June 30, 1899.

On July 1, when the treasury system organized under Executive order of May 8 went into effect, the total available balance of customs funds was as follows:

Available cash on hand by treasurer of customs	\$700, 000. 00
Cash balance in the hands of collectors, not needed to meet liabilities for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899	468, 421. 42
Total.....	1, 168, 421. 42

There will also be a small balance in the hands of disbursing officers after all liabilities of the fiscal year 1899 have been paid, but the exact amount can not be determined at present.

The total expenses of the office of the treasurer and disbursing officer of customs from February 2 to June 30 were \$4,746.35, divided as follows:

Salaries.....	\$3,770.97
Stationery and printing.....	324.94
Office supplies, furniture, etc.....	650.44
Total.....	4,746.35

Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent for the funds handled.

The office of the auditor of the island of Cuba was created by the order from headquarters Division of Cuba of March 14, 1899.

About the time of military occupation an auditor for the customs service was appointed and sent here from Washington. His duties were defined to be "to audit the accounts of all officers in the customs service," limiting his action to the accounts of the several collectors and that of the treasurer of customs. As the expenditures of collector were confined to defraying the expense of their offices, it left no provision for the audit of practically the total expenditures from the customs receipts.

By order from headquarters Division of Cuba, of March 18, 1899, I was detailed as "auditor of the island of Cuba," charged with the audit of all accounts arising from the disbursement of the customs receipts in the island of Cuba, excepting those then audited by the auditor of the customs service. This embraced the disbursements of all funds allotted for expenditure, whether to be disbursed by officers of the military service or of the civil departments. Up to this time no rules or regulations had been promulgated as to the method of disbursement or the form of accounts to be kept and rendered; no record books or blank forms had been adopted. Each disbursing officer had been left to follow his own method.

With poverty and distress on every hand and sanitary work of vital importance requiring immediate attention, money must be spent without the delay necessary to formulate rules or inaugurate a uniform system of accounts.

Under the instructions of March 14, 1899, this office drew up a complete set of blank forms, which were distributed to all disbursing officers with instructions as to their use. So far as is known the system of accounts thus instituted has worked to the entire satisfaction of all, and has continued in force until the present time.

Exhibit D contains sample copies of these blank forms and instructions.

Up to June 30 this office had received 397 accounts, supported by 12,337 vouchers. Many of these accounts at first submitted were little more than memorandums. Some disbursing officers of the volunteer service returned home without rendering accounts at all, and it would be difficult to imagine a more laborious task than that of getting these accounts in proper shape so as not to bring discredit upon our military government.

Having been a disbursing officer of the United States Army for several years, I had some knowledge of accounts and some experience with the Auditor of the War Department, but no knowledge whatever of the workings of an auditor's office, the books and records to be kept, or the most concise methods. All these things had to be worked out, no experienced assistance being obtainable.

Knowing the difficulties under which most, if not all, disbursing officers labored, my object has been more to assist them in getting together and presenting in the best form possible the record and evidence of their disbursements than to hold them to account on mere technicalities; at the same time great care has been taken to verify every figure and report to them for future guidance the least irregularity. With one exception all the accounts for January, February, March, and April have been audited, but many of the accounts are not yet closed. Some of the officers are in Alaska, some in Manila, and others scattered throughout the United States. But taking into consideration the many difficulties encountered and the inexperience of many of the disbursing officers, I feel justified in commenting favorably upon the showing they are able to make. The accounts received for April and May are almost, without exception, creditably rendered.

Under instructions from the division commander this office will complete the audit of the accounts pertaining to the allotments of the fiscal year 1899, and all balances, excepting those pertaining to "No limit appropriation," will be covered into the treasury. The latter balances will be certified to the new auditor.

The total expenses of the office of the auditor for the island of Cuba from March 15 to June 30 were \$2,469.04, divided as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1,057.49
Stationery and printing.....	1,150.40
Office supplies, furniture, etc.....	261.15

The item of stationery and printing covers the expense of supplying blank forms, books, etc., to the whole island.

Taking into consideration the existing conditions and the fact that the disbursements for the five months ending June 30, 1899, were on an average more than \$1,000,000 a month, more than half the monthly disbursements of the entire War Department prior to the late war, as well as the fact that many accounts were kept in the native language, the amount of work thrown upon this office can hardly be estimated.

Very respectfully,

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Civil allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of February, March, April, May, and June.

Months.	State and Government.	Justice and public instruction.	Finance.	Agriculture, public works, etc.	Total.
February.....	\$11,511.69	\$23,021.00	\$34,533.00	\$23,023.00	\$92,088.69
March.....	12,636.03	33,875.96	11,433.72	39,323.63	97,269.34
April.....	17,608.26	38,266.49	12,392.41	.....	68,267.16
May.....	1,386.26	13,686.88	7,532.48	5,571.76	28,127.38
June.....	2,018.53	2,856.75	358,553.54	1,705.54	365,134.36
Total.....	45,155.77	106,657.08	424,435.15	60,623.93	645,871.93

a Of this amount \$350,000 was allotted June 27, 1899, to meet the deficiencies of municipalities for the six months ending June 30, 1899.

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June.

BY MONTHS.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
JANUARY.						
Division of Cuba.....					\$3,403.16	
Department of—						
Habana.....		\$13,000.00				
Habana and Pinar del Rio.		22,000.00				
Matanzas and Santa Clara.						
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....		41,000.00		\$30,000.00		
		76,000.00		30,000.00	3,403.16	
FEBRUARY.						
Division of Cuba.....		135.00	\$18,542.68			
Department of—						
Habana.....	\$10,608.00	286,332.05	4,699.97	3,010.46	17,681.42	
Habana and Pinar del Rio.		500.00		4,000.00		\$1,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	20,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00	
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	47,000.00	20,000.00	17,108.84			
	77,608.00	316,967.05	45,346.49	8,010.46	20,681.42	1,000.00
MARCH.						
Division of Cuba.....	58,420.50	450.00	4,398.54	13,188.03		
Department of—						
Habana.....	57,664.58	409,366.17	26,119.42	18,196.00	28,888.56	8,187.37
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	11,000.00			3,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	30,000.00	20,000.00	12,819.51	10,000.00		
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	14,200.00	59,798.00	25,198.20	43,262.00		
	171,265.08	490,614.17	67,530.67	88,135.03	29,388.56	9,187.37

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899 during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY MONTHS—Continued.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and administration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
APRIL.						
Division of Cuba.....	\$50,601.35		\$28,750.75	\$101.29		\$147.20
Department of—						
Habana.....	22,226.67	\$274,167.44	8,486.28	4,796.00	\$43,387.30	
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	1,350.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	3,600.00	500.00	
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	45,000.00	18,494.06	43,641.65			2,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....		89,410.06	28,027.00	16,035.66	5,000.00	
	119,178.02	380,721.56	110,406.68	24,372.96	48,887.30	2,147.20
MAY.						
Division of Cuba.....	6,068.50		20,678.44	5,684.66	52,156.78	38,014.18
Department of—						
Habana.....	239.89	102,240.00	104,323.64			
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	2,274.00	14,885.00	3,894.96	8,475.00	5,046.59	800.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	33,126.62	42,142.50	23,674.98	20,000.00		75.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	7,842.00	14,823.46	28,480.00	11,816.46	7,250.00	49,435.47
	49,551.01	174,090.96	181,062.02	45,876.12	64,468.37	88,324.65
JUNE.						
Division of Cuba.....	22,780.00	54,897.89	5,388.08	4,333.56	2,103.00	28,150.78
Department of—						
Habana.....	32,287.85	227,003.50	9,148.00	1,991.00	94,076.40	1,200.00
Habana and Pinar del Rio.	4,082.40	250.00		240.00	200.00	
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	14,190.75	28,469.07	10,522.25	6,595.00	23,438.06	2,501.10
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	14,350.00	14,000.00	14,170.00	41,120.00	7,250.00	14,440.00
	87,641.00	324,620.46	39,228.33	54,279.56	127,067.46	46,291.88
Total.....	506,263.06	1,712,014.20	443,563.19	250,674.12	298,881.27	146,951.10

	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Total.
JANUARY.					
Division of Cuba.....					\$3,408.16
Department of—					
Habana.....					13,000.00
Habana and Pinar del Rio.					
Matanzas and Santa Clara.					22,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	\$10,000.00				81,000.00
	10,000.00				119,403.16
FEBRUARY.					
Division of Cuba.....					18,677.68
Department of—					
Habana.....	8,345.72	\$50,480.22			376,157.84
Habana and Pinar del Rio.					5,500.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.		5,000.00			44,000.00
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....	12,000.00				96,103.84
	15,345.72	55,480.22			540,439.36
MARCH.					
Division of Cuba.....					76,452.07
Department of—					
Habana.....		179,828.13	\$7,438.91		734,688.09
Habana and Pinar del Rio.					16,000.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara.	65,000.00	15,275.00			153,094.51
Puerto Principe and Santiago.....					142,448.20
	65,000.00	195,103.13	7,438.91		1,122,682.87

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY MONTHS—Continued.

	Civil govern- ment.	Municipali- ties.	Aid to desti- tute.	Quarantine.	Total.
APRIL.					
Division of Cuba				\$12,500.00	\$92,100.59
Department of—					
Habana		\$80,075.30	\$4,685.91		437,764.30
Habana and Pinar del Rio			50.00		10,550.00
Matanzas and Santa Clara					104,135.71
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	\$14,945.80		30.00		103,443.52
Total	14,945.80	80,075.30	4,765.91	12,500.00	747,999.72
MAY.					
Division of Cuba			26,693.74	4,355.90	153,552.20
Department of—					
Habana		45,839.27			252,142.89
Habana and Pinar del Rio					35,375.55
Matanzas and Santa Clara	63,733.44		4,329.40		187,081.94
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	10,427.32	6,000.00	100.00		136,174.71
Total	74,160.76	51,839.27	31,123.14	4,355.90	764,327.20
JUNE.					
Division of Cuba			25,666.24	25,000.00	168,319.55
Department of—					
Habana	24,110.44	274,694.88	17,053.88	150.00	681,715.90
Habana and Pinar del Rio		56,567.63	789.28		62,079.31
Matanzas and Santa Clara	2,237.50	9,821.00	2,106.67		99,981.40
Puerto Principe and San- tiago	36,296.79	200.00		200.00	142,025.79
	62,693.73	341,283.46	45,616.07	25,350.00	1,154,071.95
Total	242,146.01	723,281.88	88,944.03	42,205.90	4,448,924.25

BY DEPARTMENTS.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and adminis- tration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscella- neous.
Division of Cuba:						
January					\$3,403.16	
February		\$135.00	\$18,542.68			
March	\$58,420.50	450.00	4,393.54	\$13,188.03		
April	50,601.35		28,750.75	101.29		\$17.20
May	6,068.50		20,678.44	5,584.66	52,156.78	88,014.18
June	22,780.00	54,897.89	5,388.08	4,533.56	2,103.00	28,150.78
Total	137,870.35	55,482.89	77,753.49	23,207.54	57,662.94	66,312.16
Department of Habana:						
January		13,000.00				
February	10,608.00	286,332.06	4,699.97	3,010.46	17,681.42	
March	57,664.53	409,366.17	25,119.42	18,195.00	28,888.56	8,187.37
April	22,226.67	274,167.44	8,486.28	4,736.00	43,387.30	
May	239.89	102,240.00	104,323.64			
June	32,287.85	227,003.50	9,148.00	1,991.00	94,076.40	1,200.00
Total	123,026.94	1,312,109.16	151,777.31	27,932.46	184,083.68	9,387.37
Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio:						
January						
February		500.00		4,000.00		1,000.00
March	11,000.00			3,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
April	1,350.00	3,650.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	500.00	
May	2,274.00	14,885.00	3,894.96	8,475.00	5,045.59	800.00
June	4,032.40	250.00		240.00	200.00	
Total	18,656.40	19,285.00	5,394.96	19,715.00	6,246.59	2,800.00

Military allotments of the fiscal year 1899, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June—Continued.

BY DEPARTMENTS—Continued.

	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural guard and adminis- tration.	Public works, ports, and harbors.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscella- neous.
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara:						
January		\$22,000.00				
February	\$20,000.00	10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	
March	30,000.00	20,000.00	12,819.51	10,000.00		
April	45,000.00	13,494.06	43,641.65			\$2,000.00
May	38,126.62	42,142.50	23,674.98	20,000.00		75.00
June	14,190.75	28,469.07	10,522.25	6,595.00	23,438.06	2,501.10
Total	142,317.37	136,105.63	95,658.39	37,595.00	26,438.06	4,576.10
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe:						
January		41,000.00		30,000.00		
February	47,000.00	20,000.00	17,103.84			
March	14,200.00	59,798.00	25,198.20	43,252.00		
April		39,410.06	28,027.00	16,085.66	5,000.00	
May	7,842.00	14,823.46	28,480.00	11,816.46	7,250.00	49,435.47
June	14,350.00	14,000.00	14,170.00	41,120.00	7,250.00	14,440.00
	83,392.00	189,081.52	112,979.04	142,224.12	19,500.00	63,875.47
Total	506,263.06	1,712,014.20	443,568.19	250,674.12	298,881.27	146,951.10
	Civil govern- ment.	Municipal- ities.	Aid to desti- tute.	Quarantine.	Total.	
Division of Cuba:						
January						\$3,408.16
February						13,677.68
March						76,452.07
April				\$12,500.00		92,100.59
May			\$26,693.74	4,355.90		153,562.20
June			25,666.24	25,000.00		168,319.55
Total			52,359.98	41,855.90		512,506.25
Department of Habana:						
January						13,000.00
February	\$3,845.72	\$50,480.22				376,157.84
March		179,823.13	7,438.91			784,688.09
April		80,075.30	4,685.91			437,764.90
May		45,339.27				252,142.80
June	24,110.44	274,694.83	17,068.88	150.00		681,715.90
Total	27,456.16	630,417.75	29,178.70	150.00		2,495,469.58
Department of the Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio:						
January						
February						5,500.00
March						16,000.00
April			50.00			10,550.00
May						35,875.55
June		56,567.63	789.28			62,079.31
Total		56,567.63	839.28			129,504.86
Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara:						
January						22,000.00
February		5,000.00				44,000.00
March	65,000.00	15,275.00				158,094.51
April						104,135.71
May	63,733.44		4,329.40			187,061.94
June	2,287.50	9,821.00	2,106.67			99,981.40
Total	131,020.94	30,096.00	6,436.07			610,243.56
Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe:						
January	10,000.00					81,000.00
February	12,000.00					96,108.84
March						142,448.20
April	14,945.80		30.00			108,448.52
May	10,427.32	6,000.00	100.00			136,174.71
June	36,295.79	200.00		200.00		142,025.79
	83,668.91	6,200.00	130.00	200.00		701,201.06
Total	242,146.01	723,281.38	88,944.08	42,206.90		4,448,924.26

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899.

Accountable warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
	June.								
1	28	1	6	Capt. W. P. Evans.....	Cárdenas ...	\$2,139.07			\$2,139.07
2	28	2	6	Lieut. L. S. Upton	Zaza	811.50			811.50
3	28	3	6	Capt. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas ...	1,875.00			1,875.00
4	28	4	6	Lieut. John Conklin	Trinidad ...	751.66			751.66
5	28	5	6	Capt. Elias Chandler.....	Isabela de Sagua.	1,585.01			1,585.01
6	28	6	8	Capt. F. G. Irwin.....	Manzanillo ..	1,466.30			1,466.30
7	July.	7	8	do	Santa Cruz del Sur.	75.00			75.00
8	1	8	8	Ramón Canas	Batabanó ..	640.50			640.50
9	1	9	8	Capt. E. A. Ellis	Guán tana-mo.	1,151.67			1,151.67
10	1	10	8	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	2,810.00			2,810.00
11	3	11	8	Capt. M. R. Peterson	Matanzas ..	4,068.00			4,068.00
12	3	12	8	Maj. Wm. Black	Habana	206,317.35			206,317.35
13	3	13	8	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	do	11,309.05			11,309.05
14	3	14	8	Capt. C. J. Symmonds	Puerto Príncipe.	48,655.00			48,655.00
15	6	15	6	Maj. H. L. Scott	Habana	86,375.45			86,375.45
16	6	16	8	Maj. S. D. Sturgis	do	27,132.83			27,132.83
17	6	17	8	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge	Santa Clara ..	9,729.33			9,729.33
18	6	18	8	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas ..	41,961.65			41,961.65
19	6	19	8	Capt. F. P. Fremont.....	Sancti Spiritus.	12,709.30			12,709.30
20	6	20	8	Lieut. W. E. Welsh	Cárdenas ..	5,500.00			5,500.00
21	6	21	8	Capt. G. S. Cartwright	Matanzas ..	6,500.00			6,500.00
22	6	22	8	Brig. Gen. L. Wood	Santiago	101,845.00			101,845.00
23	6	23	8	Capt. Thomas Wilson	Caibarien ..	200.00			200.00
24	6	24	8	Capt. A. Pickering	Trinidad ...	134.00			134.00
25	6	25	8	Capt. J. H. Gardner	Placetas ..	7,625.00			7,625.00
26	7	26	11	B. F. Davis	Habana	57,124.00			57,124.00
27	7	27	11	do	do	10,641.30			10,641.30
28	7	28	11	Maj. H. L. Scott	do	4,487.30			4,487.30
29	7	29	11	Capt. T. F. Davis	Santiago	6,339.66			6,339.66
30	7	30	11	B. F. Davis	Habana	12,480.33			12,480.33
31	7	31	11	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Baracoa	840.00			840.00
32	10	32	13	Capt. Reynolds Landis	Caibarien ..	1,694.25			1,694.25
33	10	33	13	Capt. John Biddle	Matanzas ..	58,000.00			58,000.00
34	10	34	13	Capt. W. H. Hay	do	2,913.96			2,913.96
35	12	35	14	B. F. Davis	Habana	1,000.00			1,000.00
36	12	36	14	do	do	125.00			125.00
37	12	37	14	E. G. Rathbone	do		\$51,000.00		51,000.00
38	13	38	14	B. F. Davis	do	5,298.34			5,298.34
39	13	39	15	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Cienfuegos ..	26,000.33			26,000.33
40	19	37	25	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	Cárdenas ..	2,139.07			2,139.07
41	20	46	25	B. F. Davis	Habana	30,000.00			30,000.00
42	20	40	25	Capt. J. T. French	do	3,989.00			3,989.00
43	20	41	25	Maj. W. H. Miller	Matanzas ..	2,820.00			2,820.00
44	20	42	25	Capt. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas ...	1,459.33			1,459.33
45	21	43	25	Capt. O. M. Lissak	Habana	725.00			725.00
46	21	44	25	B. F. Davis	do	5,147.58			5,147.58
47	21	45	25	Lieut. John Conklin	Trinidad ...	537.66			537.66
48	22	47	26	Capt. Elias Chandler.....	Isabela de Sagua.	1,768.03			1,768.03
49	22	48	26						
50	22	48	26						
51	22	49	26	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	Baracoa	1,125.00			1,125.00
52	22	50	26	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	1,586.00			1,586.00
53	24	51	27	Capt. M. R. Peterson	Matanzas ..	5,000.00			5,000.00
54	24	52	27	Lieut. H. W. Stamford	Habana	21,868.07			21,868.07
55	25	53	29	Lieut. John Conklin	Trinidad ...	8,560.00			8,560.00
56	26	54	29	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	Cienfuegos ..	29,368.33			29,368.33
57	26	55	29	Maj. C. A. Williams	Nuevitas ...	243.00			243.00
58	26	56	29	Capt. W. H. Hay	Matanzas ..	4,328.25			4,328.25
59	26	62	29	Emilio Bacardi	Santiago		\$35,000.00		35,000.00
60	26	58	29	Américo Silva	Puerto Príncipe.		15,000.00		15,000.00
61	26	59	29	Justin Pedraza	Santa Clara ..		12,000.00		12,000.00
62	26	60	29	Manuel Repiso	Pinar del Río.		12,000.00		12,000.00
63	26	61	29	Manuel S. Treles	Matanzas ..		14,000.00		14,000.00
Total						890,877.58	51,000.00	88,000.00	1,029,877.58

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

AUGUST 3, 1899.

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899.

Re- ceipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom re- ceived.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	In- ternal- revenue receipts.	Miscel- laneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
1	1	1001	June 20	Habana	Maj. E. F. Ladd	\$100,000.00				\$100,000.00
2	1	1002	21	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
3	1	1003	22	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
4	1	1004	23	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
5	1	1005	24	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
6	1	1006	30	do	do	100,000.00				100,000.00
7	1	1007	1	Habana	Capt. W. H. Hay	76,499.35				76,499.35
8	5	1008	1	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	12,278.45				12,278.45
9	5	1010	5	do	Ricardo Martinez			\$598.29		598.29
10	6	1009	5	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	19,562.88				19,562.88
11	8	1011	6	do	do	20,965.29				20,965.29
12	8	1012	6	do	Ricardo Martinez			783.73		783.73
13	10	1016	8	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	28,704.79				28,704.79
14	10	1017	8	do	Ricardo Martinez			501.75		501.75
15	11	1	1	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	956.67				956.67
16	11	2	3	do	do	1,587.18				1,587.18
17	11	3	5	do	do	1,715.74				1,715.74
18	11	1018	10	Habana	Ricardo Martinez			519.83		519.83
19	11	1019	10	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	29,675.06				29,675.06
20	11	1020	10	do	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox				\$9,894.52	9,894.52
21	12	1021	11	do	Maj. S. D. Sturgis				119.50	119.50
22	12	1022	11	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	26,800.57				26,800.57
23	12	1023	11	do	Ricardo Martinez			895.65		895.65
24	12	1024	11	do	do			50.00		50.00
25	13	1025	12	do	do			349.31		349.31
26	14	1013	7	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,327.38				39,327.38
27	14	1026	12	do	do	46,359.22				46,359.22
28	14	1027	13	do	Capt. E. B. Ives				182.33	182.33
29	14	1028	13	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	36,864.78				36,864.78
30	14	1029	13	do	Ricardo Martinez			639.64		639.64
31	15	1030	14	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	61,184.82				61,184.82
32	15	1031	14	do	Ricardo Martinez			323.25		323.25
33	15	1014	7	do	do			1,390.00		1,390.00
34	15	1015	7	do	do			15,123.37		15,123.37
35	17	4	6	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	2,175.36				2,175.36
36	17	5	7	do	do	1,451.83				1,451.83
37	17	6	8	do	do	1,923.15				1,923.15
38	17	7	10	do	do	4,675.78				4,675.78
39	17	8	11	do	Maj. E. F. Ladd	100,000.00				100,000.00
40	17	9	11	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,087.92				1,087.92
41	17	10	12	do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	4,300.14				4,300.14
42	17	11	12	do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	12,256.14				12,256.14
43	17	12	12	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	6,615.65				6,615.65
44	17	1032	15	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	68,073.58				68,073.58
45	17	1038	15	do	Walter F. Smith				14,323.27	14,323.27
46	17	1034	15	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,164.01		1,164.01
47	17	1035	15	do	Maj. J. G. Davis				1,963.58	1,963.58
48	17	1036	15	do	Lieut. P. D. Rock- ridge				9,434.85	9,434.85
49	18	1037	17	do	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox				524.24	524.24
50	18	1038	17	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	32,131.53				32,131.53
51	18	1039	17	do	Capt. G. S. Cart- wright				421.64	421.64
52	18	1040	17	do	Ricardo Martinez			269.68		269.68
53	18	1041	17	do	Capt. A. Pickering				6.33	6.33
54	20	1042	18	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	50,528.64				50,528.64
55	20	1043	18	do	Ricardo Martinez			2,103.00		2,103.00
56	20	1044	18	do	do			384.95		384.95
57	20	1045	18	do	Lieut. F. E. Bamford				837.06	837.06
58	20	1046	19	do	Lieut. F. E. Lacey				17,175.76	17,175.76
59	20	1047	19	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	44,494.97				44,494.97
60	20	1048	19	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,643.27		1,643.27
61	21	1049	19	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	203,700.43				203,700.43
62	21	1050	20	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	44,561.74				44,561.74
63	21	1051	20	do	Ricardo Martinez			6,409.48		6,409.48
64	21	1052	20	do	Capt. E. Chandler	40,651.10				40,651.10
65	21	1053	20	do	Justino A. Pedraza			2,500.00		2,500.00
66	22	1054	21	do	Lieut. W. E. Welsh				1,055.92	1,055.92
67	22	1055	21	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	38,536.52				38,536.52
68	22	1056	21	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,316.76		1,316.76
69	24	1057	22	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	29,573.26				29,573.26
70	24	1058	22	do	Capt. C. J. Sym- monds				903.03	903.03
71	24	1059	22	do	Ricardo Martinez			9,258.25		9,258.25
72	24	1060	22	do	do			4,748.08		4,748.08
73	24	13	13	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	944.60				944.60
74	24	14	17	do	do	6,506.39				6,506.39

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of July, 1899—Continued.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
75	24	15	June 18	Santiago	Capt. C. J. Symmonds.	\$568.81				\$568.81
76	24	16	19	do	Emelio Bacardi			\$3,845.73		3,845.73
77	24	17	19	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	433.07				433.07
78	25	1061	24	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	17,987.74				17,987.73
79	25	1062	24	do	Lieut. John Conklin	8,111.36				8,111.36
80	25	1063	24	do	Lieut. L. S. Upton	2,235.73				2,235.73
81	25	1064	24	do	Ricardo Martinez			561.70		561.70
82	25	1065	24	do	Capt. C. A. Williams	17,533.87				17,533.87
83	25	1067	24	do	Lieut. M. Stokes	69,839.60				69,839.60
84	26	1068	25	do	Justino A. Pedraza			1,100.00		1,100.00
85	26	1069	25	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	25,183.44				25,183.44
86	26	1070	25	do	Maj. W. H. Miller				\$6,116.02	6,116.02
87	26	1071	25	do	Ricardo Martinez			4,878.78		4,878.78
88	26	1066	24	do	Capt. F. G. Erwin	12,146.73				12,146.73
89	27	1072	26	do	Fernando Colvo				447.62	447.62
90	27	1073	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	18,870.45				18,870.45
91	27	1074	26	do	Ricardo Martinez			65.28		65.28
92	28	1075	27	do	Manuel S. Trelles			10,824.98		10,824.98
93	28	1076	27	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	51,433.79				51,433.79
94	28	1077	27	do	Col. G. M. Randall				145.00	145.00
95	28	1078	27	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,983.84		1,983.84
96	28	1079	28	do	E. G. Rathbone		\$12,000.00			12,000.00
97	31	18	20	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,488.57				1,488.57
98	31	19	21	do	do	605.07				605.07
99	31	20	22	do	do	1,684.14				1,684.14
100	31	21	24	do	do	2,776.15				2,776.15
101	31	1080	28	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	28,372.67				28,372.67
102	31	1081	28	do	Rafael Montalvo				1,168.30	1,168.30
103	31	1082	28	do	Ricardo Martinez			511.18		511.18
104	31	1083	29	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	32,045.34				32,045.34
105	31	1084	29	do	Ricardo Martinez			613.62		613.62
106	31	1085	29	do	Ramón M. Cañas	98.72				98.72
107	31	1092	31	do	Ricardo Martinez			688.20		688.20
108	31	1098	31	do	do			200.00		200.00
Total.....						1,983,085.15	12,000.00	75,745.56	64,708.97	2,135,539.68

I certify the foregoing to be correct.

AUGUST 3, 1899.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

The United States military government of Cuba in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of July, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
CR.					
By cash received as per abstract	\$1,998,085.15	\$12,000.00	\$75,745.56	\$64,708.97	\$2,135,539.68
DR.					
To payments as per Abstract A.....	890,877.58	51,000.00	88,000.00		1,029,877.58
Balance	1,092,207.57	—39,000.00	—12,254.44	64,708.97	1,105,662.10
Grand total.....	1,983,085.15	12,000.00	75,745.56	64,708.97	2,135,539.68
BALANCE AS RESULT OF ABSTRACT C, TRANSFER WARRANTS.					
Balance as above.....	1,092,207.57	—39,000.00	—12,254.44	64,708.97	1,105,662.10
Abstract C.....	—155,000.00	55,000.00	100,000.00		
Balance as carried to new account.	937,207.57	16,000.00	87,745.56	64,708.97	1,105,662.10

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of July on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,105,662.10) is on deposit as follows:

With the North American Trust Co., Habana..... \$1,100,178.14
With the North American Trust Co., Santiago..... 5,483.96

Total..... 1,105,662.10

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Treasurer's statement, island of Cuba, month of July, 1899.

ASSETS.

Cash received from treasurer of customs.....	\$700,000.00	
Cash, customs receipts, in the hands of collectors.....	468,421.42	
Cash, internal-revenue receipts, in the hands of collectors.....	27,189.05	
Total		\$1,195,610.47
Customs collections for July.....	1,201,537.55	
Internal-revenue collections for July.....	56,351.39	
Postal collections for July.....	15,000.00	
Miscellaneous collections for July.....	165,435.34	
Total		1,338,324.28
Grand total		2,533,934.75

DISBURSEMENTS DURING JULY.

Warrants paid from customs funds.....	890,877.58	
Warrants paid from internal-revenue funds	88,000.00	
Warrants paid from postal funds	51,000.00	
Total		1,029,877.58
Balance.....		1,504,057.17

Transfer of \$100,000 from customs to internal revenue and \$55,000 from customs to postal fund, not taken into account as balances, are not affected thereby.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

[Corrections in balance for July, 1899.]

The United States military government of Cuba, in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of July, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
By balance on hand per account rendered for July, 1899.....	\$937,207.57	\$16,000.00	\$87,745.56	\$64,708.97	\$1,105,662.10
Deposits of \$11,411.25, covered by receipts Nos. 24, 56, and 71, deposited as internal-revenue receipts, should have been miscellaneous receipts.....			-11,411.25	+11,411.25	
Balance, as carried to new account	\$937,207.57	16,000.00	76,334.31	76,120.22	1,105,662.10

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of July on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,105,662.10) is on deposit as follows:

With the North American Trust Company, Habana	\$1,100,178.14
With the North American Trust Company, Santiago.....	5,483.96
Total	1,105,662.10

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

¹ Of this amount there was received from deposit of unexpended balances pertaining to fiscal year 1899 \$64,708.98.

Treasurer's correction sheet for July.

Balance reported August 1 \$1,504,057.17

CORRECTIONS.

CR.

By miscellaneous collections not reported by treasurer of Habana.....	\$11,411.25	
By error in reported July collections, Puerto Principe....	.19	
By error in reported July collections, Cienfuegos	708.50	
		<u>12,119.94</u>
Total		1,516,177.11

DR.

To error of reported balance June 30, Cienfuegos.....	1,796.04	
To error of reported balance June 30, Caibarien	663.33	
To error of reported balance June 30, Sagua la Grande...	15.59	
To error of reported July collections, Habana	.01	
To error of reported July collections, Santa Clara.....	671.53	
		<u>3,146.50</u>
Correct balance August 1.....		1,513,030.61

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Treasurer's statement, island of Cuba, month of August, 1899.

Corrected balance August 1	\$1,513,030.61
Customs collections for August	\$1,393,872.73
Internal-revenue collections for August	95,233.99
Postal collections for August	15,000.00
Miscellaneous collections for August	53,280.19
	<u>1,557,386.91</u>
Total	3,070,417.52

DISBURSEMENTS OF AUGUST.

Warrants paid from customs funds	1,273,866.05	
Warrants paid from internal revenue funds.....	315,400.23	
Warrants paid from postal funds	48,880.00	
		<u>1,638,146.28</u>
Balance September 1, 1899.....		1,432,271.24

Of this amount there was received from deposit of unexpended balances pertaining to fiscal year 1899 \$48,209.78.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

The United States military government of Cuba, in account with Maj. E. F. Ladd, treasurer of the island of Cuba, at Habana, Cuba, during the month of August, 1899.

	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
CR.					
By balance on hand per account rendered for July, 1899, as corrected.....	\$987,207.57	\$16,000.00	\$76,334.31	\$76,120.22	\$1,105,662.10
By cash received as per abstract	1,391,405.71	18,000.00	98,215.76	50,348.79	1,557,970.26
Total	2,328,613.28	34,000.00	174,550.07	126,469.01	2,663,632.36
DR.					
To payments as per Abstract A	1,278,866.05	48,880.00	315,400.23	.....	1,638,146.28
Balance	1,064,747.23	—14,880.00	—140,850.16	126,469.01	1,025,486.08
Grand total	2,328,613.28	34,000.00	174,550.07	126,469.01	2,663,632.36
BALANCE AS RESULT OF ABSTRACT C, TRANSFER WARRANTS.					
Balance as above	1,064,747.23	—14,880.00	—140,850.16	126,469.01	1,025,486.08
Abstract C	—325,000.00	25,000.00	300,000.00	.....	.....
Balance as carried to new account	729,747.23	10,120.00	159,149.84	126,469.01	1,025,486.08

I certify that the above is a true account of all the money that has come into my hands during the month of August on account as above. The balance due the above account (\$1,025,486.08) is on deposit with the North American Trust Company, Habana, and with the North American Trust Company, Santiago.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Abstract of transfer warrants executed by the treasurer of the island of Cuba.

JULY, 1899.

Transfer warrants.		DR.		CR.	
No.	Date.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	
1	July 15.....	\$55,000.00	\$55,000.00	.....	
2	July 15.....	100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00	
	Total.....	155,000.00	55,000.00	100,000.00	

AUGUST 9, 1899.

AUGUST, 1899.

3	August 2.....	\$100,000.00	.....	\$100,000.00
4	August 22.....	25,000.00	\$25,000.00	.....
5	August 28.....	200,000.00	.....	200,000.00
	Total.....	325,000.00	25,000.00	300,000.00

SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

NOTE.—Totals on debit side will be carried to account current with the minus sign (—).

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
109	2	1086	31	Habana	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox.				\$0.20	\$0.20
110	2	1087	31	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	\$27,335.15				27,335.15
111	2	1088	31	do	Maj. J. F. Stretch				16,793.50	16,793.50
112	2	1089	31	do	Capt. C. J. Stevens				360.54	360.54
113	2	1090	31	do	E. G. Rathbone		\$3,000.00			3,000.00
114	4	1096	1	do	Ricardo Martinez			\$671.40		671.40
115	4	1095	1	do	Capt. W. P. Evans				2,139.07	2,139.07
116	4	1094	31	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	64,312.30				64,312.30
117	4	1097	2	do	do	24,885.74				24,885.74
118	4	1098	2	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,050.70		1,050.70
119	4	1099	3	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	24,439.48				24,439.48
120	4	1100	3	do	Ricardo Martinez			292.97		292.97
121	5	1101	4	do	Justino A. Pedraza			1,850.00		1,850.00
122	5	1102	4	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	45,545.98				45,545.98
123	5	1103	4	do	Maj. W. H. Miller				18,555.00	18,555.00
124	5	1104	4	do	Ricardo Martinez			524.80		524.80
125	9	22	27	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,862.97				1,862.97
126	9	23	28	do	do	2,890.19				2,890.19
127	9	24	29	do	do	2,469.39				2,469.39
128	9	25	31	do	do	2,374.62				2,374.62
129	9	26	1	do	do	2,487.70				2,487.70
130	9	27	2	do	do	1,322.08				1,322.08
131	9	1105	5	Habana	Col. T. H. Bliss	59,487.79				59,487.79
132	9	1106	6	do	Ricardo Martinez			829.11		829.11
133	9	1107	7	do	Capt. W. H. Hay	34,264.41				34,264.41
134	9	1108	7	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	34,795.90				34,795.90
135	9	1109	7	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,284.38		1,284.38
136	11	1110	8	do	Lieut. H. W. Stamford				3,120.87	3,120.87
137	11	1111	8	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	21,226.34				21,226.34
138	11	1112	8	do	A. G. Osuna				5,047.89	5,047.89
139	11	1113	8	do	Ricardo Martinez			13,402.26		13,402.26
140	12	1114	9	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,419.38				39,419.38
141	12	1115	9	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,064.54		1,064.54
142	12	1116	9	do	Rafael Montalvo				4.18	4.18
143	12	1117	10	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	32,386.08				32,386.08
144	12	1118	10	do	Ricardo Martinez			797.92		797.92
145	12	1119	10	do	E. G. Rathbone		9,000.00			9,000.00
146	12	1120	11	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	48,013.35				48,013.35
147	12	1121	11	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,083.25		1,083.25
148	12	1122	11	do	Maj. W. H. Miller				3,486.27	3,486.27
149	16	1123	12	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	56,140.52				56,140.52
150	16	1124	12	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,582.10		1,582.10
151	16	1127	14	do	Manuel S. Treilles			10,047.56		10,047.56
152	16	1128	14	do	Justino A. Pedraza			1,131.00		1,131.00
153	16	1129	15	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	89,505.29				89,505.29
154	16	1125	14	do	do	23,565.11				23,565.11
155	16	1126	14	do	Ricardo Martinez			211.65		211.65
156	16	30	3	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	82.38				82.38
157	16	31	3	do	do	4,183.47				4,183.47
158	16	32	4	do	do	4,098.49				4,098.49
159	16	33	5	do	Emilio Becardi			1,142.76		1,142.76
160	16	34	5	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,629.92				1,629.92
161	16	35	7	do	do	1,326.85				1,326.85
162	16	36	8	do	do	4,562.44				4,562.44
163	16	37	9	do	do	2,348.98				2,348.98
164	18	1130	15	Habana	Ricardo Martinez			872.24		872.24
165	18	1131	16	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	36,792.09				36,792.09
166	18	1132	16	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	35,444.13				35,444.13
167	18	1133	16	do	Ricardo Martinez			2,369.90		2,369.90
168	18	1134	16	do	Capt. W. Y. Stamper	101,056.56				101,056.56
169	18	1135	16	do	Lieut. M. B. Stokes	30,463.48				30,463.48
170	18	1136	16	do	Capt. E. Chandler	5,194.22				5,194.22
171	18	1137	17	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	51,227.92				51,227.92
172	18	1138	17	do	Ricardo Martinez			556.56		556.56
173	18	1139	17	do	Capt. J. F. Landis	60,189.30				60,189.30
174	19	1140	18	do	Justino A. Pedraza			4,000.00		4,000.00
175	19	1141	18	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	38,894.68				38,894.68
176	19	1142	18	do	Ricardo Martinez			1,364.13		1,364.13
177	21	1143	19	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	39,074.57				39,074.57
178	21	1144	19	do	Ricardo Martinez			5,514.98		5,514.98
179	21	38	10	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	7,793.24				7,793.24

Abstract of funds received by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Receipt.		Certificate of deposit.			From whom received.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	Place.						
180	21	89	Aug. 11	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	\$1,780.89				\$1,780.89
181	21	40	12	do	do	4,384.32				4,384.32
182	21	41	14	do	do	6,645.70				6,645.70
183	21	43	15	do	do	17,810.00				17,810.00
184	21	44	15	do	Lieut. J. W. Smith	7,672.59				7,672.59
185	21	45	15	do	Lieut. H. C. Schumm	6,764.60				6,764.60
186	21	47	15	do	D. H. Schumann	2,153.41				2,153.41
187	21	48	16	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	2,806.59				2,806.59
188	21	49	16	do	do	1,064.98				1,064.98
189	21	50	16	do	do	946.90				946.90
190	22	1145	21	Habana.	Col. T. H. Bliss	20,875.01				20,875.01
191	22	1146	21	do	Ricardo Martinez			\$837.46		837.46
192	22	1147	21	do	Lieut. F. O. Vincent				\$35.89	35.89
193	23	29	July 18	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	5,321.76				5,321.76
194	24	1148	Aug. 22	Habana.	Col. T. H. Bliss	28,647.12				28,647.12
195	24	1149	22	do	Maj. C. A. Williams	21,910.06				21,910.06
196	24	1150	22	do	Ricardo Martinez			2,271.27		2,271.27
197	24	1151	21	do	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson				743.15	743.15
198	24	1152	22	do	Lt. Col. D. H. Money				5.50	5.50
199	24	1153	22	do	Justino A. Pedraza			800.00		800.00
200	24	1154	22	do	Américo Silva			1,012.15		1,012.15
201	24	1155	22	do	Lieut. John Conklin	2,442.61				2,442.61
202	24	1156	23	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	52,428.18				52,428.18
203	24	1157	23	do	Ricardo Martinez			869.77		869.77
204	25	1158	24	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	53,827.92				53,827.92
205	25	1159	24	do	Ricardo Martinez			18,100.25		18,100.25
206	28	51	17	Santiago	Capt. T. F. Davis	5,012.85				5,012.85
207	28	52	18	do	do	5,645.30				5,645.30
208	28	53	19	do	do	1,332.11				1,332.11
209	28	54	21	do	do	4,877.22				4,877.22
210	28	55	22	do	Capt. E. A. Ellis	459.01				459.01
211	28	56	22	do	Capt. T. F. Davis	1,498.10				1,498.10
212	28	57	23	do	do	2,731.13				2,731.13
213	28	1160	25	Habana.	Justino A. Pedraza			11,725.00		11,725.00
214	28	1161	25	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	34,217.12				34,217.12
215	28	1162	24	do	Ricardo Martinez			196.19		196.19
216	28	1163	25	do	Capt. F. J. Kernan				56.78	56.78
217	28	1164	26	do	E. G. Rathbone		\$6,000.00			6,000.00
218	28	1165	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	40,941.34				40,941.34
219	28	1166	26	do	Ricardo Martinez			593.33		593.33
220	30	1167	26	do	Col. T. H. Bliss	31,342.41				31,342.41
221	30	1168	28	do	Ricardo Martinez			4,068.83		4,068.83
222	30	1169	28	do	Capt. J. F. R. Landis	12,858.71				12,858.71
223	30	1170	28	do	M. S. Trelles			6,647.45		6,647.45
224	30	1171	28	do	Capt. Elias Chandler	6.27				6.27
Total						1,391,406.71	18,000.00	98,215.76	50,848.79	1,557,970.26

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899.

Account- able warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal- revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
	July		Aug.						
64	27	63	2	Capt. Lucien Young	Habana	\$2,270.42			\$2,270.42
65	28	64	2	Capt. Abner Pick- ering.	Trinidad	407.52			407.52
66	28	65	2	Lieut. F. E. Bamford	Ciego de Ávila	100.00			100.00
69	29	66	2	Ricardo Martinez..	Habana			\$97,822.26	97,822.26
70	29	67	2	do	do			33,860.24	33,860.24
71	29	68	2	D. H. Shumann..	Guantánamo	1,396.27			1,396.27
78	29	69	2	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	Sta. Maria del Rosario.	1,413.00			1,413.00
74	29	70	2	G. W. Hyatt.....	Guanabacoa..	3,989.20			3,989.20
68	29	71	2	Lieut. L. S. Upton..	Tunas de Zaza	492.00			492.00
72	29	72	2	D. H. Shumann..	Guantánamo	1,733.27			1,733.27
67	29	73	2	Capt. C. J. Sym- monds.	Puerto Prin- cipe.	27,431.20			27,431.20
75	29	74	3	Capt. John H. Gard- ner.	Placetas	3,373.50			3,373.50
	Aug.								
81	1	75	3	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	300.00			300.00
	July								
76	31	76	4	Maj. S. D. Sturgis ..	Quemados	4,395.00			4,395.00
77	31	77	4	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox.	Guanajay	17,185.78			17,185.78
78	31	78	4	Lieut. H. M. Powell	Pinar del Río.	12,343.00			12,343.00
79	31	79	4	Maj. S. D. Sturgis ..	Quemados	7,915.20			7,915.20
	Aug.								
80	1	80	4	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	23,105.33			23,105.33
83	1	81	5	Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey.	do	25,000.00			25,000.00
84	1	82	5	Maj. G. S. Cart- wright.	Matanzas	9,351.00			9,351.00
85	1	83	5	Maj. W. M. Black ..	Habana	10,000.00			10,000.00
82	1	84	5	Maj. J. T. French Jr.	do	976.84			976.84
86	2	85	7	Lieut. F. E. Bamford	Ciego de Ávila	1,250.00			1,250.00
87	2	86	7	Maj. J. F. Stretch ..	Habana	58,202.49			58,202.49
88	4	87	7	P. B. Anderson	Calbarien	1,208.81			1,208.81
89	4	88	7	Lieut. M. B. Stokes.	Cárdenas	1,934.06			1,934.06
90	4	89	7	Lieut. P. D. Lock- ridge.	Santa Clara...	441.30			441.30
91	4	90	7	do	do	10,230.22			10,230.22
92	4	91	7	Capt. F. G. Irwin...	Manzanillo	1,273.00			1,273.00
93	4	92	7	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	71.00			71.00
94	4	93	10	do	do	12,000.00			12,000.00
95	4	94	10	Capt. T. F. Davis ..	Santiago	5,956.30			5,956.30
96	7	95	11	Maj. W. H. Miller ..	Matanzas	49,547.79			49,547.79
97	7	96	11	do	do	1,732.65			1,732.65
98	7	97	11	do	do	1,380.36			1,380.36
99	7	98	11	do	do	2,494.00			2,494.00
100	7	99	12	Capt. W. Y. Stam- per.	Cienfuegos	2,067.50			2,067.50
101	7	100	12	Ramon M. Cañas..	Batabanó.....	138.50			138.50
102	7	101	12	Lieut. J. W. Smith	Gibara	1,535.00			1,535.00
103	7	102	12	Capt. F. G. Irwin...	Manzanillo	330.18			330.18
104	8	103	12	B. F. Davis.....	Habana	25,806.26			25,806.26
105	8	104	12	do	do	13,786.99			13,786.99
106	8	105	12	do	do	6,094.24			6,094.24
107	8	106	12	Maj. W. H. Miller ..	Matanzas	1,200.00			1,200.00
108	8	107	12	Capt. John Biddle	do	6,000.00			6,000.00
109	8	108	12	Maj. G. S. Cart- wright.	do	11,422.50			11,422.50
110	8	109	12	Lieut. W. E. Welsh	Cárdenas	1,766.66			1,766.66
111	8	110	12	Lieut. H. M. Powell	Pinar del Río.	5,000.00			5,000.00
112	8	111	12	Capt. Abner Pick- ering.	Trinidad	114.00			114.00
113	8	112	12	Walter F. Smith..	Habana	179,667.00			179,667.00
114	8	113	12	Capt. J. H. Gardner	Placetas	1,525.60			1,525.60
115	8	114	12	Lieut. L. W. Oliver.	Calbarien	1,812.00			1,812.00
116	9	115	16	Capt. W. M. Wright.	Sagua la Grande.	1,064.82			1,064.82
117	11	116	16	Capt. W. H. Chat- field.	Baracoa	2,386.00			2,386.00
118	11	117	16	Lieut. A. E. Ken- nington.	Mayari	2,280.00			2,280.00
119	11	118	16	Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell.	Guantánamo	8,836.00			8,836.00
120	11	119	16	Lieut. M. S. Jarvis..	San Luis	5,003.00			5,003.00
121	11	120	16	Lieut. A. G. Paxton	Holguín	8,501.00			8,501.00
122	11	121	16	Lieut. J. G. Har- bord.	Manzanillo	12,853.40			12,853.40

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Accountable warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal-revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
123	Aug. 11	122	Aug. 16	Lieut. Jas. Robb Church.	Santiago.	\$68,942.24			\$68,942.24
126	15	123	16	Maj. T. E. True.	Washington, D. C.	1,800.00			1,800.00
124	12	124	17	B. F. Davis.	Habana	9,500.00			9,500.00
125	12	125	17	Maj. W. H. Miller.	Matanzas	299.00			299.00
127	16	126	18	F. P. Ferris.	Habana	15,000.00			15,000.00
128	16	127	18	Lieut. L. S. Upton.	Tunas de Zaza	297.00			297.00
129	16	128	18	B. F. Davis.	Habana	30,000.00			30,000.00
130	16	129	18	Maj. J. T. French, jr.	do	1,135.00			1,135.00
131	16	130	18	Capt. Walter B. Barker.	Cienfuegos	2,144.00			2,144.00
136	18	131	19	Ricardo Martinez.	Habana			\$2,000.00	2,000.00
132	17	132	21	Lieut. John Conklin.	Trinidad	537.66			537.66
133	17	133	21	Capt. F. G. Irwin.	Manzanillo	1,295.30			1,295.30
134	17	134	21	do	Santa Cruz del Sur.	100.00			100.00
135	17	135	21	Capt. Elias Chandler.	Sagua la Grande.	1,938.35			1,938.35
131	21	136	25	Lieut. M. B. Stokes.	Cárdenas	2,236.99			2,236.99
138	21	137	25	Capt. F. G. Irwin.	Santa Cruz del Sur.	116.36			116.36
139	23	138	25	Lieut. Commander Lucien Young.	Habana	13,792.46			13,792.46
140	23	139	25	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	do	1,168.00			1,168.00
141	23	140	25	Mayor G. W. Hyatt.	Guanabacoa	3,907.41			3,907.41
48	July 22	141	25	Capt. E. A. Ellis.	do	1,488.67			1,488.67
142	Aug. 24	142	28	Capt. W. Y. Stamper.	Cienfuegos	140.00			140.00
143	24	143	29	Capt. J. F. R. Landis.	Caibarien	1,473.96			1,473.96
144	24	144	29	Lieut. F. E. Bamford.	Ciego de Avila	1,762.00			1,762.00
145	24	145	29	F. P. Ferris.	Habana	12,500.00			12,500.00
146	25	146	29	Lieut. A. G. Paxton.	Holguin	10,822.00			10,822.00
147	25	147	29	E. G. Rathbone.	Habana		\$48,880.00		48,880.00
148	25	148	29	Capt. Lucien Young.	do	2,610.79			2,610.79
149	25	149	29	Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell.	do	1,000.00			1,000.00
150	25	150	29	Lieut. W. M. Talbott.	do	16,767.30			16,767.30
151	26	151	30	Lieut. P. D. Lockridge.	Santa Clara	6,188.88			6,188.88
152	26	152	30	Capt. F. P. Fremont.	Sancti Spiritus	5,115.00			5,115.00
153	26	153	30	Capt. M. R. Peterson.	Matanzas	5,200.00			5,200.00
154	26	154	30	Maj. G. S. Cartwright.	do	8,307.00			8,307.00
155	26	155	30	Maj. J. T. French.	Habana	12,250.00			12,250.00
156	26	156	30	Lieut. Col. C. F. Humphrey.	do	44,675.08			44,675.08
157	26	157	30	Maj. W. H. Miller.	Matanzas	45,130.73			45,130.73
158	26	158	30	Capt. W. M. Wright.	Sagua la Grande.	3,155.00			3,155.00
159	26	159	30	Maj. J. T. French.	Habana	1,840.88			1,840.88
160	26	160	30	Capt. Abner Pickering.	Trinidad	2,212.00			2,212.00
161	26	161	30	Lieut. L. W. Oliver.	Caibarien	2,760.00			2,760.00
162	26	162	30	Capt. H. W. Chatfield.	Baracoa	5,625.82			5,625.82
163	26	163	30	Ricardo Martinez.	Habana			100.00	100.00
164	26	164	30	do	do			103,626.23	103,626.23
165	26	165	30	Américo Silva.	Puerto Principe.			6,449.69	6,449.69
166	26	166	30	Manuel M. Repiso.	Pinar del Rio.			13,665.91	13,665.91
167	26	167	30	Manuel S. Trelles.	Matanzas			12,066.71	12,066.71
168	26	168	30	Justin A. Pedraza.	Santa Clara			12,819.13	12,819.13
169	26	169	30	Ricardo Martinez.	Habana			32,990.06	32,990.06
170	26	170	30	Capt. T. F. Davis.	Santiago	3,741.75			3,741.75
171	26	171	30	Capt. C. A. Williams.	Nuevitas	1,674.67			1,674.67
172	26	172	30	Capt. John H. Gardner.	Puercitas	4,279.75			4,279.75
173	26	173	30	Lieut. W. E. Welsh.	Cárdenas	3,720.23			3,720.23

Abstract of accountable warrants paid by the treasurer of the island of Cuba during the month of August, 1899—Continued.

Account- able warrant.		Check.		To whom paid.	Place.	Customs receipts.	Postal receipts.	Internal- revenue receipts.	Total.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.						
	Aug.		Aug.						
174	28	174	30	Maj. J. F. Stretch ..	Habana	\$996.64	.....	.....	\$996.64
176	28	176	30	do.....	do.....	56,677.25	.....	.....	56,677.25
177	28	176	30	do.....	do.....	4,216.51	.....	.....	4,216.51
178	28	177	31	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.	do.....	1,168.00	.....	.....	1,168.00
181	28	178	31	Lieut. L. D. Cabell ..	Guantánamo	7,304.30	.....	.....	7,304.30
182	28	179	31	Walter Fletcher Smith.	Habana	131,970.27	.....	.....	131,970.27
183	28	180	31	Lt. H. C. Schumm ..	Baracoa	773.00	.....	.....	773.00
186	28	181	31	Lieut. H. M. Powell ..	Pinar del Rio	6,686.04	.....	.....	6,686.04
187	28	182	31	Lieut. M. S. Jarvis ..	San Luis	5,781.00	.....	.....	5,781.00
189	28	183	31	Maj. Jas. L. Wilson ..	Quemados	9,151.14	.....	.....	9,151.14
190	28	184	31	Lieut. F. A. Wilcox ..	Guanaajay	18,878.00	.....	.....	18,878.00
188	28	186	31	Lieut. A. E. Saxton ..	Santiago	72,421.00	.....	.....	72,421.00
Total.....						1,273,866.05	\$48,880.00	\$315,400.23	1,638,146.28

I certify that the foregoing abstract is correct.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1898,

E. F. LADD,
Treasurer of the Island of Cuba.

REPORT OF MR. E. G. RATHBONE, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS, ISLAND OF CUBA.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Habana.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Governor-General of Cuba, Habana.

SIR: Complying with your instructions of August 4, and also for the purpose of putting into permanent form something of the history of the department of posts of Cuba, especially that which relates to its organization and to the statistics connected with the work, I have the honor to make this, the first annual report of the department. While it is not practicable in so condensed a report as this must necessarily be to go very much into detail, it will be my purpose to present the facts in such a way as to give you a general idea of the organization and doings of the department.

I need hardly call to your attention the deplorable condition in which the postal service was found when I assumed charge of it the 1st day of January, 1899. The Spanish Government on retiring left no records for my guidance, and not one stamp of any denomination, nor a cent in money. In fact, about all that was found was a great quantity of undelivered mail matter, some of it dating back as far as the year 1891; a disreputable old post-office building in very bad sanitary condition, and a miserable post-office outfit.

At 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of January, 1899, I formally received and took charge of the "bureau of communications," as the department was known under the Spanish Government. The transfer was made to me in the office of the secretary of public works and the following is the

"RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

"In the city of Habana, on the 1st day of January, 1899, there met in the office of the secretary of public works and communications, on the one part, Don Saturnino Martínez, under secretary, acting as secretary, Don Adolfo Saenz Yañez, director-general of public works, and Don Carlos Abalas y Trillo, director-general of communications, and, on the second part, Mr. Estes G. Rathbone, appointed director of posts of Cuba by the United States Government, and at 12 o'clock noon those of the first part proceeded to make delivery to the party of the second part of all of the

official papers, documents, furniture, and fixtures in charge of the said bureau of communications.

"And in order that it may be evident this document is executed in duplicate on the date above indicated.

"SATURNINO MARTÍNEZ.
"ADOLFO SAENZ YÁÑEZ.
"CARLOS ABALAS.
"ESTES G. RATHBONE."

Immediately upon assuming charge I issued the following general order:

"Order No. 1.]

"Havana, Cuba, January 1, 1899.

"To the postal employees on the island of Cuba:

"This is to give notice to all employees of the postal service on the island of Cuba that, having been designated by the order of the President of the United States as director of posts of Cuba, I have this day assumed the duties of such position and have taken under my control all the operations of the service in cooperation with the military authorities of the United States.

"All the arrangements made by the United States postal commission relative to the temporary continuance of performance of service, and the assurance given by them of pay from January 1, 1899, to postal employees who shall continue to perform service from this date, are hereby confirmed, and will be continued until otherwise ordered by me.

"Further necessary instructions will be promulgated from time to time for the government of the service.

"For the present, postage stamps marked "2½ C de peso" will be sold for 2 cents American money."

For the purpose of holding intact as nearly as possible the organization of the post-office at Habana, I appointed an assistant postmaster for that city and gave him the immediate control and direction of the force of clerks and carriers. The purposes of the department were made known through orders issued from time to time. It would only weary you to go into detail concerning the matters treated in these orders, but suffice it to say that they were made for the purpose of correcting, as far as possible, the evils of the system which had been in operation, and to establish as rapidly as consistent with surroundings a system conforming in some degree to that of the Post-Office Department of the United States.

A department of posts had to be organized on a basis which previously had not existed, and was to be composed of several bureaus, each having in charge some distinct feature of the work of the postal service on the island.

The following orders, with their dates and numbers, were issued, creating the several bureaus of the department and defining the duties of each:

January 7, Order No. 6, bureau of finance.

January 13, Order No. 9, office of chief clerk.

January 25, Order No. 12, bureau of postal accounts.

January 26, Order No. 15, bureau of translation.

January 26, Order No. 16, bureau of appointments.

January 26, Order No. 17, bureau of transportation.

February 10, Order No. 18, bureau of postal money orders.

February 14, Order No. 21, registry bureau.

February 14, Order No. 22, bureau of special agents.

March 8, Order No. 25, dead-letter bureau.

June 1, Order No. 37, office of superintendent and disbursing officer.

In addition to these I have a legal adviser, but the organization of that branch of the work into a bureau has not been completed.

One of the first things to be done after assuming charge of postal affairs was to correct many evils then in practice in the service in connection with handling of the mails, and especially as to rates for delivery of letters and other mailable matter.

On January 11 I discontinued in the city of Habana the practice of carriers collecting fees for the delivery of letters and other mail matter, and have discontinued the practice in other cities and towns in the island as rapidly as it could be done without making changes which would be too abrupt and disturb too much the rapid delivery of mails.

On February 10 I issued an order looking to the consolidation of the military stations with the Cuban service, so that a uniform system could be established over the entire island.

On March 24, after a conference with you and the Postmaster-General, I issued an order, to be effective April 1, fixing the domestic postage rates in Cuba the same as

the rates in the United States. This cut down the postal receipts very much and decreased the revenues of the department but it was thought that the cheaper rates would increase the patronage of the service and assist greatly in introducing the system on the island and in making it popular with the people.

On March 15 I authorized and adopted the official seal of the department of posts of Cuba. The description of the seal is as follows:

"A disc one and seven-eighth inches in diameter, with outside and inside circles, the space between the two circles being three-sixteenths of one inch. The outside circle is a heavy corded line; the inside a plain line. Between the circles are the words "Department of Posts, Cuba," and two stars.

"The centre of the disc represents in the main the entrance to Havana Harbor. In the foreground is a royal palm with tobacco plants at the base. Beyond is the entrance to the harbor and a vessel entering the same. In the distance is Morro Castle, and on the sea outside another small vessel. On the left of the centre of the disc is the Punta, and clouds overhanging the whole scene."

On May 27 I issued an order authorizing special agents of the department of posts to administer oaths in relation to all matters concerning the postal service of the island. This became necessary because of the excessive charges made by notaries and others empowered by the Spanish Government to administer oaths, and employees who were required to take the oath suffered great hardship because of these charges.

On June 7 an order was issued authorizing and adopting the official mail flag of the department, of which the following is a copy:

"The official mail flag of the department of posts of Cuba is hereby authorized and adopted to conform with the drawing hereto attached and made a part hereof. The following is a description of the official mail flag:

"To be made of the best bunting, color of field red.

"To have a star of five points, made of white cloth, and to be situated near the hoist.

"To have the words 'Servicio de Correos de Cuba,' also of white cloth, to be placed in three lines as follows:

"Top line, the words 'Servicio de Correos';

"Second line, the word 'de';

"Third line, the word 'Cuba.'

"The whole flag to be in shape a burgee.

"The following are the dimensions of a flag 12 feet long (flags of less or greater length are to preserve the same proportions):

Length of flag	12 feet
Width on the hoist.....	6 feet
Width on the point.....	3 feet 9 inches

"Burgee to be made with an angle of 60°, length of cut 3 feet 3 inches.

"Star to be 24 inches in diameter, the nearest point thereof to be 12 inches from the hoist.

"Letters of the word 'Cuba' and the initial letters of the words 'Servicio' and 'Correos' to be 12 inches in height, and the other letters to be 8 inches in height.

"It is intended that the flying of this flag shall indicate the presence of Cuban mails and authority to transport the same.

"All vessels carrying Cuban mails will display this flag."

For the purpose of bringing to your attention in a more detailed way the work of the department of posts since its organization, I present the matter as it relates to the several bureaus created.

BUREAU OF FINANCE.

To this bureau was assigned the charge and custody of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards; the supplying of postmasters upon their requisitions for these supplies, and also the furnishing of all other supplies, printing, stationery, etc., for the department of posts and postmasters on the island. The chief of this bureau was placed under bonds for the faithful performance of duty.

Acting postmasters were sent out to the larger offices on the island and were placed under bond. At first other postmasters were not required to bond, and they were furnished stamps only upon payment for the same in advance. Later on I began gradually to put these postmasters under bond, so that supplies of stamps could be furnished.

The expense to the department of posts has been very great on account of furniture and all kinds of printed supplies, which have been ordered and furnished through the bureau of finance. There was not a piece of furniture, except some old and dilapidated pieces in the old post-office, and not a blank of any nature whatever for the department when I took charge on January 1. Books and blanks in use in

the United States could not be made of use here, and in consequence everything of that character had to be printed, and nearly all printed in both English and Spanish.

As to the volume of business in connection with the receipt and sale of stamped paper done in this bureau, I respectfully call your attention to the following figures:

Stamped paper received.

	Number.	Value.
1-cent stamps	4,000,000	\$40,000
2-cent stamps	6,000,000	120,000
3-cent stamps	4,000,000	120,000
5-cent stamps	4,000,000	200,000
10-cent stamps	400,000	40,000
Special-delivery stamps (10 cents)	20,000	2,000
1-cent postal cards	100,800	10,080
2-cent postal cards	581,750	11,635
2-cent envelopes	7,000	15,200
		558,925

Stamped paper sold and placed with bonded postmasters.

Month.	1-cent.	2-cent.	3-cent.	5-cent.	10-cent.	Special-delivery.
January	747,000	817,000	140,000	156,000	23,000	.....
February	272,800	281,000	213,000	76,400	22,200	.....
March	557,000	588,900	359,800	116,200	18,800	.....
April	283,510	471,550	49,500	121,540	10,120	1,500
May	836,789	454,800	34,800	111,500	10,580	1,750
June	876,922	556,800	8,200	117,100	12,400	2,000
Total	2,573,521	3,169,550	804,800	698,740	97,110	5,250
Value	\$25,735.21	\$38,391.00	\$24,144.00	\$34,937.00	\$9,711.00	\$525.00

Month.	1-cent postal cards.	2-cent postal cards.	2-cent stamped envelopes.
January			
February	4,500	4,500	10,000
March	1,500	2,500	5,500
April	5,500	2,500	6,000
May	12,000	7,000	6,625
June	3,600	5,000	9,600
Total	27,100	21,500	37,725
Value	\$271.00	\$480.00	\$822.40

This makes a total value of stamped paper disposed of by sale or with bonded postmasters of \$159,966.61, leaving a value on hand June 30 of \$398,958.39.

This gives in a general way, and probably as much in detail as you desire, the transactions of the bureau of finance, and shows the volume of business done. It does not include the expenditures of the department made through this bureau for supplies and blanks of all kinds. These items will appear in another report.

BUREAU OF POSTAL ACCOUNTS.

This bureau was created January 25, 1899, and with it all accounts have been filed arising in connection with the postal service of Cuba or relative thereto, together with the vouchers necessary to a correct adjustment thereof. In this bureau also the accounts have been audited and settled so far as they have been ready for final settlement.

I present below a statement of receipts and expenditures, the last being shown by items. This statement shows in a condensed form the expenditures of the department, including the work on the Habana city post-office, which makes a large item in the account. As you are aware, an old building in very bad condition was taken and converted into what is now one of the best-equipped public buildings on the island.

Statement of revenue and disbursements to and including June 30, 1899.

Revenue from all sources.....	\$250, 100. 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, department of posts of Cuba.....	\$96, 334. 22
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	4, 851. 28
Salaries, clerks in post-office.....	23, 015. 58
Salaries, postmasters.....	42, 019. 30
Salaries, railway postal clerks.....	12, 893. 79
Salaries, letter carriers.....	7, 690. 02
Transportation.....	6, 708. 93
Telegraph and cable.....	334. 05
Printing and stationery.....	12, 091. 49
Furniture.....	2, 514. 27
Building and repairs.....	19, 216. 73
Rent.....	5, 073. 79
Light.....	1, 305. 70
Per diem.....	12, 433. 39
Bonds.....	421. 50
Carriage, harness, and equipments.....	2, 129. 56
Newspapers.....	30. 72
Mail transportation.....	2, 300. 97
Mail bags.....	3, 447. 93
Letter balance and scales.....	162. 00
Postmarking and rubber stamps.....	1, 207. 71
Street letter boxes.....	1, 352. 75
Safes.....	4, 044. 89
Refunds.....	100. 00
Mail wagons.....	340. 00
Star route contractors.....	3, 552. 09
	265, 572. 64
Deficit.....	15, 472. 64
Less warrants canceled.....	1, 202. 39
Deficit.....	14, 270. 25

The expenditures shown above include all payments to date, August 19, as payments are yet being made on account of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899. For this reason the total amount of expenditures on statements made may be different on different dates.

The records of the bureau of postal accounts show 37 money-order offices in operation on June 30, and the volume of business done is shown by the following table:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of orders issued.....	\$694, 213. 08
Amount of fees.....	2, 892. 70
Amount transferred from postal account.....	2, 028. 72
Amount postmasters' drafts on Habana.....	8, 110. 00
	707, 244. 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount domestic orders paid.....	\$156, 544. 89
Amount international orders paid.....	37, 236. 12
Amount orders repaid.....	3, 598. 71
Amount drafts paid by Habana office.....	8, 110. 00
Amount deposits.....	449, 612. 85
Amount balances due from postmasters.....	52, 141. 93
	707, 244. 50

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION.

Early in the administration I realized the importance of a bureau to which all communications received written in the Spanish language, and all to be sent out in that language, could be sent for perfect and quick translation. To this end I created such a bureau by an order issued on January 25. The importance of such a bureau has grown constantly, and with five translators and two typewriters the current work is not more than kept up.

BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS.

On January 26 this bureau was created, and later on the divisions of bonds and of salaries and allowances were added to and made a part of the bureau. Here all applications for appointments, of whatever nature, are answered and filed for reference. A record is also kept of appointments made, of bonds approved, and of salaries fixed and allowances made. In this bureau also is kept a record of the establishment, discontinuance, and change of names of post-offices, as well as all changes of postmasters. Here also is kept a complete list of post-offices on the island. For the purpose of bringing to your attention more definitely the record made by this bureau I call your attention to the following tables:

Number of post-offices in operation.

Province.	Number of offices.
Habana	60
Mantanzas	48
Pinar del Rio.....	30
Puerto Principe.....	7
Santa Clara	64
Santiago	30
Total.....	239

Of the number shown, 23 are free-delivery offices, employing 96 carriers.

Number of employees in the service.

Employees as—	Cuban.	American.	Total.
Postmasters	213	26	239
Employees (post-office).....	268	33	296
Employees (department of posts).....	16	52	68
Total	492	111	608

Bonds to the director-general of posts of Cuba on file.

Employees.	Number.	Amount.
Department clerks.....	17	\$36,500
Postmasters, including acting postmasters	35	56,500
Post-office clerks, etc.....	15	26,000
Total.....	67	149,000

Additions to and separations from the service.

	Additions.	Separations.
Departmental employees.....	75	41
Postmasters.....	102	48
Other employees.....	189	100
Total.....	366	189

Applications for positions in the service.

Americans	307
Cubans	684
Total	991
Number of special agents' reports reviewed and acted upon by the bureau of appointments	233
Allowances made for rent, light, and miscellaneous purposes on special agents' reports	143

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most difficult problems I have had to meet, in connection with the service, has been the matter of transportation of the mails. Under a royal decree of many years standing some of the railroad companies are required to carry mails free. I found the steamship companies were carrying mails on the north and south coasts under contracts which to me seemed ruinous, because of the prices paid. My first efforts were made toward getting contracts which would relieve the department of these heavy burdens. I am very glad to report that the officers of these companies showed a willingness to do what they could toward making the carrying of mails less burdensome, and so enable the department to get on a basis less expensive. In fact, through their courtesy and kindness I have been able to close contracts, in nearly every instance running until June 30, 1900, either without compensation or for a nominal sum. The following figures in connection with this branch of the service are given for your information:

Mails are carried over 30 railroad routes on a total of 1,045.7 miles; over 7 steamboat routes, 2,563 miles, approximately estimated; over 39 star routes, 705 miles; over 5 transfer routes, miles not given. The total number of routes of all classes is 81, total mileage, 4,313.7, costing \$24,118 per annum, or \$4.56 per mile. In the estimate of cost per mile is not included \$4,440, the cost of the transfer service, on account of the mileage of the transfer service not being given.

There are 29 railway post-office lines having a total mileage of 1,828. Forty-five railway postal clerks are employed to handle the mails in transit, receiving an annual compensation of \$15,730. This amount, added to the pay for transportation of mails, gives a total of \$39,848 per annum, or \$9.22 per mile per annum for the actual service in operation.

Therefore, in consideration of the above statement, the cost for transporting the mails from January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899, has been at the rate of \$39,848 per annum.

The following is a summary of all classes of mail service.

Number of routes	81
Length of routes	4,313.17 miles
Total cost per annum	\$24,118.00
Rate of cost per mile for mail routes (transfer service not included)	4.56
Salaries of railway postal clerks	15,730.00
Total cost of all classes of service per mile	9.22

It will be observed that the cost of transporting the mails is very small. There are two reasons why this is so at the present time. First, the conditions under which railways were built in Cuba required that all railways chartered by the Government of Spain after a certain date, viz, December 10, 1858, should carry the mails without charge to the Government. As a number of the railways were chartered after that date, and some chartered before that date contained a stipulation to the same effect, the cost of transporting mails on the railroads has been very small. Second, nearly all steamboat lines were willing to contract for carrying the mails until June 30, 1900, without cost, or with little cost to the department.

CONTRACT SERVICE.

The following table shows the number and cost of contracts drawn for transporting the mails from January 1 to June 30, 1899:

Contracts drawn for mail service January 1, 1899, to June 30, 1899.

	Number.	Cost per annum.
Star route.....	31	\$12,895
Steamship.....	8	2,200
Railroad.....	2	1,914
Transfer service.....	5	4,440
Total.....	46	20,949

To show you more definitely the amount that has been saved by the present contracts over those in force when we took charge of the service, I desire to call your attention to this:

List of steamship contracts.

Name of company.	Spanish.	Present.	Between what ports.
Menendez & Co.....	\$12,000.00		Batabanó and Santiago.
Sobrinos de Herrera.....	90,000.00		Habana and Santiago.
Gallego Meso & Co.....	979.60		Santiago and Guantánamo.
Antonio Argüelles.....	New service.		Cienfuegos and Tunas de Zaza.
A. Callado & Co.....	12,000.00	\$1,200.00	Habana and La Fé.
Alonso Jauma & Co.....	New service.	400.00	Habana to points on north coast.
Rafael de Arasosa.....	3,750.00	600.00	Batabanó to Isle of Pines.
Angel G. de Ceballos.....	New service.		Do.
	118,729.60	2,200.00	

The following tables show the star-route service as it was received January 1, 1899, and as it was in operation June 30, 1899. Only such routes are given under the Spanish rule as could be operated under the actual star-route service. What resembled merely mail-messenger service, of the records received on January 1, is left out of this table. No record was kept formerly by routes, consequently no mileage was given. The mileage given of the routes at present used is based much upon estimate.

Star route under Spanish rule in operation January 1, 1899.

Number of star routes.....	35
Mileage of star routes.....	Not known.
Total cost of star routes (paid by salary).....	\$15,894

Star routes at present.

Number of star routes.....	39
Total mileage of star routes (estimated).....	705
Total cost of star routes.....	\$15,564

In this latter estimate is not presented the courier-service routes established and maintained by the military authorities in the province of Santiago. Of these there are 7, employing 14 couriers, at a salary of \$900 per annum each, or at a total cost of \$12,600. These couriers carry the mail through the inland districts of that province, and are paid by the military authorities.

The courier service is of more value for military service than for postal, and therefore the department of posts has not yet assumed control of them. The service rendered for postal purposes would not justify the expenditure of so large a sum for maintaining them.

One of the greatest improvements made in any branch of the service has been:

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Spanish railway mail service in Cuba was scarcely anything deserving the name.

There were employees known as "conductors ferrocarril," who received the bags of mail matter already made up by the postmasters at the termini of their runs. It was their duty to accompany the bags, which were usually carried on two seats set aside for this purpose in the second-class cars in the trains, and to put them off at the proper railway station, receiving others instead. The bags were not locked, as no lock and key was employed for that purpose. The clerks made no report of their trips. They had no postmarking outfit, and carried no supplies for distributing the mails in transit.

APARTMENT CARS PUT IN USE.

It was discovered that the royal decree of Spain issued December 10, 1858, in addition to other requirements, authorized the postal administration to require railway companies to provide apartments in their trains for the proper handling of the mails. In March a number of the railways were communicated with on the subject of building apartments. All of them very pleasantly agreed to put in the accommodations required, and apartments were built in the second-class passenger cars of a number of lines, being located in one end of the car and of about an average dimension of 5 by 8 feet. The clerks are required to occupy these apartments, which are furnished with the necessary letter cases. Since that time mail has been distributed to a small extent by the clerks, and the amount of distribution required of them is growing larger.

List of lines having apartment cars.

Name of line.	Number of cars.	Name of line.	Number of cars.
Caibarien, Camajuaní, and Placetas	1	Habana and Jovellanos	2
Cardenas and Santa Clara	3	Habana and Pinar del Río	3
Cardenas and Yaguajay	1	Isabel and Cruces	2
Cienfuegos and Santa Clara	3	Matanzas and Colon	1
Habana and Alacranes	2	Sagua la Grande and Caibarien	1
Habana and Batabano	1		
Habana and Guanajay	2	Total	22

Some statistics are given below, showing the operation of this service:

Railway postal clerks under Spanish rule.

Number of clerks	41
Annual mileage	No record.
Total pay per annum	\$15,850.00
Average pay per clerk	\$386.58

Railway postal clerks under Spanish rule were called "conductors ferrocarril de correos," or "railway conductors of the mails." A very slender distinction was had between them and the carriers on what we call star routes, a distinction so slight that often an employee was transferred from one service to the other. The railway clerk was referred to as "conductor ferrocarril," and the star-route carrier as "conductor montador," or "mounted conductor."

Railway postal clerks at present.

Number of clerks	45
Miles of railway mail service	1,828.25
Annual mileage of clerks	1,112,998
Total pay of clerks	\$15,730.00
Average pay per clerk	\$349.65

I hope to improve this service and give the island, as nearly as possible, such service as is given in the United States, though I am aware that no such perfection can be reached here, under present conditions, as exists there.

THE MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.

This bureau was created on February 10. The introduction of the money-order system which is in operation in the United States into the island of Cuba was looked upon as in the nature of an experiment, and it was necessary to acquaint the natives with the working of the system. Naturally, they had to learn to have confidence in it. The introduction was, however, made comparatively easy because of the presence on the island of so many American soldiers, who used money orders by which to send their money to the States, and the method soon became known. The growth of the system since its introduction has been almost phenomenal.

According to data at hand, the money-order service was in operation at 32 offices on the island, as stations of New York, during January and part of February, the first offices discontinued as such, being Cienfuegos and Habana, February 17 and 18, respectively, while postmasters at several offices in the provinces of Puerto Rico and Santiago did not render their first statements as independent offices until as late as March 18.

The following figures, showing the volume of business done, indicate the great increase as the system became better known:

Number of domestic orders issued, six months ending June 30, 1899.

	Number issued.	Amount issued.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	1,409	\$48,991.12
Quarter ending June 30	3,271	129,799.81

Number of domestic orders paid.

	Number paid.	Amount paid.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	712	\$23,954.70
Quarter ending June 30	3,267	132,658.69

International orders issued in Cuba and payable in the United States certified by the Habana exchange office:

Quarter ending March 31, 1899.

No. of list.	Date of list.	Number of orders.	Total amount of orders.
	1899.		
1	Feb. 26	459	\$10,000.46
2	Mar. 4	982	25,012.76
3	Mar. 11	781	21,126.42
4	Mar. 18	1,876	51,012.97
5	Mar. 31	2,814	67,881.80
	Total	6,862	174,983.91

Quarter ending June 30, 1899.

No. of list.	Date of list.	Number of orders.	Total amount of orders.
	1899.		
6	Apr. 8	1,624	\$49,338.29
7	Apr. 15	685	19,096.04
8	Apr. 22	989	25,508.49
9	Apr. 29	860	29,778.21
10	May 6	1,069	84,216.95
11	May 13	767	23,533.04
12	May 20	734	18,081.06
13	May 27	661	20,871.56
14	June 3	742	24,498.39
15	June 10	777	22,798.34
16	June 17	861	25,709.66
17	June 30	1,644	46,848.01
	Total	11,402	340,724.06
	First quarter	6,362	174,983.69
	Grand total, first and second quarters	17,764	515,707.75

The number of international paid is as follows:

	Number paid.	Amount paid.
Quarter ending Mar. 31	45	\$933.20
Quarter ending June 30	93	2,706.51

REGISTRY BUREAU.

Like the money-order system, this had to be introduced where it was practically unknown. At the time of the organization 36 offices on the island were operating the registry business as stations of the New York office; all other offices were operating under the Spanish system. The public was a little slow in accepting this method of dispatching important communications, but as it became better known the business increased very rapidly. I increased the registry fee from 5 cents to 10 cents, effective May 1.

The following is the

Table showing mail matter registered on the island of Cuba.

	First quarter.	Second quarter.
Domestic letters	5,649	6,551
Domestic parcels	1,968	824
Foreign letters	14,189	14,751
Foreign parcels	2,618	5,390
Official	2,447	3,393
Total	26,871	29,509
Increase		2,638

Total number of registered articles handled on the island.

First quarter	54,986
Second quarter	71,489

Increase of second quarter over first quarter

16,503

The above table shows an increase of the second quarter over the first quarter of 2,638 pieces of mail registered and 16,503 more registered articles handled. The registry business of the island shows a large general increase, for during the months of January, February, and March the influx of Americans, together with the large number of soldiers on the island, abnormally increased the registry business at that time. Beginning with April 1, the second quarter, the Americans began to leave the island, also a large part of the Army, which necessarily greatly decreased the registry business from that standpoint. As an illustration, Buena Vista, the post-office for the Seventh Army Corps, registered the first quarter 1,404 pieces of mail; the second quarter, 428 pieces, which shows a falling off during the second quarter of 976 pieces. Notwithstanding this, there is an increase, as stated above, of 2,638 pieces of mail registered during the second quarter. This increase is undoubtedly due to the confidence which the natives of the island of Cuba have in the present postal administration. Small offices which did no registry business at all are beginning to handle more registered mail each month, and every report from the postmasters gives the opinion that the registry business will increase.

BUREAU OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

This bureau, which is one of the most important in the organization of the department, was created February 14. To it was assigned the investigation of all violations of postal laws and regulations, the inspection of the accounts of postmasters and postal agents, the rental of premises for post-office purposes, and the losses of registered and ordinary mail. The papers of the bureau are made up in the form of cases and are divided into four classes, known as Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class F. Class A relates to alleged loss or mistreatment of registered matter originating in the island and addressed to Cuban post-offices. Class B relates to alleged loss, rifling, or mistreatment of domestic mail. Class C relates to the inspections of post-offices, reestablishment and discontinuances of post-offices and mail routes, and other work of a miscellaneous character. Class F relates to alleged loss, rifling, or mistreatment of foreign mail matter, both ordinary and registered, and includes that passing between the island and the United States and its dependencies.

Of Class A there were 26 cases made up for action up to June 30. Of these 10 were closed by special agents, 9 were closed by correspondence in the office, and 7 are yet under investigation.

Of Class B there were also 26 cases made up for action. One-half of these were closed and the other half are yet under investigation.

The C cases make up by far a larger share of the work. The information at hand concerning the offices on the island when I took charge of the service was almost none whatever, outside of a very few of the larger offices. I knew little about the names of offices or of postmasters; almost nothing of the receipts and expenditures of the offices, and, in fact, no information was at hand to direct me in my action. It became necessary, therefore, to send special agents into the field and await their reports before action of any kind could be taken. What these agents encountered in traveling over the island in conveyances of all kinds and on horseback, and what they had to put up with by way of accommodations in a country desolated as this had been, would hardly be believed if told. When soldiers go into a country they ordinarily have their base of supplies and go in sufficient numbers to form companionship. These men on the force of special agents, unable to speak the language of the country, have gone into every province single-handed, and into almost every district of each province, and by every means at command have learned of the population of towns, the method in use in handling mails, the force employed in each office, the salaries paid, the manner of distribution of the mails, and, in fact, a hundred things which go to make up information necessary for the department to have to act intelligently.

I did, at the start, say to all employees that salaries would be continued as they were until I could get information on which to base a readjustment. This information could be obtained only by a personal investigation, and this work had to be done by the special agents. Under such circumstances you will readily see that the process has been a very slow one, and that in the six months covered by this report it has been impossible to get the work of the postal service of the island into shape that will compare favorably in its efficiency with the service in the United States. Yet I feel that we may congratulate the department upon the work accomplished, when it is borne in mind that the special agents have had to deal with officials in the post-offices through interpreters who, in many instances, did not themselves know anything of the service we were trying to establish, except as they were first instructed by the agents. Under all the circumstances I am glad to report that the work has progressed equal to my expectations.

The C cases, covering the work I have just detailed, number 928, made up during the period ending June 30. Of these, 875 have been referred to special agents for action, a few have been closed by correspondence and without report, and 102 cases were made up and unassigned.

Of the F cases, those relating to the treatment of foreign letters, both ordinary and registered, there have been made up 674 cases. Of these, 92 were on ordinary and 582 on registered matter. There were 355 cases on hand on June 30 not-closed, and 319 closed.

DEAD-LETTER BUREAU.

This bureau was created March 8, 1899, and to it was assigned the treatment of all unmailable and undelivered mail matter sent to it for disposal, the enforcement of the prompt sending of such matter according to regulations, the examination and forwarding or return of all letters which have failed of delivery, inspection and return to countries of origin of undelivered foreign matter, recording and restoring to owners of letters and parcels which contain valuable inclosures, and the care and disposal of all money, negotiable papers, and other valuable articles found in undelivered matter.

Many thousands of undelivered letters and parcels were found in the post-offices throughout the island, many of them dating as far back as 1891 and 1892. These were ordered sent to the dead-letter office for treatment. As many as could be, were returned as fast as possible to the country of origin.

The following is a classification of mail matter received in the dead-letter bureau, from January 1 to June 30, 1899.

Ordinary unclaimed letters.....	27,392
Unclaimed letters returned from foreign countries.....	3,389
Held for postage (domestic address).....	1,694
Ordinary misdirected matter.....	87
Ordinary unaddressed matter.....	37
Domestic hotel letters.....	204
Fictitious addresses.....	8
Unclaimed registered letters and parcels (domestic).....	1,623
Unclaimed registered letters returned from foreign countries (domestic).....	201
	1,824
Miscellaneous letters.....	118

Parcels:	
Unmailable.....	15
Unclaimed.....	161
Unclaimed containing photographs.....	94
	270
Unclaimed domestic printed matter.....	3, 208
	38, 231
Total.....	
Originating in foreign countries:	
Ordinary letters.....	19, 800
Parcels and printed matter.....	14, 322
Registered articles.....	1, 355
	73, 708
Total.....	

Of these 73,708 letters and parcels, 1890 "card and request" matter were returned to the sender, 30 were delivered to applicants, 35,427 were returned to countries of origin, and 36,341 were opened because they did not have cards or the sender's name on them, and could not be delivered. The following is the

Disposition of mail matter opened.

DELIVERED.

Letters containing money.....	3
Letters containing money orders.....	7
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	6
Letters containing postage stamps.....	1
Letters containing photographs.....	2
Letters containing property.....	12
Letters containing manuscript.....	4
Letters containing nothing of value.....	798
Letters registered.....	908
	1, 741

OPENED AND FILED.

Letters containing money.....	46
Letters containing money orders and drafts.....	127
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	56
Letters containing postage stamps.....	23
Letters containing photographs.....	92
Letters containing property.....	22
Letters containing manuscript.....	9
Letters containing pictures.....	18
Letters registered.....	916
	1, 309

OPENED AND AWAITING EVIDENCE OF DELIVERY.

Letters containing money orders.....	5
Letters containing miscellaneous papers.....	7
Letters containing postage stamps.....	4
Letters containing photographs.....	9
Letters containing property.....	4
Letters containing books, etc.....	2
	31

DESTROYED.

Ordinary letters and circulars without inclosures which could not be returned to writers.....	33, 260
Grand total.....	36, 341

Of the letters in which money was found, 3 containing \$22.25 were returned to owners; 26 containing \$112.01 were delivered to the bureau of finance. There were also 17 letters delivered to the bureau of finance containing paper money of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba (no value). The original value was \$24.56.

The undelivered matter returned to and received from foreign countries represents 69 countries and islands. There were returned to these 35,427 pieces, and received

from them 3,672. Of those returned to country of origin 2,875 went to France, 4,434 to Germany, 1,138 to Great Britain, 948 to Mexico, 7,108 to Spain, and 17,438 to the United States. This "clearance house" of the postal service of the island is an interesting place, and through it many apparently undeliverable letters reached their destination.

LEGAL ADVISER.

To what has up to this time been known as the office of the advisory counsel, I have referred everything of a legal character and have taken advice with the head of the office touching many of the perplexing questions which have come to me for decision. During the period ending June 30 there was no postal penal code on the island, so that in this office no investigations have been made as to the advisability of instituting criminal proceedings in cases, a few of which have arisen during the time. I have been compelled to turn offenders, of whom I am glad to report there have been but few, over to the civil authorities.

I have given you in this the facts and figures relating to the work of the department of posts from its organization on January 1, 1899, to the close of business on June 30, 1899. If all the machinery necessary to a proper distribution of the work and its rapid execution had been at hand when I took charge, the showing might be more satisfactory in results. But, considering the absence of everything which had the semblance of official machinery, and the almost insurmountable difficulties to overcome, I submit this, the first annual report of the department of posts of Cuba, feeling that the best possible results have been attained.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully,

E. G. RATHBONE,
Director-General.

HABANA, CUBA, *August 28, 1899.*

FINAL REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., MILITARY GOVERNOR, ON CIVIL MATTERS CONCERNING THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: This report of the operations of this military government of Cuba since the rendering of the report dated October 1, 1899, and up to the time of transferring it to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., is made in order to complete the records.

The chaotic condition of affairs which existed at the date of surrender of sovereignty by the Spanish authorities on January 1, 1899, made necessary a very careful study of the situation.

The officials of the preceding government had left their places; the heads of departments of government had not remained to turn over to their successors, or to explain the conditions existing or the matters needing immediate action.

In a foreign country, under a different form of government than the one to which we were accustomed, among strangers, a strange people, speaking a foreign language, the difficulties of the first few months of occupancy can better be imagined than described.

Suitable officials had to be selected to fill the places vacant; the departments of government themselves reorganized, and that so much was accomplished in the first six months of occupancy has been due to the hard and faithful labor of those who had the duty to perform.

Progress may have seemed slow to others, but the foundations of

a future government were being laid, and upon its being well and securely done rested the safety of the whole structure.

It required time to become acquainted with the people, their past form of government, and their needs. The work done in the past months is just now showing its results in the fact that more rapid progress is being made in all matters than was possible before.

The accompanying orders will show what has been done in the way of inaugurating a system of primary schools.

On November 2, 1899, Mr. Alexis E. Frye, who came to Cuba for the purpose, was appointed superintendent of public schools, and he has been actively engaged ever since, in connection with the secretary of justice and public instruction, in the duties to which he was appointed. The record shows what has been done, but it does not show the difficulties encountered. Suffice it to say that the project is now completed, and as soon as the necessary books and other material now selected are procured and placed in the hands of the teachers and the children the schools will be supplied and the course of instruction improved. The extent of this task and the difficulties to be overcome can only be understood and appreciated by those who have had it in charge, and of which it is deemed unnecessary to mention here.

The modifications of and changes in the laws have been in the line of bringing them to suit the present times and in the interest of good government.

Laws.—The difference in the system of laws found existing here and that practiced in the United States and the difference of language prevented any immediate radical change.

To have introduced the American system at once would have produced chaos in the courts, for neither the judges nor the lawyers could have understood or practiced it. The changes, therefore, have been made in most important matters just as rapidly as the necessity therefor or advantage thereof could be made understood by the Cuban people. The most important unfinished work in this respect is the writ of habeas corpus, which has been under consideration for some time. It is contended by the Cuban lawyers that the remedies covered by this writ are already provided for in their laws, but under a different form—a method of “appeal” instead of by summary proceedings. It is believed, however, that the method of procedure in this respect may yet be changed, and that this can be done without material conflict with the existing system. In any such change it is necessary to consider the effect it will have upon the general system of law now in force.

The revocation of the system of “incomunicado” existing under Spanish authority has already been mentioned in the former report. The other modifications and changes will be seen in the civil orders since issued.

The work done by the department of state and government has been on the lines indicated in the previous report. Many projects have not yet reached the point of publicity, and are now being held for the action of the successor to the present military governor.

The department of finance has been engaged in perfecting the system of the conduct of financial affairs throughout the island.

The departments of justice and public instruction has been occupied with the various matters pertaining to the changes of the laws and giving opinions on various subjects referred to it, as well as giving

special attention to the administration of justice by the courts and the inauguration of the improved system of primary public schools, which latter is now ready for application.

In the departments of agriculture, commerce, industries, and public works a large amount of work has been accomplished in the way of pushing the building and repair of roads and bridges, and in the survey of harbors and the construction of light-houses.

The duties incumbent upon the heads of these departments have been performed with a fidelity deserving of the highest commendation.

The statement of receipts and expenditures since the 1st of October, up to and including December 16, 1899, is appended hereto.

The inspection of the accounts of the officers of the army, and of the civil officials who have had funds drawn from the revenues of Cuba to disburse, is now in progress and will show if the money has been properly applied and accounted for.

I feel that I should again invite attention to the able manner in which the officers of the army who have been associated with me in the military government of Cuba have performed their duties. Without their assistance in the details of the work and their counsel there would not have been so clean a record shown. Those who have had most responsible and delicate duties to perform are General Chaffee, Colonel Richards, Colonel Humphrey, Colonel Bliss, Major Dudley, Major Ladd, Major Rolfe, Major Hickey, Captain Page, and my aids-de-camp, Captain Dean and Lieutenant Castle.

I would also mention the able and faithful work of Mr. Frank Steinhart, chief clerk, to whose special knowledge of and able guidance of those under him the perfect system of records is due.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

ORDERS, MODIFICATIONS, AND CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

No. 187.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA.

Habana, October 10, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Bull fights are absolutely forbidden in the island of Cuba.

II. A fine of \$500 will be imposed upon any party or parties who shall be guilty of a violation of the above paragraph.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 188.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, October 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

To be delegate to the International Commercial Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, United States of America, on the 10th of October, 1899, Emilio Nufiez, vice Antonio Martin Rivero, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 189.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

MARIEL.

To be mayor, Miguel Llaneras.
To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Gonzalez.
To be second assistant mayor, José Rosales.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PLACETAS.

To be mayor, Amador de Rojas y Loyola.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

PUERTO PADRE.

To be first assistant mayor, Antonio Rodriguez de la Cruz.
To be second assistant mayor, José Lorenzo Villoch.

EL CRESTO.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Olivares.
To be second assistant mayor, José Valenzuela.
The resignations of Celestino Hernández and Ignacio Ravelo, as mayor and assistant mayor, respectively, of San José de las Lajas, province of Habana, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 190.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That the public road between Caonao and Manicaragua, in the province of Santa Clara, be repaired; the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said repairs.

II. An appropriation is hereby made for carrying out the provision of the foregoing article, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required, from time to time, on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 191.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 13, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. A third section of the criminal court (*sala de lo criminal*) of the *audiencia* of Habana is hereby temporarily created for a maximum period of three months. Said section shall be composed of one associate justice of the above-mentioned court, one associate justice of the court for civil cases (*sala de lo civil*), and one substitute justice. Another substitute justice will replace the regular incumbent from the criminal court, who is to pass to said third section.

This section shall be presided over by the senior regular justice of those composing it, in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of order 80, dated June 15, 1899.

The selection of the three members composing the third section and the choice of the substitute justice, who is to assume the ordinary duties of the associate justice of the criminal court, shall rest with the court sitting in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) of said audiencia.

II. The third section, hereby created, shall have for its object the prompt dispatch of delayed business connected with the numerous cases which have accumulated and which actually exist in the audiencia of Habana.

The president of the criminal court will determine what matters are to come under the cognizance of this third section.

III. During the period of its existence, two substitute deputy fiscals shall attend said section; these shall be selected by the fiscal of the audiencia.

IV. The court sitting in administrative session (*sala de gobierno*) shall commission one of the deputy clerks of the criminal court to act as clerk of the court at the oral cases which may be held before said third section.

V. The substitute justices, the substitute deputy fiscals, and the clerk of the secretary's office who performs the above-mentioned functions of clerk of the court, shall receive for such time as they may serve in the above offices the full compensation which order 80 of June 15 assigns to the incumbents of their respective classes.

VI. For the period of the three months which the third section is to last, one clerk of the secretary's office and two other clerks shall be appointed in the permanent sections of the criminal court.

The court sitting in administrative session will make these appointments in accordance with the manner of its appointing the officers of that class, and said appointees shall receive the same salary as the permanent incumbents for such time as they may serve.

VII. The court sitting in administrative session shall duly inform the secretary of justice as to what personnel has been selected to constitute the above-mentioned section; it will report to him whenever said section begins its works, what it may have accomplished (forwarding, for this purpose, a statistical report of the cases disposed of), and when all of its business is finished.

It shall also furnish him with the name of the substitute justice assuming the functions of the justice of the criminal court who passes to the third section, as well as the names of the clerks of the secretary's office and other clerks referred to in the preceding article.

The secretary of justice will furnish the department of finance with all necessary information concerning the payment of salaries of the hereinbefore-mentioned officers.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 192.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a public road be constructed between Matanzas and Canasí, in the province of Matanzas; the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said work.

II. An appropriation is hereby made for carrying out the provisions of the foregoing article, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 193.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

CABAÑAS.

To be mayor, José Barrios Trujillo.
 To be first assistant mayor, Rafael Gutiérrez Marín.
 To be second assistant mayor, José Gervais.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PALMIRA.

To be mayor, Jacinto Portela, vice Arturo Aulet, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 194.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Hereafter the provisions of chapter 18, Title No. 2, of the law of January 5, 1891, which have heretofore regulated the leave of absence of judiciary functionaries and fiscals, are so far modified as to read as follows:

I. Municipal judges may absent themselves for eight days or less from the territory of their residence, upon leaving the office in charge of the substitute and duly informing thereof the judge of primera instancia of the district. For an absence of more than eight days and less than thirty they must obtain a written permit from the judge of primera instancia of the district; and for absences of from thirty to ninety days said permit must be had from the president of the audiencia. In none of the above-mentioned cases shall municipal judges absent themselves from their jurisdiction until the respective substitute may have taken charge thereof.

II. No judiciary or fiscal officers shall absent themselves without permission from the locality where they fulfill their functions.

III. Said leave of absence may be granted for two causes, namely: ill health of the person requesting it or on account of private affairs of the same. In whichever case it may be, the request for leave of absence must be made through the petitioner's immediate superior officer, whenever he may have one.

IV. Any leave of absence to go abroad or for a period of one hundred and twenty days or more must be obtained from the military governor of Cuba. The secretary of justice will grant leaves of absence that may be requested for the interior of the island and for shorter periods than above.

V. The military governor will grant leaves of absence for travel abroad for a period of forty-five days without salary. In case of ill health such leave of absence may be extended to a maximum period of seventy-five days; the interested party shall receive the salary corresponding to his office for the first forty-five days and one-half of said salary for the balance of the time granted him.

VI. The military governor of Cuba will grant leave of absence for four, six, or eight months to functionaries who may have remained uninterruptedly in active service three, six, and ten years, respectively. Uninterrupted active service shall be understood to mean the exercise of functions pertaining to the office or offices filled by the functionary soliciting the leave of absence, without his having obtained any leave during such periods.

VII. The leave of absence referred to in the preceding article will be granted without salary whenever it is for private affairs. Whenever it is granted for ill health the officer in whose favor it is given shall receive full salary the first month and half salary the second. The remainder of the leave of absence shall be without salary.

VIII. The secretary of justice shall grant leave of absence for the interior of the island for a maximum period of 45 days. Whenever the leave of absence has been granted for ill health the officer shall only receive salary during one month, and shall

be on half salary the rest of the time given him. Whenever it is given for any other reason the leave of absence shall be without salary.

IX. Whatever be the motive for requesting leave of absence, it is indispensable that the petitioner shall not have had any leave of absence within the judicial year. Whenever he shall have been granted leave of absence for less than the period allowed by the present decree, he may receive another or others for such time as may complete the legal maximum period; it being understood that under no circumstances shall such maximum period be extended.

X. The functionary who may have had leave of absence three successive years shall not obtain another during the three following years. Only in case of grave illness, duly attested, and which may place the interested party's life in peril, shall the military governor of Cuba or the secretary of justice, according to the case, grant leave of absence to a functionary who may not have right to obtain it. A leave of absence so granted shall be considered as given in anticipation, and shall not exceed seventy-five days if it be for travel abroad, or forty-five days if for the interior of the island.

XI. Whenever leave of absence is requested on the plea of illness, the existence of the latter shall be attested to by means of a certificate signed by two doctors, who will state under oath the nature of the illness of the functionary mentioned in the certificate, and that his absence from the locality where he fulfills his functions or the abandonment of his work is indispensable for his recovery.

XII. Whenever a leave of absence is requested on the plea of private affairs, the immediate superior officer, upon forwarding it, shall state whether it can be granted without injury to the dispatch of business and the faithful administration of justice. The proper authority having competency in the matter will grant or refuse the leave of absence as may be deemed proper.

XIII. Municipal judges and functionaries of the judiciary and fiscal bodies who absent themselves from the locality where they may be employed without leave from the proper authority shall be fined, if they draw salaries, to the amount of one month's salary for the first offense, and they shall be summoned in the Gazette to resume their places within forty-eight hours. Disobedience of this order or repetition of the offense shall be considered equivalent to a resignation of the position, and for this act alone offenders shall be removed from office and be held responsible for the other penalties involved in the case.

Exception shall be made in favor of those judges who absent themselves in the fulfillment of their duties or to transact some business connected with the administration of justice. The penalties referred to in this article shall be imposed by the department of justice, which shall be informed of the facts by the superior officer of the functionary who has committed the above-mentioned offense.

XIV. Neither the hereinbefore-mentioned functionaries nor the municipal judges shall require leave of absence whenever, in case of sickness, they have to deliver their respective offices to the persons who are to be their substitutes; but it shall be strictly required that the substitute take charge of the office, and that the matter be reported by the regular incumbent to his immediate superior in rank, who will inform the department of justice thereof.

In the above-mentioned case the functionary shall not leave the locality of his office nor shall the substitution of officers exceed the period of eight days. Within that time he may request leave of absence, which, if granted, shall date and take effect, with regard to his own salary and that of the substitute, from the time that he made delivery of his office.

XV. Every leave of absence obtained by an officer shall be noted upon his personal record of services, as well as the number of times his office may have been filled by a substitute, in the contingency referred to in the preceding article.

XVI. A leave of absence will take effect on the date that the incumbent avails himself of it. The functionary to whom leave of absence is granted shall resume his office the last day of the leave or before, as he may deem proper. The position shall be declared vacant if the incumbent fails to resume it within the required period, as stated above.

XVII. A leave of absence shall become invalid twenty days after issue if it has not been made use of during that time. A functionary to whom leave of absence is granted shall inform his immediate superior officer and the latter shall report to the secretary of justice upon what date he avails himself of said leave.

XVIII. Leave of absence may not be granted simultaneously to more than a third of the justices of the supreme court or of the audiencias. Nor shall it be granted to more than one representative of the fiscalía in the supreme court and audiencias of the island, except in the audiencia of Habana, wherein leave of absence may be granted simultaneously to three of said representatives.

XIX. Whenever judiciary or fiscal officers or municipal judges temporarily fill a position of higher compensation, in place of the regular incumbent absent on leave, they shall receive the full salary assigned to the office for such time as they may serve. This shall not prevent the regular incumbent of the office from drawing his salary for the time mentioned in this decree.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 195.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

MELENA DEL SUR.

To be mayor, José Silverstein Sina.
To be first assistant mayor, Francisco González Domínguez.
To be second assistant mayor, Marcos Delgado González.
The resignation of Manuel G. Blanco as first assistant mayor of the Isle of Pines, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 196.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 19, 1899:

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.
II. The government fees as provided in said decree are abolished and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 197.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

MACURIGES.

To be mayor, Carlos Ponce y Horta, vice Florentino Hernández y Hernández, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 198.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 20, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

PINAR DEL RÍO.

To be mayor, Cesar Lancís y García Fernández, vice Leopoldo Sánchez.
To be first assistant mayor, Aurelio Jimenez.
To be second assistant mayor, Bernardo de Paula Arias.
To be third assistant mayor, Manuel Camacho.
To be fourth assistant mayor, José Miguel Valdes.
To be fifth assistant mayor, Alfonzo Mazón.

II.

The resignation of Domingo García as mayor of Caibarién, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 199.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 23, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

PALMIRA.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan Ayala y Cuyás.
To be second assistant mayor, Julián Capote y Matos.
To be third assistant mayor, Eduardo Torres y Cabrera.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 200.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

SAN CRISTÓBAL.

To be mayor, Pedro Sáenz Yáñez.
To be first assistant mayor, Eusebio Capetillo Fernández.
To be second assistant mayor, Agustín Sánchez.

LOS PALACIOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Romero Ravelo.

II.

The resignations of Luis Delgado Díaz and Claudio Fernández, as first assistant mayors of Bolondrón (Matanzas), and San Diego de Núñez (Pinar del Río), respectively, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 201.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
In view of the provisions of Civil Order No. 173, dated September 20, 1899, transferring the ward of Puentes Grandes from the municipal district of Habana to the municipal district of Marianao, said ward shall hereafter be under the judicial jurisdiction of the court of Marianao.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 202.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:
To be civil governor of the province of Habana, Emilio Núñez, vice Juan Rius Rivera

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 203.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
I. The captain of the port of Habana is charged with the general supervision of all supports in Cuba.
II. Captains of the supports will communicate with the captain of the port of Habana relative to all matters pertaining to their duties and will receive from that officer the instructions, blank forms, and material required.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 204.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be first assistant mayor, Luis Hechavarría.
To be second assistant mayor, José G. Castellanos.
To be third assistant mayor, Rafael Sierra.
To be fourth assistant mayor, Prisciliano Espinosa.
To be fifth assistant mayor, Juan M. Zambrano.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 205.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 28, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. On and after November 1, 1899, the courts of primera instancia of the island of Cuba shall be divided into three classes, as follows:

First class.—To this class shall belong the six courts of primera instancia of the city of Habana, namely, those of the Catedral, Belén, Guadalupe, Jesús María, Pilar, and Cerro districts.

Second class.—The courts of the capitals of provinces where there are audiencias, and also those of certain cities that are assimilated with these courts, exception being made of the courts comprised in the preceding class.

The following will, therefore, constitute this class: The two courts of the city of Santiago de Cuba, the court of Puerto Principe, the court of Santa Clara, the two courts of the city of Matanzas, and the court of Pinar del Río, in addition to those of Cienfuegos, Cárdenas, and Sagua la Grande.

Third class.—All the remaining courts of primera instancia of the island shall belong to this class.

II. The annual salaries of judges of primera instancia shall be as follows and shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

Judges of courts in the first class, \$4,000.

Judges of courts in the second class, \$3,000.

Judges of courts in the third class, \$2,000.

III. The courts of primera instancia shall be granted the following sums annually for the purchase of material, which shall be payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent:

Courts of the first class, \$500.

Courts of the second class, \$250.

Courts of the third class, \$200.

IV. Judges of primera instancia of Habana, until they be furnished with offices by the state, and in view of the personnel they require, the business transacted, the size of the quarters necessary, and the present condition of rents in the capital, shall receive a monthly allowance of \$40, United States currency, or \$480 annually.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 206.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 30, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SABANILLA.

To be second assistant mayor, Justo Sánchez y Perez.

To be third assistant mayor, Marcelino Alvarez.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CIENFUEGOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Joaquín Hernández y Carbó.

To be second assistant mayor, Juan Aviles y Dorticós.

To be third assistant mayor, Hermenegildo Montalvo Rodríguez.

To be fourth assistant mayor, Juan D. Roche.

To be fifth assistant mayor, Leopoldo Figueroa.

SAN DIEGO DEL VALLE.

To be first assistant mayor, Aguedo Triana Pino.

To be second assistant mayor, Narciso Madrazo Mora.

To be third assistant mayor, Francisco Fundora Cepero.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 207.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:
I. To be inspectors of jails and police service, under the immediate orders of the department of state and government, J. Rogelio del Castillo, Javier Vega.

II. To be chief administrators of finance, under the immediate orders of the department of finance:

At Manzanillo, Bartolomé Masó.

At San Juan de los Remedios, Carlos Roloff.

III. To be inspector of state lands, under the immediate orders of the department of finance, Manuel Suárez.

IV. The annual salaries attached to the above offices shall be \$2,000, payable monthly in United States money or its equivalent.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 208.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, October 31, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

Under authority granted by the Secretary of War the ports of Cárdenas, province of Matanzas, and Tunas de Zaza, province of Santa Clara, are added to the list of ports at which graded bulls and cows for breeding purposes may be entered free of duty, subject to the same regulations and inspection as prescribed in the decree of August 17, 1899 (No. 142).

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 209.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 98.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 17, 1899.

By direction of the President, paragraphs 176 and 177 on page 63 of the Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for Ports in Cuba in Possession of the United States, are hereby amended to read as follows:

176. Paper, endless or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping purposes,
T. (Disp. VI, rule 5).....100 kilos... \$2.50

NOTE.—Paper manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent.

177. Paper in sheets, unruled, unprinted, and uncut, white or colored, used for writing purposes100 kilos... \$8.00

NOTE.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty with a surtax of 30 per cent.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 210.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 2, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
I. A new office is created in the department of justice and public instruction, which shall be known as "superintendent of schools of Cuba."

II. Alexis Everett Frye is hereby appointed superintendent of schools of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 211.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS.

To be mayor, José Agustín Montalvo Díaz, vice Celestino Hernández, resigned.
To be first assistant mayor, Agustín Montalvo Cerices, vice Ignacio Ravelo, resigned.

TAPASTE.

To be mayor, Emilio Martínez Pérez.
To be first assistant mayor, Guillermo Reluzco.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CEJA DE PABLO.

To be third assistant mayor, Gabino Pérez Bacallao, vice José Randín Silva.

II.

The resignation of Luis Dominguez de la Cruz as second assistant mayor of San José de las Lajas, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 212.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

UNIVERSITY STUDIES.

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the university curriculum shall offer the following studies:

FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

PHYSICAL-MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.
Trigonometry (first course)	Do.

First year—Continued.

Linear drawing (first course)	Alternate days.
Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, thermology, and acoustics	Do.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Second year:	
Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Trigonometry (second course)	Do.
Linear drawing (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics, electricity, and magnetism	Do.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:

Analytical geometry (first course)	Alternate days.
Descriptive geometry	Do.
Topography and surveying	Do.
Applied drawing (first course)	Do.
Differential calculus	Do.
Physics (first course): Mechanics and thermology	Do.

Second year:

Analytical geometry (second course)	Do.
Differential and integral calculus	Do.
Applied drawing (second course)	Do.
Cosmography	Do.
Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Do.

Third year:

Rational mechanics (first course)	Do.
Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism	Do.
Meteorology and its application	Do.
Applied drawing (third course)	Do.

Fourth year:

Rational mechanics (second course)	Do.
Geodesy and its application	Do.
Applied drawing (fourth course)	Do.
Determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity	Do.
Astronomy	Do.
Mathematical physics	Do.

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL SECTION.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.
Linear drawing (first course)	Do.
Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, thermology, and acoustics	Do.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Linear drawing (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics, electricity, and magnetism	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures, mechanics, and thermology	Alternate days.
Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Do.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied drawing	Alternate days.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Alternate days.
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Alternate days.

Third year:

Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism	Do.
Micrography and photography	Do.
Organic chemistry (first course): Fatty series	Do.
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.
Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Alternate days.
Meteorology	Do.

Fourth year:

Determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity	Do.
Organic chemistry (second course): Aromatic series	Do.
Special chemical analysis: Toxicological and bromatological	Daily.
Biological chemistry	Alternate days.
Bacteriology	Do.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY SECTION.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.
Applied drawing (first course)	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.
Descriptive botany	Do.
General zoology	Do.
Applied drawing (second course)	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:

Biology and practice in zootomy	Alternate days.
Descriptive botany (first course) with practice in herborizing ..	Do.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Do.
Applied drawing	Do.

Second year:

Zoography of the invertebrates	Do.
Zoography of the vertebrates	Do.
Descriptive botany (second course) with herborizing practice ..	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Do.

Third year:

Micrography and photography	Do.
Bacteriology	Do.
Comparative anatomy	Do.
Geology with its relations to petrography	Do.

Fourth year:

Paleontology	Do.
General anthropology with anthropometrical exercises	Do.
Evolution of the animal kingdom	Do.
Evolution of the vegetable kingdom	Do.
Exercises in classification	Do.

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Advanced algebra (first course)	Alternate days.
Advanced geometry (first course)	Do.

First year—Continued.

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.

Second year:

Advanced algebra (second course)	Do.
Advanced geometry (second course)	Do.
Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.
Descriptive botany	Do.
General zoology	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics and thermology ...	Alternate days.
Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Do.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Animal pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (first course)	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Acoustics and optics	Do.
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.
Quantitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied descriptive botany	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy	Do.
Vegetable pharmaceutical matter	Do.

Third year:

Physics (third course): Electricity and magnetism	Do.
Micrography and photography	Do.
Organic chemistry (first course): Fatty series	Do.
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (third course)	Alternate days.
General mineralogy and crystallography	Do.

Fourth year:

Descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying)	Do.
Bacteriology	Do.
Organic chemistry (second course): Aromatic series	Do.
Special chemical analysis: Toxicological and bromatological ...	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (fourth course)	Alternate days.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Do.
Biological chemistry	Do.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.
Descriptive botany	Do.
Zoology	Do.

NOTE.—Medical students will be allowed to incorporate the second preparatory year with the years for the degree of licentiate, adding to the first of the latter the second course of physics and organic chemistry, and to the second year descriptive botany and zoology.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:	
Descriptive anatomy (first course)	Daily.
Normal histology and chemical histology	Alternate days.
Physiology (first course)	Do.
Dissection (first course) with practice	Daily.
Second year:	
Descriptive anatomy (second course)	Do.
Bacteriology	Alternate days.
Dissection (second course) with practice	Daily.
Physiology (second course)	Alternate days.
Third year:	
Pathological anatomy and histology	Do.
Surgical anatomy and operations	Daily.
General pathology with its clinic	Do.
Therapeutics (first course)	Alternate days.
Personal hygiene	Do.
Fourth year:	
Experimental pathology	Alternate days.
Medical pathology	Daily.
Surgical pathology	Do.
Obstetrics and gynecology	Do.
Therapeutics (second course)	Alternate days.
Fifth year:	
Medical clinic (first course)	Daily.
Surgical clinic (first course)	Do.
Clinic of obstetrics and gynecology	Do.
Pathology and clinic of children's diseases	Do.
Sixth year:	
Medical clinic (second course)	Do.
Surgical clinic (second course)	Do.
Medical jurisprudence and toxicology	Do.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Alternate days.
Biological chemistry	Do.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTERS.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

General literature	Daily.
General linguistic principles and philology	Alternate days.
Logic and psychology	Daily.
Prehistoric period and universal history (first course)	Do.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:	
Classical literature (first course)	Alternate days.
Spanish literature (first course)	Do.
Greek (first course)	Daily.
Ethics and sociology	Do.
Universal history (second course)	Do.
Second year:	
Classical literature (second course)	Alternate days.
Spanish literature (second course)	Do.
Greek (second course)	Daily.
Philosophy	Do.
Universal history (third course)	Do.
Third year:	
History of the literature of the peoples of Latin origin	Alternate days.
History of the literature of the peoples of Germanic origin	Do.
Hebrew or Arabic (elective)	Do.
History of philosophy	Daily.
History of America	Do.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

General literature	Daily.
Logic and psychology	Do.
Ethics and sociology	Do.
Anthropology with anthropometrical practice	Alternate days.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTATE.

First year:	
Prehistoric period and universal history (first course)	Daily.
General introduction to the study of law	Do.
Roman law (first course)	Alternate days.
Political economy	Do.
Second year:	
Universal history (second course)	Daily.
Roman law (second course)	Alternate days.
Civil law (first course)	Daily.
Political law	Do.
Public treasury institutions	Alternate days.
Third year:	
Universal history (third course)	Daily.
Civil law (second course)	Do.
Penal law (first course)	Do.
Administrative law	Do.
Fourth year:	
Civil law (third course)	Do.
Penal law (second course)	Do.
Law of procedure (first course)	Do.
Public international law	Alternate days.
Fifth year:	
Commercial law	Daily.
Law of procedure (second course)	Do.
Private international law	Alternate days.
Comparative political law	Daily.
Theory and practice in the preparation of public documents	Alternate days.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

First year:	
General introduction to the study of law	Daily.
Civil law (first course)	Do.
Political law	Do.
Political economy	Alternate days.
Second year:	
Civil law (second course)	Daily.
Administrative law	Do.
Treasury institutions	Alternate days.
Penal law (first course)	Daily.
Third year:	
Civil law (third course)	Do.
Penal law (second course)	Do.
Law of procedure (first course)	Do.
Fourth year:	
Commercial law	Do.
Law of procedure (second course)	Do.
Theory and practice in the preparations of public documents	Alternate days.

II. For matriculation in the different faculties the following rules shall be observed:

GENERAL RULES.

First. Students will not be permitted to matriculate in classes belonging to the different groups of the period for the degree of licentiate without having previously studied and passed examination in the classes belonging to the preparatory course.

Second. Whenever classes in the same subject extend over several years, students shall be obliged to pass them successively.

Third. The student who in any year passes examination in some, but not in all the studies, may continue in the latter, but he shall not be allowed to register in any higher course that requires him to first pass an examination in the studies wherein he was unsuccessful.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

PHYSICAL MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

First. Students shall not be allowed to register in the course of general mineralogy and crystallography without having successfully passed the first year's preparatory course, except drawing (first course).

Second. Cosmography may be taken up either in the second or third years of the course for the degree of licentiate, but to register in the class of astronomy the first-mentioned study must have been passed successfully.

Third. Topography and surveying may be taken up either in the first, second, or third years for the degree of licentiate, but to register in the class of geodesy the two first-mentioned studies must have been passed successfully.

Fourth. Successful examination in the two first courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) is required before registry in the class of meteorology and its application, but this last may be followed either in the third or fourth years.

Fifth. Successful examination in analytical and descriptive geometry of differential and integral calculus and of the three courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) is required before registry in the class for determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity, as well as that of mathematical physics. Registry in the last-mentioned class must be preceded by a successful examination in the first course of rational mechanics.

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL SECTION.

First. The branches of general and inorganic chemistry and general mineralogy must be passed successfully prior to registry in the classes of organic chemistry and descriptive mineralogy, respectively.

Second. The three courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate) must be passed successfully before entering the class for the determination of electrical potentials and applied electricity, and the first two must be passed before entering the class of micrography and photography. This latter class may be attended either in the third or fourth years.

Third. Inorganic chemistry shall always precede organic; qualitative chemical analysis shall come before quantitative, and both the latter shall precede organic chemical analysis. This last subject must be passed before registering in the class of special chemical analysis and of biological chemistry.

Fourth. Bacteriology can not be taken up prior to micrography and photography, but all of these may be followed simultaneously.

Fifth. Meteorology must not be taken up until after a successful examination in the first two courses of physics (in the period for the degree of licentiate).

Sixth. General mineralogy and crystallography must be passed successfully before entering descriptive mineralogy and docimacy (assaying).

Seventh. Applied drawing may be studied in any one of the courses leading to the degree of licentiate.

SECTION OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

First. The incompatibilities and order of precedence specified in the hereinbefore-mentioned rules are applicable to the classes of this section which may be in common with the preceding ones.

Second. Classes belonging to the same branch of studies in the different years can not be taken up until the corresponding classes in the previous courses of the same branch have been successfully passed.

Third. Applied drawing, which is included in the first year for the degree of licentiate, may be taken up during any one of the years required in the course leading to said degree.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

First. Rule first of the above, relating to the section of natural philosophy of the faculty of sciences, shall here have the same application to the classes of pharmacy that are in common with some of those of the aforesaid faculty.

Second. Animal pharmaceutical matter shall not necessarily precede applied descriptive botany and vegetable pharmaceutical matter. Neither shall the three above-mentioned classes be required prior to the study of general mineralogy and crystallography, but the student must successfully pass the first-mentioned studies before he enters upon the fourth year's course.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

First. The courses of physics (first), general and inorganic chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy, and physiology, as well as of general mineralogy, must of necessity precede physics (second course), organic chemistry, descriptive botany and zoology, respectively.

Second. Successful examination in physics (second course), organic chemistry, descriptive botany, and zoology must necessarily precede the course of studies and examinations of the third year for the degree of licentiate.

Third. The first year's course leading to the degree of licentiate must be passed successfully before the student can take up the second year's course, and the third year's course must be passed before the fourth year's course can be taken up, with the exception of personal hygiene, which may be studied in the third, fourth, or fifth year. The latter study must be passed before the student shall be allowed to take up public hygiene and sanitary legislation.

Fourth. The remaining studies of the fourth, fifth, and sixth years shall be followed and examinations therein passed in accordance with the provisions of this plan.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

First. General literature must be passed before the other branches of literature in this faculty are taken up. Successful examination in the two courses of classical literature must precede the study of history of the literature of the peoples of Latin origin.

Second. Successful examination in general linguistic principles and philology must precede Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic.

Third. Logic, psychology, ethics and sociology, philosophy and history of philosophy, must be taken up and passed in the strict order that is stipulated.

Fourth. The student shall not be allowed to take up the history of America until he shall have passed successfully the three courses of universal history.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF LAW.

First. The general introduction to the study of law must be passed by the student before he enters the second year of studies leading to the degree of licentiate.

Second. The first course of Roman law must be passed before taking up the first course of civil law; the second course of Roman law must be passed before entering the second course of civil law, and the first two courses of the last-mentioned study shall be passed before the study of commercial law shall be taken up.

Third. Political law must be passed before taking up administrative law and comparative political law; political economy must be passed in order to take up public treasury institutions.

Fourth. The three courses of history must be successfully passed in order to take up public international law, and the latter must be passed before taking up private international law.

Fifth. The study of procedure must be preceded by passing successfully all the classes in positive law which go before it in the courses.

Sixth. The study of theory and practice in the drawing up of public documents shall be pursued in the last year for the degree of licentiate.

RULES RELATING TO STUDIES LEADING TO THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

The rules relating to the faculty of laws will govern the studies leading to the notarial profession, in so far as they may be applicable by reason of the courses that are demanded for said profession.

III. The following rules shall govern in the adaptation to the new plan of studies of all such classes in the former plan as may have been successfully passed:

First. Students who may have successfully passed any course of the preparatory period or any class leading to the degree of licentiate shall pursue the following studies in accordance with the provisions of this plan, but they shall not go back in their studies to take up any class of new creation belonging to the former courses.

Second. Students who may have successfully passed any one-year preparatory period of the former plan shall register at once in the first year for the degree of licentiate, although new classes may have been added to the preparatory period, making it thereby a two-year course.

Third. Students who may have successfully passed examination in classes under any former one-year system will not be required to pursue those branches in the

manner now stipulated wherever they extend through two years or more. Nor shall they be obliged to take up newly established classes in the present courses extending over more than two years whenever they may have finished said courses in accordance with the former two-year system.

Fourth. Students who may have passed examination in one or more of the branches of study belonging to a preceding group will continue to pursue the branches they lack, in conformity with the requirements of the present plan, but if they have missed those of the last year they shall have to repeat its course in the manner prescribed by the former system. The same rule shall be applicable to such students as may only lack the completion of the study of the branches comprised in the last group in the manner laid down in the former plan.

Fifth. Students who may have successfully passed examination in the second group of studies of the faculty of law, in accordance with the former plan, shall not be required to take up universal history.

Sixth. Whenever the adaptation to the new plan causes a student who had started under the old system to take a greater number of courses, the incompatibilities shall be modified so as to enable him to finish the studies of his profession within the years that he may lack. This modification of incompatibilities shall be determined in every instance by the dean of the respective faculty, who shall see that the provisions of this decree be modified as little as possible, and that the solution of each case be in the closest conformity with scientific requirements.

IV. A period of one year shall be granted to students who may have passed successfully all the branches pertaining to the period of studies for the degree of licentiate, in order that they may present their thesis for the degree in accordance with the former plan. Failure to conform to the above provision shall bring such students under the requirements of the present plan, and they shall be obliged to undergo examination in the new branches of study established by this plan before they present said thesis.

Students who have pursued their studies partly under this plan and partly under the former one shall present their thesis for the degree of licentiate in accordance with whichever of the two plans they may choose, provided this be done within the period of one year from the date of examination in the last branches of their studies. After said period shall have elapsed candidates shall conform to the provisions of the present plan for the performance of the above-mentioned exercises.

V. The exercises leading to the degree of licentiate (presentation of thesis, etc.) in the different faculties shall be such as heretofore adopted; but in those of philosophy and belles-lettres, and law, the first exercise shall be in writing and the candidate shall be granted four hours for the preparation of his work. The rules governing the isolation of the candidate and permission to refer to texts shall be retained. In the record of the examination mention shall be made of the texts used by the candidate. The reading of the thesis shall have no fixed time. The second exercise may be postponed until the following day.

VI. Students who have already obtained the degree of licentiate may aspire to the title of doctor by presenting to the faculty a written thesis of whatever length they may stipulate, upon any subject elected, that treats of matters of study in the same faculty. A board consisting of five professors shall examine said thesis privately, and if it be approved the candidate may stand the examination for the degree.

Whenever the examining board approves the thesis it shall append a certificate thereto, stating whether said approval is unanimous or by majority, and declaring that the board under its scientific responsibility finds the work, either from its subject, its method of statement, ideas presented, or positions assumed by the author, to be based on original conception and of real scientific worth.

The work approved in the above manner shall be delivered to the candidate for printing; at least 200 copies of the thesis should be printed, and this having been done, the day for the oral examination for the degree shall be fixed.

In this exercise the candidate will read the whole thesis, if its length permit, otherwise the reading will be limited to the part designated by the board. After reading the thesis the candidate will defend the main subject of his work or some points of the same against three members of the examining board. The discussion with each professor shall not last for less than twenty nor for more than thirty minutes, and during this debate the board shall endeavor to ascertain whether the candidate is really the author of the thesis presented. At the end of the exercise the board will render its decision in the manner already established.

VII. Matriculation and examination dues, as well as those for degree, shall be such as established by the tariff published on May 1.

The remaining provisions of the plan of studies, and any others relating to matters dealt with in the present decree, shall continue in force, so long as they may not be in conflict with the provisions of the same.

INSTITUTE COLLEGIATE COURSE.

[Leading to the degree of bachelor of arts.]

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the general studies for the collegiate course shall be as follows :

FIRST YEAR.

Spanish grammar (first course)	Daily.
Latin grammar (first course)	Do.
Universal geography	Do.
Higher arithmetic, including progressions and logarithms	Do.

SECOND YEAR.

Spanish grammar (second course)	Daily.
Latin grammar (second course)	Do.
Universal history	Do.
Algebra	Alternate days.
English or French (first course)	Do.

THIRD YEAR.

Latin (grammatical study of the classics; translation; elements of Latin poetic art)	Daily.
Rhetoric and poetic art and study of the Spanish classics	Do.
History of America and Cuba	Do.
Geometry	Do.
English or French (second course)	Alternate days.

FOURTH YEAR.

Trigonometry and notions of surveying and topography	Alternate days.
Chemistry	Daily.
Natural history	Do.
Elements of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene	Do.
English or French (third course)	Alternate days.

FIFTH YEAR.

Physics	Daily.
Agriculture	Alternate days.
Psychology, logic, and ethics	Daily.
Civic instruction	Alternate days.
English or French (fourth course)	Do.

The courses of Latin and Spanish grammar must necessarily precede the studies of Latin, rhetoric, and poetic art of the third year. Arithmetic must precede algebra, the latter must come before geometry, and this must precede trigonometry. These four mathematical studies must precede the study of physics, and the three first mentioned shall always precede the studies of chemistry and natural history. These last-named studies shall precede that of agriculture. The studies of logic, psychology, and ethics shall be taken up after having passed those of rhetoric, poetic art, physiology, and hygiene. Geography must precede universal history; the latter must come before the history of Cuba and America, and all of these must precede civic instruction. The studies divided in two or more courses should be pursued without possible conflict of the courses in which they may be divided.

In the first three years for the collegiate course there will also be gymnastic exercises for half an hour daily. In the fourth and fifth years military exercises will be adopted for physical development.

II. No student shall be admitted to matriculation for the collegiate course who is not over 12 years of age.

III. To enter the classes of the collegiate course an entrance examination shall be required, such as that established by article 124 of the regulations for institutions with collegiate courses.

IV. Students may choose between French and English, or take up both languages if desired. Once matriculated in the first course of one of these languages they must continue the study of the same through the second, third, and fourth courses.

V. Students who have already passed arithmetic and algebra of the former plan of studies will be exempted from the study of algebra provided in the second year. This provision shall be understood to apply as well to those having passed geometry and trigonometry, and in general to all double studies which are divided by the present plan.

Those who may have passed Latin and Spanish in one year under the former plan shall not have to take them up separately; but students who have only passed the first-named study will be obliged to pursue the second, as provided in the present decree. Those who have passed the two courses of Latin and Spanish shall not be required to take up the study of Latin provided in the third year.

Students who have passed the history of Spain may request exemption from the study of the history of America and Cuba, but this concession will only be granted for the present academic year.

Those who may have passed the two courses of French or English before established will not be obliged to pursue the third or fourth courses now provided.

Students who may only lack the last group of studies will matriculate in those which they have not passed in the manner specified in this plan.

VI. One year is granted to students who have passed all the studies for the degree of bachelor or arts, in order that they may qualify for examination for the degree in accordance with the provisions of the former plan of studies. After that time has elapsed they shall be subject to the present plan and shall be required to stand examinations in the classes added in this plan before they come up for their degree.

Students who may have followed partly the present plan and partly the former one may select the form of graduation exercises for the degree of bachelor of arts established in either plan, provided they come up for graduation within a year after the date of examination in their last studies. After the lapse of that period the exercises will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the present plan.

VII. The studies of mercantile expert in the Institute of Habana will be conducted in the same manner as heretofore established, but with the following modifications: First. The study of algebra separated from arithmetic will be followed in the second year. Second. In each one of the three years one course of French and one of English will be pursued. Third. Students who may have passed in the June examinations the third course of both languages may be admitted in September to the examinations of the fourth in one and the other as "free pupils," as an exception to the rule providing that no one shall belong simultaneously during the period of the same course to both the free and official classes of students; otherwise they will pursue a fourth course in both languages.

VIII. The studies for mechanical and for chemical experts at present in force in the Institute of Habana are hereby abolished.

IX. All the other provisions of the plan of studies concerning the collegiate course remain in force, provided they do not conflict with the provisions of this decree.

The schedule of matriculation and graduation dues published May 1 shall likewise remain in force.

SCHOOL OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE OF HABANA.

I. Beginning with the next academic year and thereafter the general studies of the Habana Professional School of Painting and Sculpture shall be as follows:

1. ELEMENTARY.

Geometry, as applied to designing; ornamental drawing; studies in ornamentation; figure drawing (rudiments, extreme parts, anatomy, and entire body); light and shade.

2. PERSPECTIVE, PICTORIAL ANATOMY, AND HISTORY OF ART.

3. ANCIENT GREEK.

Copy of Greek and also of modern statuary; bas-relief; ornamentation and drapery.

4. COLORING.

Drawing from living model and coloring; still life; drapery and composition.

5. LANDSCAPE.

Landscape in pencil, crayon, water colors, and oils; landscape from nature.

6. SCULPTURE.

Sculpture and ornamentation applied to industrial arts.

II. For matriculation in the various studies of this school the following rules will be observed:

First. It is an indispensable condition that for matriculation in the class of ancient Greek the student shall have obtained the mark of "excellent" in the elementary class.

Second. The mark of "noteworthy" in said elementary class will suffice for matriculation in that of landscape.

Third. The student of ancient Greek, coloring, and landscape will be required to attend the classes of perspective and pictorial anatomy. If, on the first examination, the pupil obtains the mark "excellent," this shall mean exemption from the two latter studies.

Fourth. It is not obligatory to matriculate in the class of history of art, but the director of the institution should point out to the pupils the advantages to be derived from this knowledge.

Fifth. The students of sculpture will be obliged to study ancient Greek simultaneously therewith, whenever they may not have already passed in this study.

Sixth. The members of the landscape class should make excursions away from the city, under the direction of their professor, with the object of studying from nature.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 213.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a new light-house be constructed on Punta de los Colorados at the entrance to the port of Cienfuegos, province of Santa Clara, and the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have direction and supervision of said work.

II. An appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the foregoing paragraph is hereby made, and said appropriation shall be available as it may be required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works for the special purpose assigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 214.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,

Habana, November 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a study and survey be made of the harbor of Cárdenas, province of Matanzas, with an especial view of deepening the channel entrance to said harbor, the study to include the measurement of the tidal rise and fall, measurement of the velocity and direction of tidal currents, direction and velocity of prevailing winds, nature of bottom, etc. A report will be submitted to the military governor of Cuba with an estimate of cost, if it be developed by the survey that the improvement of the channel and harbor can be recommended.

The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works is charged with this duty.

II. An appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made to carry into effect the requirements of the preceding paragraph, and to be obtained when needed, in the usual way, by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 215.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 8, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANTA ISABEL DE LAS LAJAS.

To be second assistant mayor, Andrés María González y Mora.
To be third assistant mayor, Clemente Ramírez y Torres.

II.

The resignation of José Zúñiga y Barrera as mayor of Quivicán, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 216.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN ANTONIO DE LAS VEGAS.

To be mayor, Clemente Acosta y Cómins, vice Daniel Perea Llorens, deceased.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SAN JOSÉ DE LOS RAMOS.

To be first assistant mayor, Marcelino Oliva y Alfonso.

II.

The resignations of Manuel Bustillo García and Fernando López Muro as first assistant mayors of Santa María del Rosario and Catalina, province of Habana, respectively, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 217.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
The mayor of Máximo Gómez, province of Matanzas, having been suspended from office by the civil governor of said province, the suspension is approved and the office is hereby declared vacant.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 12, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.

A custom prevails in the United States of America to set apart one day in the year as a day of thanksgiving to the Supreme Being for His many blessings vouchsafed in the past.

The designation of this day and the invocation to the people to observe it is made by the supreme authority of the Government, thus giving it national importance and patriotic observance.

The military governor of Cuba, mindful of the sacredness and propriety in thus acknowledging and returning thanks for the blessings bestowed and invoking Divine aid, protection, and direction in the future, and believing that no people or country have more to be thankful for or greater opportunities to look forward to than the inhabitants of Cuba, deems it proper to call them to a realization of their situation, and with this in view names Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1899, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and it is recommended that the cares and labors of life be laid aside on that day, that all convene in their several places of worship and give to the Supreme Arbiter of our destinies the thanks and praise most justly due Him.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

No. 218.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
 No. 103. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1899.

By direction of the President, articles 23 and 24, on page 13 of the Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for Ports in Cuba in Possession of the United States, are hereby amended to read as follows:

23. Any goods, wares, or merchandise not duly entered within ninety days after importation shall be sold at auction by order of the officer in command of the United States forces after five days' public notice conspicuously posted at the port: *Provided*, That the period of ninety days may be extended by said officer not exceeding a period of six months from the date of importation, when good and sufficient reasons therefor are presented to him, if in his judgment the interests of the government will permit of such extension. The proceeds of such sale will be kept for ten days, subject to the demand of the importer, after deduction of the proper duties on the goods and all expenses of storage and sale. *And it is further provided*, That the customs authorities may destroy any unclaimed leaf tobacco at the expiration of the period allowed for entry, provided that the collector of customs shall be satisfied that the duty accruing on said tobacco would not be realized by the sale thereof.

24. All seized and confiscated merchandise shall be sold in like manner, and the proceeds, after deduction of expenses, shall be turned over to the collector or other officer of the customs duly designated for that purpose: *Provided*, That the customs authorities may destroy seized and confiscated leaf tobacco so as to prevent its sale at less than the duty of \$5 per pound imposed in paragraph 344c.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 219.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That the public road from Placetas to Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, be repaired, and that the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the work of repair.

II. An appropriation is hereby authorized for carrying out the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and shall be available in sums as required from time to time on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works for the special purpose designated.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 220.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 17, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. In consequence of inadequate municipal revenue to meet expenses of municipal government property, taxable under the laws of the island, being temporarily unproductive, to a very large degree, because of devastation by war, the state will appropriate monthly until June 30, 1900, to municipalities specified in table the sum expressed for each, for pay of municipal police.

II. Where not already paid by municipality or state (and for current month) the state will pay the municipal police as at present organized, and at rate of pay per month authorized by municipalities. Thereafter the sum specified in table (column *a*) will be the maximum amount allowed by the state to each municipality for the purpose named.

III. Members of the municipal police shall be entitled to receive from the state after November 30 pay at the following rates per month:

Chief.....	\$150.00
Inspector.....	100.00
Captain.....	75.00
Lieutenant.....	50.00
Sergeant.....	40.00
Private:	
Mounted.....	35.00
Foot.....	30.00

The monthly pay received as above expressed inferentially fixes the official status (grade) of the officers and privates of the force.

The rate of pay per month which the chief officer of the municipal force may receive from the state will be as specified in column *b* of the table.

Money given by the state to pay for services of municipal police shall not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

IV. The state will effect the discharge of its assumed obligations to pay for public instruction and municipal police through the provincial branches of the hacienda in such manner as shall be prescribed by the secretary of finance as being most practicable.

Wherever possible to do so the method of payment by check will be resorted to.

V. In addition to the payment of public instruction and municipal police the state will aid hospitals and asylums to such extent as shall be determined as necessary.

Other expenses of municipal government will not be paid by the state.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

Municipalities.	a.	b.
Pinar del Rio	\$1,665.00	\$75.00
Guanajay	975.00	75.00
Artemisa	820.00	50.00
Julián Díaz	855.00	40.00
San Diego de los Baños	585.00	40.00
Candelaria	425.00	40.00
San Juan y Martínez	720.00	50.00
San Luis	535.00	40.00
Mántua	390.00	40.00
Los Palacios	425.00	40.00
Maríel	425.00	40.00
Guane	800.00	50.00
Consolación del Norte	500.00	40.00
Bahía Honda	500.00	40.00
Cabañas	540.00	40.00
Vinales	945.00	75.00
San Cristóbal	800.00	50.00
Consolación del Sur	1,045.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

Aguacate	\$810.00	\$40.00
Bainoa	310.00	40.00
Bejucal	670.00	50.00
El Cano	390.00	40.00
Casiguas	315.00	40.00
Catalina	400.00	40.00
Guara	310.00	40.00
Jaruco	540.00	50.00
Santa Cruz del Norte	270.00	40.00
Madruga	430.00	50.00
Quivicán	340.00	40.00
Marianao	995.00	75.00
Melena del Sur	480.00	50.00
Nueva Paz	920.00	75.00
La Salud	310.00	40.00
San Antonio de los Baños	925.00	75.00
San Antonio de las Vegas	310.00	40.00
San Nicolás	510.00	50.00
San Felipe	310.00	40.00
San José de las Lajas	355.00	40.00
Tapaste	190.00	40.00
Vereda Nueva	170.00	40.00
Bauta	615.00	50.00
Alquízar	645.00	50.00
Batabanó	700.00	75.00
Ceiba del Agua	305.00	40.00
Güines	1,345.00	75.00
Güira de Melena	890.00	75.00
Managua	615.00	50.00
Santiago de las Vegas	610.00	50.00
Isla de Pinos	910.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

Matanzas	\$6,790.00	\$150.00
Cárdenas	1,815.00	100.00
Máximo Gómez	285.00	40.00
Jagüey Grande	410.00	40.00
Macagua	340.00	40.00
Sabanilla	395.00	40.00
Cabezas	320.00	40.00
Santa Ana	190.00	40.00
Jovellanos	470.00	40.00
Macuriges	820.00	50.00
Unión de Reyes	160.00	40.00
Canasí	320.00	40.00
Carlos Rojas	130.00	40.00
Perico	160.00	40.00
Alacranes	320.00	40.00
Guamacaro	340.00	40.00
Palmillas	400.00	40.00
Cuevitas	165.00	40.00
Colón	955.00	75.00
San José de los Ramos	340.00	40.00
Méndez Capote	280.00	40.00
Bolondrón	620.00	50.00
Martí	400.00	40.00
Roque	160.00	40.00

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

Municipalities.	a.	b.
Santa Clara	\$1,120.00	\$75.00
Esperanza	800.00	40.00
San Juan de las Yeras	180.00	40.00
San Diego del Valle	60.00	.....
Calabazar	460.00	40.00
Cienfuegos	\$,425.00	150.00
Palmira	220.00	40.00
Rodas	280.00	40.00
Lajas	280.00	40.00
San Fernando	280.00	40.00
Cruces	325.00	40.80
Abreus	195.00	40.00
Cartagena	240.00	40.00
Sagua	905.00	75.00
Rancho Veloz	180.00	40.00
Ceja de Pablo	180.00	40.00
Quemados de Güines	280.00	40.00
Cifuentes	190.00	40.00
Santo Domingo	230.00	40.00
Remedios	690.00	50.00
Camajuaní	355.00	40.00
Caibarién	250.00	40.00
Placetas	280.00	40.00
Vueltas	280.00	40.00
Yaguajay	280.00	40.00
Ranchuelo	300.00	40.00
Trinidad	430.00	40.00
Sancti Spiritus	985.00	75.00

PROVINCE OF PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe	\$4,205.00	\$150.00
Nuevitas	510.00	50.00
Santa Cruz del Sur	195.00	40.00
Ciego de Avila	335.00	40.00
Morón	160.00	40.00

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba	\$5,225.00	\$150.00
Puerto Padre	160.00	40.00
Campechuela	155.00	35.00
Cristo	60.00	.....
Gibara	360.00	40.00
Mayarí	125.00	35.00
Palma Soriano	60.00	.....
Caney	60.00	.....
Manzanillo	765.00	75.00
Sagua de Tánamo	60.00	.....
Holguín	490.00	50.00
Songo	60.00	.....
Guantánamo	570.00	60.00
San Luis	120.00	.....
Bayamo	150.00	.....
Cobre	30.00	.....
Jiguani	90.00	.....
Nigüero	60.00	.....
Baracoa	160.00	40.00

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 221.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 21, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

To be mayor, Tomás Pina Gómez, vice Santiago García Cañizares, resigned.
 To be first assistant mayor, Andrés Valdivia, vice Fernando Cancio Madrigal.
 To be second assistant mayor, Félix Mendigutia, vice Antonio Marín Pérez.
 To be third assistant mayor, Adolfo Castillo, vice Evaristo Taboada Ponce, resigned.
 To be fourth assistant mayor, José María Serrano, vice Adolfo Castillo Cancio, resigned.
 To be fifth assistant mayor, Arturo Cepeda, vice Carlos Villegas Marín, resigned.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

SAGUA DE TÁNAMO.

To be first assistant mayor, Ramón Herrera.
 To be second assistant mayor, Bartolomé García.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

PINAR DEL RIO.

To be second assistant mayor, Tomás Hernández, vice Bernardo de Paula Arias, resigned.

II.

The resignations of Juan de Dios Rivero, mayor of Alacranes, province of Matanzas; Agustín Riquelme, mayor of Ceja de Pablo, province of Santa Clara, and Bernardo de Paula Arias, second assistant mayor of Pinar del Río, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 222.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Civil orders Nos. 173 and 201, dated respectively September 20 and October 25, 1899, relating to the transfer of the ward of Puentes Grandes to the municipality of Marianao, and designating it as being under the judicial jurisdiction of the court of Marianao, are hereby annulled.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 223.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 24, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

The municipal court of Puerta de la Güira, in the province of Pinar del Río, is hereby abolished, and all judicial matters pertaining to said court are hereby transferred to the territory over which the municipal court of Artemisa, of said province, exercises jurisdiction.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 224.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 25, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CAIBARIÉN.

To be mayor, Próspero Pérez Bonachea, vice Domingo García, resigned.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 225.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, November 27, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

SANTA ISABEL DE LAS LAJAS.

To be mayor, Tomás Velazco y Cortés, vice Nicanor Crespo Portilla.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

HOLGUÍN.

To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Trinidad Guillén.

To be second assistant mayor, Bienvenido Aguilera.

To be third assistant mayor, Rodolfo de Zayas Ochoa.

To be fourth assistant mayor, Germán San Juan.

To be fifth assistant mayor, José Rosal Berlot.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 226.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 6, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

ELEMENTARY AND SUPERIOR SCHOOLS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

I. This decree shall take effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette of Habana.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

II. In each municipality of the island of Cuba there shall be a board of education, constituted as follows:

The mayor shall be ex officio a member and president of said board, which shall be composed in Habana of the mayor and eight other members; in the capital cities of provinces, and also in Cárdenas and Cienfuegos, of the mayor and six other members; in each of the other municipalities of the island, of the mayor and four other members.

The mayor shall appoint all other members of said board. Members of the municipal council (ayuntamiento) are not eligible to such appointment.

III. Appointments to the board of education shall be for the term of two years (except the mayor, who serves by virtue of his office). One-half the number of members shall, however, in the year 1899, be appointed to serve until June 30, 1900, and the other half to serve until June 30, 1901; but, beginning with the regular appointments made in the year 1900, all appointments shall be made for two years, ending June 30 of the second year. Members are eligible to reappointment.

Whenever a vacancy, by death or otherwise, occurs in a board of education, the mayor shall, within fifteen days, appoint a member to fill the office for the unexpired term only.

IV. All school powers and duties subject to the conditions herein specified are hereby delegated to the boards of education constituted under the above provisions.

Each board of education shall make such rules and regulations as are deemed necessary for its own government, subject to such decrees as may from time to time be issued by the military governor of the island or by the secretary of justice and public instruction.

V. The mayor shall be personally responsible for the efficiency of his board of education, and to this end shall have power to remove any member thereof for good and sufficient reason specified in writing to the secretary of justice and public instruction and approved by said secretary.

VI. The appointment to a board of education is honorary, and shall not carry with it any salary or other pecuniary reward.

No board of education shall have authority to employ one of its own members in any capacity, or to purchase or lease, or make a contract for the purchase or lease of, any real or personal property in which a member of said board has any financial interest.

With the consent of the ayuntamiento, a board of education may employ one or more clerks or such other persons or parties as may be necessary to the better fulfillment of the duties of said board; but the expenses thereby incurred, as well as all other expenses not expressly provided for in this decree, shall be charged to the municipal funds.

VII. Boards of education shall make all necessary arrangements for opening the elementary (primary and grammar) schools by December 11, 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, and to that end will rent rooms or buildings, supply suitable equipment, and employ teachers. Each of said boards is hereby authorized to expend a sum not exceeding \$50 for furniture for each schoolroom; but no further purchase of school furniture shall be made without the approval of the secretary of justice and public instruction.

It shall be the duty of said boards to inspect the schools as often as may be deemed necessary, to assist teachers in every possible way, to distribute among the schools books and other supplies, and to do all in their power to advance the interests of education in the municipalities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

VIII. In every city or town of over 500 inhabitants there shall be at least one public school for boys and another of equal grade for girls, or, in the discretion of the board of education, a single school open to both sexes. There shall also be as many more schools, complete and incomplete, distributed over the municipality as the board of education shall deem necessary, but with the following conditions: Unless for some special convenience or reason, no teacher shall be assigned to instruct more than 50 pupils, and schools shall be organized, as far as possible, with about that number; later, when more good teachers are available, the number will be reduced.

Where it becomes necessary to place more than 50 pupils in a single room, an "assistant teacher" may be employed to work with the regular teacher. A teacher in a school of less than 35 enrolled pupils shall rank as an "assistant." As far as possible pupils will be gathered into large buildings with several teachers, so that classes may be better graded. One of the teachers will then have general supervision as "principal," with the corresponding salary.

IX. Schools organized as above will be known as "complete schools," and will follow the full course of study.

Two or more towns or villages of less than 500 population each may, where distance and the nature of the country permit without too great inconvenience to pupils, unite to form one school district, with one complete school for boys and another for girls, or a complete school for both sexes.

X. Any town or village of less than 500 population and with not less than 15 boys of school age (6 to 14 years, inclusive) may establish an incomplete school for boys; and if there are not less than 15 girls between the same ages, may establish an incomplete school for girls; or such town or village may establish one school for both sexes. Teachers in incomplete schools shall have the rank and pay of "assistant teachers."

XI. The minimum number of pupils constituting a complete school shall be 35. In any town or village, without regard to population, a complete school may be organized for 35 boys or for 35 girls, or for an equal number of pupils without regard to sex.

XII. Boards of education may, in their discretion, permit boys and girls of any age to attend the same school; and it is hoped that, at least with young children, this plan will prevail, as it will tend to develop that high respect between the sexes which is the basis of true womanhood and manhood. This matter, however, is left entirely in the discretion of the boards of education. In small towns and villages it may often be the only means of establishing complete schools.

XIII. The elementary schools, complete and incomplete, will follow courses of study prescribed by the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

XIV. Boards of education shall, as soon as possible, reorganize such public schools as now exist in the island, assigning the pupils to definite school districts, limiting the number of pupils according to the foregoing paragraphs, and appointing or reappointing teachers at the salaries herein specified.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

XV. All rooms, buildings, or parts of buildings rented or assigned for school use shall be used exclusively for school purposes, and no teacher nor member of a teacher's family shall dwell therein.

XVI. Schoolrooms must be secured in healthful localities, and must be clean, well ventilated, and well lighted.

No lease of a schoolroom or building shall be made for a period exceeding eight months from the date of this decree, but may be made for a shorter period if deemed best. Within ten days of making such a lease, the mayor shall send to the secretary of justice and public instruction a statement of the condition of the room or building rented, the price to be paid, the period of the lease, and other terms of agreement.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

XVII. All boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 14 years, inclusive, must attend school, either public or private, provided that public schools are accessible, for not less than thirty weeks each school year, occasional daily absence for reasonable cause excepted. By "school year" is meant the year beginning on the second Monday of September of each year and ending on the corresponding day of the following year. But during the present school year attendance shall be required for twenty weeks prior to the second Monday in September, 1900.

XVIII. Parents or guardians failing to send their children to school in compliance with the above will be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, in the discretion of the court, the offense to be punishable as a falta. A second offense will render said parents or guardians liable to a fine of 325 pesetas, the maximum pecuniary liability for a falta.

Parents or guardians of children of school age (6 to 14 years, inclusive) who, after entering or recording said children in any school, fail without reasonable excuse to enforce punctual attendance at school, shall incur a fine of not more than \$5 for each offense.

XIX. Boards of education shall strictly enforce the provisions of paragraphs XVII and XVIII, and shall denounce the infractions thereof to the competent judicial authority, and said boards may appoint legal representatives in the proper proceedings by means of official communications signed by the respective mayors.

XX. Boards of education may exempt from this law children whose parents give satisfactory proof to said boards that said children receive at home instruction in the same studies and of the same grade as that given in the public schools; also boys and girls physically unable to attend school; also deaf and dumb, blind, and other defective children; also children living at great distances from any public school, as well as those having widowed mothers depending wholly upon them for support.

XXI. Said boards may also grant permission to any young men or young women, over 14 years of age, to attend the elementary or superior schools, though such attendance shall not be compulsory; and said boards may deprive from all privileges in the public schools any pupils whose presence tends to debase the morals of the schools.

All pupils are entitled to equal care and instruction, and any teacher who accepts pay in any form, except the regular salary, for the care or instruction of any pupil duly enrolled in his or her school shall thereby forfeit his or her position as teacher. Boards of education shall exact strict compliance with this provision.

TEACHERS.

XXII. Boards of education may employ, for a period not exceeding the last day of August, 1900, any man or woman possessing the requisite scholarship and other elements of character to teach in established public schools; and if before the 1st day of

September, 1900, said teacher successfully passes the examination provided for in section 5 of Paragraph XXXIII, and receives a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools of Cuba, such teacher, or any other person holding a similar certificate, shall be eligible to service as teacher, at the will of the municipal board of education. Full information will later be published concerning the examination and certificates of teachers.

XXIII. Teachers will be paid monthly, and the salary will continue during vacations as well as actual school periods; but in order to be entitled to draw the salary during vacations, teachers must employ such periods in attending normal schools, teachers' meetings for instruction, or in following other courses of instruction approved by the superintendent of schools of Cuba: *Provided, however*, that such schools, meetings, or courses of study are previously prescribed by said superintendent, otherwise the salary will be regularly due the teachers without vacation work.

XXIV. The salary of teachers will be for service during the entire calendar month and will be due and payable on the last day of each month, at such place and by such officer as the department of finance may designate.

If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date when they become due, boards of education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the superintendent of schools of Cuba, who will give the matter personal attention.

XXV. The salary of a teacher shall begin on the day when he first takes charge of a school, and at the end of the first calendar month he shall be paid such part of a month's salary as corresponds to the length of time he has been in actual charge of a school; thereafter the salary shall be due and payable for each calendar month, and all contracts for the services of teachers shall be for a term or period of time ending on the last day of any month but not beyond the last day of August next following the signing of the contract.

Until otherwise decreed, the salaries of teachers in the public schools of the island shall be per month as follows

In Havana, \$75; in the capitals of provinces and in Cárdenas and Cienfuegos, \$60; in all other municipalities \$50; except that all assistant teachers in complete schools and teachers in incomplete schools shall receive \$30. Payments will be made in United States money or its equivalent.

Any person serving as the regular teacher of a class and also having the supervision of not less than two other classes, shall be rated as a "principal" on the rolls, and receive the additional sum of \$10 per month.

XXVI. Women only shall be employed in schools for girls; either women or men may be employed in schools for boys. For similar service women and men shall at all times receive equal pay.

JANITORS.

XXVII. Boards of education shall have full power to appoint and dismiss janitors of the various schools. The pay of a janitor shall not exceed \$5 a month for each classroom under his care. It shall be the duty of a janitor to clean thoroughly once a day every room, together with such entries and closets as are leased or otherwise made available for the use of the school.

TERMS AND SESSIONS.

XXVIII. As provided in Paragraph VII, the public schools will open on December 11, 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, but, beginning with the year 1900, said schools shall open regularly on the second Monday of September of each year. The first term shall end on December 24. The second term shall begin January 2 of each year and end on the Friday next preceding Holy Week. The third term shall begin on the first Monday after said Holy Week and end on the last Friday in June. All other days shall be holidays, together with such legal holidays as the military governor may from time to time appoint.

The division of school work into three terms will be fully outlined in the course of study prepared by the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

XXIX. Schools shall be in session five days each week, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

The daily session shall not exceed five hours, and may be divided into a morning and afternoon session, or it may be a continuous session with occasional periods of recreation or physical exercise. The municipal boards of education shall designate the exact hours for opening and closing the schools.

Teachers must be in constant attendance at school during school hours.

XXX. The day sessions of schools shall be devoted exclusively to the work outlined in the course of study. No home study shall be required of pupils under 12 years of age.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

XXXI. The subjects of study for the elementary schools will embrace reading, languages (Spanish and English), writing, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, music, drawing, and nature studies. The superintendent of schools of Cuba shall prepare the course of study in the various subjects and shall direct the methods of teaching the same.

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

XXXII. Text-books and minor supplies, such as pens, pencils, crayons, ink, tablets, etc., will be furnished free to all pupils. Teachers will be responsible for the care and safe-keeping of said books and supplies.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF SCHOOLS.

XXXIII. The superintendent of schools of Cuba shall have charge of the organization and management of the elementary, superior, and normal schools of the island, reporting only to the secretary of justice and public instruction.

The duties of said superintendent shall be as follows:

1. To organize, supervise, and direct the work of said schools.
2. To make special reports on educational matters, when so requested by the secretary of justice and public instruction, and on all matters which require the decision of said secretary.
3. To prepare all courses of study for the schools specified in this paragraph.
4. To direct the examination of pupils in said schools.
5. To provide for the examination of applicants for certificates of qualification to teach, and to issue certificates to such as are shown to be qualified.
6. To propose to the secretary of justice and public instruction such measures or decrees as would tend to promote the interests of the schools.
7. To recommend to the said secretary text-books for the use of pupils, and also minor supplies for the schools.
8. To answer questions or render decisions to municipal boards of education and provincial or city superintendents concerning the system and methods of instruction, school laws, and school management, referring such matters, when necessary, to the secretary of justice and public instruction.
9. To visit the various school districts of the island as often as other duties permit, for the purpose of personally inspecting the schools, instructing teachers, and enforcing the school laws.
10. To take charge of the school census of the island, and to gather data concerning the condition of the schools, expenditures for the same, number of pupils in attendance, qualification of teachers, and such other data as will tend to further the interests of the schools, making an annual report of the same to the secretary of justice and public instruction.
11. To perform such other duties as may from time to time be decreed.

XXXIV. The military governor will appoint a superintendent of schools for each province, except of Habana, where two will be appointed, one for the municipal district of the capital city and the other for the remainder of the province; and said superintendents shall exercise within their respective districts such authority and functions as the superintendent of schools of Cuba may delegate to them by means of general orders or special communications in writing.

XXXV. Municipal boards of education shall always communicate with the secretary of justice and public instruction through the superintendent of schools of Cuba; and such communications, at the pleasure of said boards, may also be sent through the office of the provincial or city superintendents.

EXPENDITURES.

XXXVI. Until otherwise decreed, the department of finance of the island of Cuba will provide for the payment of salaries of teachers and of janitors, rent of schoolrooms or buildings, the repair of such parts of public buildings as are used for school purposes, and the cost of text-books and minor supplies for the elementary, superior, and normal schools of Cuba, as well as the \$50 allowance made in Paragraph VII.

XXXVII. As a general basis for the apportionment of books and other supplies, each board of education shall, within thirty days of its organization, send to the superintendent of schools of Cuba, in Habana, a report containing the following data:

1. Names of members of the said board and length of time of appointment of each.
2. Number and kinds of schools, whether complete or incomplete, established by said board within the municipal district.

3. Name of teacher employed in each of said schools and number of boys or girls, or both, enrolled by each teacher.

4. Salary of each teacher per month.

5. Number of months each teacher has previously taught in public or private schools.

After making the above report boards of education shall, within ten days of the date of establishing new schools, make additional reports similar to the above concerning each of said schools.

XXXVIII. Municipal councils whose budgets are relieved of certain expenditures under Paragraph XXXVI are directed to expend such part of any surplus of funds as may be necessary to supply the public schools with proper furniture, or to set aside such funds for the building of schoolhouses; provided always that such surplus consists of funds which are available for such general expenditures in conformity with the existing regulations.

In the expenditure of said surplus the municipal council shall purchase only such furniture for schools as may first be selected or approved, both as to quality and price, by the board of education, and shall construct schoolhouses only on the basis of plans and contracts provided under the supervision of said board and with the written approval of the superintendent of schools of Cuba.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 227.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The following professors who appear actually as filling chairs in the University, either as full [proprietary] or acting professors, are hereby confirmed in their positions:

FACULTY OF SCIENCES.

Dr. Manuel J. Cañizares y Venegas.
Dr. Claudio Mimó y Caba.
Dr. Juan Vilaró y Díaz.
Dr. Plácido Biosca y Viñolas.
Dr. Pedro Córdoba y Leake.

Dr. Juan Orús y Presno.
Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta.
Dr. Carlos Theye y Lhoste.
Dr. Aristides Agüero y Betancourt.

FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Dr. Evelio Rodríguez y Lendián.
Dr. Juan Francisco de Albear y Saint Just.

Dr. Juan Miguel Dihigo y Mestre.

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

Dr. Carlos Donoso y Lardier.
Dr. Joaquín Lastres y Juiz.

Dr. José de Jesús Rovira y Barreiro.
Dr. Manuel Johnson y Larralde.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Federico Hortsman y Cantos.
Dr. Rafael Cowley y Otero.
Dr. Luis Cowley y Otero.
Dr. Antonio de Gordon y Acosta.

Dr. Domingo Fernández Cubas.
Dr. Manuel Bango y León.
Dr. Raimundo de Castro y Ayo.
Dr. Gabriel Casuso Roque.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Dr. José María Céspedes y Orellana.
Dr. José María Carbonell y Ruiz.
Dr. Juan Baustista Hernández y Barreiro.
Dr. Francisco Campos y Riverol.
Dr. Leopoldo Berriel y Fernández.
Dr. José A. del Cueto y Pazos.

Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvent.
Dr. Juan Francisco O'Farrill y Chappotin.
Dr. José Antonio Frías y Pérez.
Dr. Ricardo Dolz y Arango.

II. The hereinbefore-mentioned professors, confirmed as such, divided into faculties, and under the chairmanship of their respective deans, shall appoint from their

own body a committee composed of three professors, and these, together with three other persons appointed by the military governor, who do not belong to the faculty in question, and under the chairmanship of the rector of the university, will take action as follows:

First. They shall assign to the different professors, who are ratified by the present order, the duties which they are to fulfill hereafter. In said assignment they will take into account the qualities heretofore displayed by each professor in the exercise of his office, the reforms introduced in the plan of studies, and any considerations that may be of benefit to teaching.

Second. After making said assignment of chairs, they shall proceed to name the persons who, in their judgment, are most capable of filling the vacancies in the university faculty, and will likewise assign to the individuals proposed the chairs determined upon. If, in any case, there should not be unanimity, the names of all persons who have obtained votes shall be mentioned, together with the number of votes obtained by each one. The names of the persons voting shall, however, be omitted.

The rector of the university will forward to the military governor, through the secretary of justice and public instruction, the lists of names and assignments provided for in the two preceding paragraphs.

III. Before the above-mentioned committees are called together, the professors confirmed by the present order, belonging to the faculties of pharmacy and sciences, shall come to an agreement as to whether some of the professors of the first of said faculties shall be transferred to the second in consequence of the reforms embraced in the plan of studies.

The proposed transfer shall be forwarded to the military governor through the rector of the university and the secretary of justice and public instruction.

IV. The rector, the deans, the general secretary, and the secretaries of the several faculties who actually exercise such functions, shall continue in said positions until the full faculty be appointed, and by vote of the same a reelection may take place for said positions.

V. The secretary of justice and public instruction shall have charge of the fulfillment of the provisions of this order.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 228.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 1, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments and resignations:

I.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

To be judge of primera instancia of Manzanillo, Manuel Fuentes García.
To be judge of primera instancia of Guantánamo, Gonzálo Pérez Andrés.

PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

CAMAJUANÍ.

To be first assistant mayor, Juan B. Fernández, vice Juan Rojas, resigned.

II.

The resignations of Ricardo Alvarez y Gonzáles as second assistant mayor of Guayabal, province of Pinar del Río, and Juan Rogas as first assistant mayor of Camajuaní, province of Santa Clara, having been submitted, are hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 229.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 3, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:
So much of order No. 212, dated November 4, 1899, as refers to the faculty of pharmacy is hereby modified to read as follows:

FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

PREPARATORY PERIOD.

First year:

Physics (first course): Measures; mechanics; thermology and acoustics	Alternate days.
General and inorganic chemistry	Do.
Animal anatomy and physiology	Do.
Vegetable anatomy and physiology	Do.
General mineralogy	Do.

Second year:

Physics (second course): Optics; electricity and magnetism....	Do.
Organic chemistry	Do.

NOTE.—The above classes, which properly belong to a second preparatory year and which can not be taken up before passing the corresponding classes in the first year, may nevertheless be followed in conjunction with the first year of the studies leading to the degree of licentiate.

STUDIES LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF LICENTIATE.

First year:

Inorganic chemistry (first course)	Alternate days.
Qualitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Animal pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (first course)	Do.

Second year:

Experimental course with the instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (first course)	Do.
Inorganic chemistry (second course)	Do.
Quantitative chemical analysis	Daily.
Applied descriptive botany	Alternate days.
Practical pharmacy (second course)	Do.

Third year:

Experimental course with the instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (second course)	Do.
Organic chemistry (first course), fatty series	Do.
Organic chemical analysis	Daily.
Vegetable pharmaceutical matter	Alternate days.
Descriptive mineralogy	Do.
Practical pharmacy (third course)	Do.

Fourth year:

Bacteriology	Do.
Organic chemistry (second course) aromatic series	Do.
Special chemical analysis; toxicological and bromatological	Daily.
Practical pharmacy (fourth course)	Alternate days.
Public hygiene and sanitary legislation	Do.
Biological chemistry	Do.

RULES RELATING TO THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY.

1. The first course in physics, general and inorganic chemistry, animal and vegetable anatomy and physiology, and general mineralogy shall precede, respectively, the second course in physics, organic chemistry, animal pharmaceutical matter, descriptive botany, and descriptive mineralogy.

2. In the subjects divided into several years the student shall be obliged to pass the courses in succession. These are: Practical pharmacy (four courses); chemistry (inorganic and organic) (four courses); chemical analysis (four courses); physics (two courses).

Experimental course with instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (two courses).

3. To take up the following classes, namely: Biological chemistry, bacteriology, experimental course with instruments of physics as applied to pharmacy (second course), and vegetable pharmaceutical matter. The student must have passed the following, respectively: Organic chemical analysis, experimental course with instruments of physics (first course); physics of the preparatory period, and descriptive botany.

II. Students who may have registered in various courses, in accordance with the provisions of the hereinbefore mentioned order No. 212, will have their registration papers changed to agree with the requirements of this order.

Students who may have paid for more classes than the present plan calls for will have this fact stated on their registration ticket under the hand and seal of the secretary of the university and will have the amount specified thereon refunded to them upon presentation of said ticket at the corresponding office.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 230.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order prohibiting the introduction of lottery tickets into the island of Cuba through the medium of the postal service or any other agency whatever:

No person shall bring or cause to be brought into the island of Cuba, from abroad, through the mails or through the custom-house, or any other agency whatever, as merchandise, or as part of baggage, or upon the persons of travelers, for the purpose of disposing of the same, any papers, certificates, or other instruments purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in, or dependent upon the event of a lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise offering prizes dependent upon lot or chance, or any advertisement of such lottery, so-called gift concert, or enterprise, under the penalty of confiscation of said papers, certificates, tickets, or other instruments, including advertisements, and punishment for the first offense by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both fine and imprisonment; and for the second and subsequent offenses by imprisonment for not more than five years.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 231.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 4, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Consolación del Sur to Pinar del Río, in the province of Pinar del Río, be repaired and constructed at the expense of the State, as follows:

To be repaired:

- (a) Bridge over the Guamá River, 216 feet long.
- (b) Bridge over the Paso Viejo River, 200 feet long.
- (c) Bridge over the Agiconal River, 146 feet long.

To be constructed:

- (d) Bridge over the Hondo River, 328 feet long and 13 feet wide.

II. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Pinar del Río to Guane via San Juan y Martínez, in the province of Pinar del Río, be repaired and constructed at the expense of the State; as follows:

To be repaired:

- (a) Bridge over the Feo River, 210 feet long.
- (b) Bridge over the Seco River, 39 feet long.
- (c) Bridge over the San Sebastián River, 197 feet long.
- (d) Bridge over the San Juan River, 113 feet long.

To be constructed:

- (e) Bridge over Galiano Creek, 33 feet long and 13 feet wide.
- (f) Bridge over Trancas Creek, 52 feet long and 13 feet wide.

III. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the repairs and construction directed in the preceding paragraphs.

IV. An appropriation is hereby authorized for the purposes stated, said appropriation to be available, from time to time in sums as may be required, on estimates of the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 232.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

Hereafter the inspection of cattle or other live stock upon importation, with a view of determining whether they shall be admitted into the island of Cuba or not, will be under the control of the customs, and will be done by the veterinary inspectors of the custom-houses of the island, and in case of all animals that pass this inspection the customs shall deliver to the owners or consignees thereof a certificate setting forth this fact in due form.

For the purpose of inspection the pens, corrals, sheds, warehouses, yards, wharves, etc., at which cattle and other animals are landed are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the customs authorities.

Cattle or other live stock shall not be removed from the place assigned to them by the veterinary inspector, pending the issue of the custom-house permit, without the consent of said veterinary inspector. Any person removing cattle from the place thus assigned to them without this authority shall be liable, in case of animals which are not suspected infected, either to a fine of \$5 per head or to a total fine of \$200 in the discretion of the collector. If the animals thus removed are suspected infected the person so removing them shall be subject to a fine of \$10 per head or to a total fine of \$500 in the discretion of the collector.

The inspection of cattle and other live stock for food consumption shall be made at the slaughterhouse, or other place designated by proper authority, immediately before being slaughtered.

All laws, regulations, circulars, and dispositions of a general character contrary to or conflicting with this order are revoked.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 233.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 5, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That a Howe truss bridge of wood be constructed at Rodas over the Damuji River, in the province of Santa Clara, and that the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works have charge of said construction.

II. An appropriation is hereby authorized to carry into effect the directions contained in the preceding paragraph, said appropriation to be available, from time to time as may be required, on estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, for the special purpose designated.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 234.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointment and resignation:

I.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

SANTA ANA.

To be first assistant mayor, Lorenzo Condom Gómez, vice Pedro Horta, resigned.

II.

The resignation of Octaviano Herrera y Cepero, as second assistant mayor of Güira de Melena, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 235.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 7, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following:

I. Dr. Manuel Solano y Molina, who actually fills a chair in the faculty of sciences of the University of Habana, is hereby confirmed in his position; said confirmation to date from publication of Order No. 227, December 3, 1899.

II. So much of paragraph 1, Order No. 227, as refers to Drs. Luis and Rafael Cowley, professors in the faculty of medicine of the University of Habana, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Dr. Luis Cowley y Valdés Machado, and Dr. Rafael Cowley y Valdés Machado.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 236.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 9, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following resignation: The resignation of Marcos Alvarez as second assistant mayor of Alquizar, province of Habana, having been submitted, is hereby accepted.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 237.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 11, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following orders for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

I.

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 107.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 2, 1899.

By direction of the President the free list, page 74, of the "Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

375. Modern school furniture of kinds or styles not manufactured in Cuba, which has been purchased by the properly constituted authorities of public or private educational institutions, in quantities not exceeding the absolute requirements for the accommodation of such schools, conclusive evidence being furnished to the customs officer that such purchases were made prior to the importation of the articles entered, together with the certificate of the superintendent or principal of the school that the same is to be used exclusively for such institution.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

TARIFF CIRCULAR, }
No. 109.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 1, 1899.

By direction of the President the free list of the "Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States" is hereby amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraph:

376. Lithographs, posters, calendars, and folders for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution.

This order will be duly proclaimed and enforced in the island of Cuba.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 238

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 15, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

New form "01. Finance Department" will hereafter be used by all disbursing officers when estimating for funds (revenues of the island of Cuba), and a careful preparation of estimates in accordance with the form will be exacted.

Estimates will be made in triplicate.

Where the funds required for are not authorized as a continuing appropriation, the purpose and necessity for the expenditure will be reported in letter of transmittal or by remarks on sheet of estimate.

Such "extra sheets" only as are applicable to the object in view will be required to complete any estimate.

The auditor for the island of Cuba will furnish the blank forms on request, which will be made directly to him.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 239.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph XLIII, Order No. 80, dated June 15, 1899, will be construed to mean that compensation to substitute justices therein referred to, for substitute service, will be allowed only when they replace corresponding officials absent on leave granted in accordance with the provisions regulating leaves of absence (Order No. 194), or whenever they may be filling a vacancy.

II. The provisions of the preceding paragraph may apply also to substitute deputy fiscals when they perform substitute service, and to municipal judges whenever they fill, as substitutes, the position of judges of primera instancia.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 240.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

I.

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RÍO.

BAHIA HONDA.

To be mayor, Manuel Gravier Quiñones.
 To be first assistant mayor, Pablo Caro Rodríguez.
 To be second assistant mayor, Daniel Figueiras Mato.

II.

Eugenio Sánchez Agramonte is hereby appointed as managing director of the Casa de Beneficencia at Habana.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 241.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The herein-named persons are hereby appointed to fill the following professorships in the Institute of Habana:

Spanish grammar, Manuel Valdes Rodríguez.
 Latin grammar, Enrique Maza y Ledesma.
 Latin (third year), Manuel Espinosa e Ines.
 Rhetoric and poetic art, Manuel Sanguily y Garit.
 Universal geography, Hector de Saavedra.
 Universal history, with civic instruction added, Benjamín Rodríguez y Martínez.
 History of America and Cuba, Emilio del Junco y Pujadas.
 Higher arithmetic, Joaquín Rodríguez Feo y de la Paz.
 Geometry, Manuel Vilanova.
 Algebra and trigonometry, Alejandro Muxó.
 Elements of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, Eduardo F. Plá.
 Physics, Emilio Alamilla y Requeijo.
 Chemistry, with agriculture added, Enrique Poey y Aguirre.
 Psychology, logic, and ethics, Eduardo Desvernine y Galdós.
 English, Luis A. Baralt and Leonardo Jorrín.
 French, Gonzalo G. de Melo and Ricardo Diago y Ayesterán.

II. Manuel Sanguily y Garit, appointed professor of rhetoric and poetic art, will fulfill the duties of director of said institute.

III. The faculties of philosophy and belles-lettres and sciences of the University of Habana will appoint two committees, one from each faculty, composed of the dean, as chairman, and three professors of the corresponding faculty, whose duties it will be to designate professors for the chairs of Spanish grammar, latin grammar (one course of each not provided for in Paragraph I), and natural history. The committee of the faculty of sciences will propose the professor of natural history and the committee of the faculty of philosophy and belles-lettres will propose the professors of Spanish grammar and Latin grammar. The director of the institute will be a member of both committees and have the right of speech and vote.

IV. The professors in the courses for mercantile experts (*perito mercantil*), Antonio M. Lazcano y Larrondo and José Alfredo Bernal y Tovar, are also hereby appointed to fill the chairs that were assigned to them.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 242.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

SAN DIEGO DE NUÑEZ.

To be mayor, Eusebio Valdés.
 To be first assistant mayor, Juan Bocourt.
 To be second assistant mayor, Rodolfo Alum.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

SAN JOSÉ DE LAS LAJAS.

To be second assistant mayor, Arturo Echezarreta Ruiz, vice Luis Domínguez de la Cruz, resigned.

PROVINCE OF MATANZÁS.

MÁXIMO GÓMEZ.

To be mayor, Francisco Díaz Argüelles.
 To be first assistant mayor, Manuel Martínez Messi.
 To be second assistant mayor, Joaquín Betancourt y Jimenez.

No. 243.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The secretary of the audiencia of Habana (the secretary for the president of the court) shall be disbursing officer for the audiencia of Habana in addition to his other duties. He will pay salaries of the president, justices, fiscals, and employees of the court, the witnesses, and other expenses of the court.

II. He will submit to the secretary of finance timely estimates for the necessary funds, and make due return of his expenditures, on proper vouchers, to the auditor of the island of Cuba.

III. This order will go into effect on January 1, 1900.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 244.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 16, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to the central road from Puerto Príncipe toward Santiago de Cuba, in the province of Puerto Príncipe, be rebuilt and repaired, as follows:

To be rebuilt:

(a) Timber bridge over Tunas River, three spans to be rebuilt.

To be repaired:

(b) Timber bridge over Cascorro River.

(c) Timber bridge over Sibanucú River.

II. That bridges pertaining to the public road from Puerto Príncipe toward Habana, in the province of Puerto Príncipe, be repaired, as follows:

(a) Timber bridge over the Hicacos River.

(b) Timber bridge over the Blanco River.

(c) Timber bridge over the Júcaro River.

(d) Timber bridge over the Burro River.

(e) Timber bridge over the Plátano River.

- (f) Timber bridge over the Lázaro River.
- (g) Timber bridge over the Piedras River.
- III. That masonry bridges in the vicinity of Puerto Príncipe be repaired and rebuilt, as follows:
 - To be repaired:
 - (a) Masonry bridge over the Ténima River.
 - (b) Masonry bridge over the Santa Cruz River.
 - (c) Masonry bridge over the Méndez River.
 - To be rebuilt:
 - (d) Masonry bridge over the Fundición River.
- IV. That the timber bridge on the road from Puerto Príncipe to Nuevitas and San Miguel over the Zaramaguacan River be rebuilt.
- V. That bridges and pontoons pertaining to the public road from Puerto Príncipe to Santa Cruz del Sur be constructed, as follows:
 - (a) Timber bridge over the Yaba River.
 - (b) Timber bridge over the Guariao River.
 - (c) Timber bridge over the Contramaestre River.
 - (d) Timber bridge over the Najasa River.
 - (e) Timber bridge over the Cecilia River.
 - (f) Three pontoons.
- VI. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works will have charge of the repairs and constructions directed to be made in the preceding paragraphs.
- VII. An appropriation is hereby authorized for the purposes stated in this order, said appropriation to be available from time to time in sums as may be required on estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 245.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. Except as specified in Paragraph IX, travel allowances will be paid by the disbursing officer indicated in this paragraph as follows: For the civil service, by the administrator of the hacienda of the province in which the journey is completed; for military officials charged with the execution of civil duties, by the chief disbursing officer of the insular funds at headquarters of the military department of the officer.

Form "012, Finance Department," shall be used for statement of travel allowances.

II. To entitle a civil or military official to refundment of the cost of transportation and allowance in connection therewith at the expense of the State, the journey must be specifically authorized by a proper superior previous to its commencement. Such authority will state the special duty enjoined, recite that the travel is necessary for the public service, and direct the official to return to his proper station on completion of the assigned duty, if such return is contemplated.

The original order (written authority) and indorsements thereon, or true copy of the same, will be filed with the vouchers (Form 012, Finance Department) before payment will be made.

III. Whenever practicable to do so "transportation requests" will be issued to cover travel by rail and water, and when so issued allowance for transportation will not be refunded.

When transportation requests are issued to cover travel the fact shall be noted on the order or other written authority for the journey by the official issuing the request.

IV. Transportation by water usually includes subsistence. The cost of the ticket only will be refunded or paid in such cases.

V. First class:

Civil officials (also military when on civil duties) whose annual salary is \$1,200 or more will be reimbursed for first-class transportation and other traveling expenses as follows, viz:

- (a) Charge for cab to and from stations, but not to exceed 50 cents each way;
- (b) Charge for transfer of baggage to and from stations not to exceed 50 cents each way;

(c) Actual cost of transportation of baggage where the same is not allowed free on the ticket, not to exceed 100 pounds in weight;

(d) Actual expenses for subsistence, not to exceed in any case \$4.50 per diem while traveling, and for the time absolutely necessary for a prompt transaction of the business directed to be performed.

VI. Second class:

Civil officials whose salary is \$800 and less than \$1,200 shall be reimbursed for expenses when traveling under orders as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at second-class rates, and for subsistence, which is limited to \$3 per day.

VII. Third class:

All other persons traveling under orders at the expense of the State shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as for first class, except for transportation, which shall be at third-class rates, and for expense of subsistence, which is limited to \$1.50.

VIII. Travel fare and allowances, at the rates specified in paragraphs V, VI, and VII, due to employees of the department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works who may be ordered on duty in connection with any specially authorized public works, will be paid from the special appropriation and by the disbursing officer of the special fund.

IX. An appropriation of \$16,800 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby made for travel expenses of the civil service and allotted as follows, to be available on monthly estimates in due proportions:

To province of Habana	\$3,600.00
To province of Matanzas	3,000.00
To province of Santa Clara	3,000.00
To province of Santiago de Cuba	3,000.00
To province of Pinar del Río	2,400.00
To province of Puerto Príncipe	1,800.00

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 246.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. That bridges pertaining to public roads be repaired, reconstructed, and constructed in the province of Pinar del Río as follows:

To be reconstructed:

On road from Pinar del Río to Punta de Cortes, via San Juan, the bridge over Corrojo River, 119 feet long.

II. Road from San Juan y Martínez to Mantua, via Guane:

To be reconstructed:

(a) Bridge over Galafre River, 66 feet long.

(b) Bridge over Mantua River, 165 feet long.

To be repaired:

(c) Bridge over Cuyaguatete River.

III. Road from Pinar del Río to Viñales:

To be reconstructed:

(a) Bridge over San José River, 119 feet long.

To be constructed:

(b) Bridge over Agiconal River, 145 feet long.

IV. Road from Pinar del Río to Sumidero:

To be constructed:

(a) Bridge over Magueyes Creek, 66 feet long.

(b) Bridge over Guayabo River, 72½ feet long.

(c) Bridge over Cuyaguatete River, 119 feet long.

V. The department of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works shall have charge of repairs, reconstructions, and constructions authorized by this order.

VI. An appropriation is hereby made for the purposes indicated in Paragraphs I, II, III, and IV, and shall be available from time to time, as may be required for on proper estimates by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works, but following completion of bridges for the province of Pinar del Río authorized by order No. 231, December 4, 1899.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 247.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

PROCLAMATION.

By direction of the President, I hereby transfer to my successor, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., the duties and responsibilities of the office of military governor, bespeaking for him that support and confidence you have come to accord to me.

To those who have been associated with me in the performance of the difficult task of reorganizing and placing in operation the civil government of the island, I hereby tender this expression of my appreciation of and thanks for their loyal and patriotic support and assistance. A year ago I found a country most thoroughly devastated, its resources and commerce destroyed, its rural population gathered in its towns without food and without shelter, dying from starvation and exposure. The Government of the United States immediately supplied food and work. In a short time this terrible condition passed away, and now the country is rapidly pressing on to a prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. Look about you and see how true this is. The various steps which led up to the present conditions are well known to you and need not be mentioned here. The change is truly marvelous.

Without a semblance of civil government then, you now have a complete organization of your municipal and provincial governments, all in the hands of your own citizens, the "military control" being purely advisory and supervisory. Many of your laws have been modified and changed to suit the times in which you live, as well as in the interest of good government. Your courts have been reorganized and are in operation; peace reigns; law and order rules, and by your own industry and a careful observance of these conditions the full restoration of your social affairs and prosperity is assured.

Feeling that your future is in your own hands to make or to mar, and trusting that wise counsels may prevail among you, I say to you farewell.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Military Governor.

No. 248.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs me to announce the following appointments:

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

NUEVA PAZ.

To be mayor, José Camejo Payents.
To be first assistant mayor, Anacleto Alvarez Díaz.
To be second assistant mayor, Ricardo Martínez,
To be third assistant mayor, Ernesto Padrón.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 52. }

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, December 20, 1899.

In obedience to the orders of the President, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Division of Cuba.

To the officers and soldiers of the command I desire to express a full appreciation of the manner in which they have discharged the delicate and arduous duties devolving upon them, reflecting, as it does, honor to themselves and to their country.

To the officers I am indebted for their loyal support and intelligent performance of all demands made upon them, and trust that their efforts have had much to do in laying the foundation for peace and prosperity to the people of Cuba.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, United States Army.

Statement of warrants issued from January 1, 1899, to December 16, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF MATANZAS AND SANTA CLARA.

	January to August 31.	September.	October.	November.	December 16.	Total.
Barracks and quarters.....	\$208,597.38	\$27,777.43	\$19,006.60	\$1,784.00	\$10,242.86	\$267,408.27
Sanitation.....	306,998.18	21,487.49	46,832.42	8,087.87	40,298.25	422,099.21
Rural police and administration.....	162,966.74	24,402.06	24,852.66	241.67	19,134.04	231,587.16
Public works, ports, etc.....	32,786.00	7,209.91	8,200.00	.....	1,800.00	44,494.91
Charities and hospitals.....	64,600.28	38,236.25	6,789.92	10,669.08	6,449.39	126,744.92
Miscellaneous.....	4,707.80	800.00	5.00	.....	5.00	5,517.80
Civil government.....	8,287.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,287.50
Municipalities.....	160,039.83	1,963.50	3,928.50	.....	15,765.50	181,692.33
Aid to destitute.....	13,980.73	169.36	5,100.00	.....	100.00	19,350.09
Total.....	966,963.44	121,996.99	109,210.10	20,737.62	98,286.04	1,302,182.19

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF HAVANA AND PINAR DEL RIO.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$32,969.69	\$12,407.87	\$8,703.61	\$36,974.57	\$16,908.11	\$107,963.75
Sanitation.....	60,564.26	9,638.00	1,400.00	8,830.00	5,143.00	85,575.26
Rural police and administration.....	27,888.62	7,288.98	.....	8,260.64	7,963.62	50,861.81
Public works, ports, etc.....	38,151.00	4,630.00	6,500.00	7,750.00	14,500.00	71,531.00
Charities and hospitals.....	13,558.75	8,541.04	700.00	2,108.66	932.00	20,830.45
Miscellaneous.....	8,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400.00
Municipalities.....	56,567.63	.....	.....	.....	215.00	56,782.63
Aid to destitute.....	8,879.28	.....	.....	100.00	.....	8,979.28
Total.....	241,464.13	37,455.84	17,308.61	64,018.87	45,661.73	405,904.18

DEPARTMENT OF HABANA.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$191,062.81	\$20,841.60	\$1,624.00	\$12,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$230,548.41
Sanitation.....	1,489,986.21	12,770.00	150,770.00	197,411.64	170,000.00	2,020,937.85
Rural police and administration.....	330,946.09	5,775.86	5,359.93	9,000.00	8,000.00	369,081.88
Public works, ports, etc.....	40,480.89	.....	14,932.47	16,000.00	10,000.00	81,413.36
Charities and hospitals.....	256,416.24	28,241.14	.....	12,000.00	16,000.00	311,657.38
Miscellaneous.....	7,580.53	500.00	.....	.....	.....	8,080.53
Civil government.....	61,897.71	9,259.67	.....	19,206.98	.....	90,363.36
Municipalities.....	820,121.15	6,509.52	12,541.48	6,000.00	12,000.00	857,172.15
Aid to destitute.....	81,243.23	20,181.35	.....	.....	.....	101,424.58
Quarantine.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Total.....	3,279,904.86	104,079.14	185,227.88	271,617.62	220,000.00	4,000,829.50

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$157,658.17	\$14,241.70	\$19,755.18	\$23,042.38	\$4,890.82	\$219,588.25
Sanitation.....	287,380.00	34,944.40	36,510.77	28,300.62	5,378.80	392,514.59
Rural police and administration.....	197,696.04	43,826.02	38,281.02	32,030.00	12,145.60	323,877.68
Public works, ports, etc.....	207,510.66	27,775.06	31,788.66	28,912.00	2,000.00	297,986.38
Charities and hospitals.....	59,975.00	11,974.80	12,080.00	13,450.00	.....	97,479.80
Miscellaneous.....	57,536.30	1,060.00	471.98	1,216.00	.....	60,274.28
Civil government.....	76,538.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,538.91
Municipalities.....	48,341.54	180.00	.....	500.00	.....	49,021.54
Aid to destitute.....	7,396.24	3,511.00	1,950.00	1,560.00	1,345.78	15,753.02
Quarantine.....	1,476.52	700.00	250.00	.....	.....	2,426.52
Total.....	1,101,408.38	138,202.98	141,087.61	129,001.00	25,761.00	1,535,460.97

DIVISION OF CUBA.

Barracks and quarters.....	\$78,991.23	\$58,350.38	\$60,870.28	\$98,693.65	\$15,000.00	\$311,905.54
Sanitation.....	112,447.89	.....	1,000.00	830.00	.....	114,277.89
Rural police and administration.....	216,543.42	24,478.96	20,789.59	59,960.52	.....	321,772.49
Public works, ports, etc.....	29,423.64	4,875.00	6,000.00	21,744.93	25,000.00	87,043.47
Charities and hospitals.....	109,418.81	1,469.80	3,785.32	4,964.30	.....	119,648.23
Miscellaneous.....	208,312.20	42,595.13	25,000.00	765.00	.....	276,672.33
Civil government.....	60,000.00	.....	18,105.33	.....	5,000.00	78,105.33
Municipalities.....	.....	.....	.....	22,045.00	.....	22,045.00
Aid to destitute.....	136,431.35	22,028.64	513.00	.....	.....	158,972.99
Quarantine.....	65,000.00	14,713.89	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	117,213.89
Total.....	1,016,568.44	168,511.80	143,573.52	221,503.40	57,500.00	1,607,657.16

Statement of warrants issued from January 1, 1899, to December 16, 1899—Continued.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

	January to August 31.	September.	October.	November.	December 16.	Total.
State and government	\$109,806.33	\$34,698.50	\$64,410.42	\$388,217.08	\$2,391.82	\$594,518.65
Justice and public instruction	245,047.67	145,919.24	138,227.42	144,792.00	845.75	669,332.08
Finance	464,788.01	28,944.87	19,296.12	19,811.86	128.50	527,458.86
Agriculture and public works	182,107.19	48,238.78	86,921.69	74,811.20	.....	286,578.81
Charities and hospitals	5,154.99	4,786.06	.....	.....	.....	9,941.07
Miscellaneous	12,720.45	10,088.75	.....	.....	.....	22,754.20
Municipalities	118,611.54	16,588.00	.....	2,266.78	.....	132,466.32
Total	1,068,281.18	279,208.67	258,865.65	623,896.92	2,860.57	2,248,049.99

Statement of warrants issued from June 28, 1899, to December 16, 1899.

Date.	Custom-house expenses.	Postal department expenses.	Census expenses.
June 28 to August 31	\$240,106.11	\$99,880.00	\$1,800.00
September	92,348.98	57,067.20	209,820.00
October	68,798.25	76,418.87	.....
November	73,306.82	52,719.20	115,172.50
December	89,041.98	85,929.61	22,984.87
Total	513,597.09	372,014.88	349,777.37

RECAPITULATION.

Expended in—	Barracks and quarters.	Sanitation.	Rural police and administration.	Public works, ports, etc.	Charities and hospitals.	Miscellaneous.
Department of Habana	\$230,548.41	\$2,020,937.85	\$359,081.88	\$81,413.36	\$311,657.88	\$8,080.53
Department Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio	107,963.75	85,575.26	50,851.81	71,531.00	20,830.45	3,400.00
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara	267,408.27	422,099.21	231,587.16	44,494.91	126,744.92	5,517.80
Department Santiago and Puerto Principe	219,588.25	392,514.59	323,877.68	297,986.38	97,479.80	60,274.28
Division of Cuba	311,905.54	114,277.89	321,772.49	87,043.47	119,648.23	276,672.33
Civil departments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custom-houses (since June 28, 1899) .....	.....	.....	513,597.09	.....	.....	.....
Postal department .....	.....	.....	372,014.88	.....	.....	.....
Census .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,187,404.22	3,085,404.80	2,172,782.99	582,469.12	676,360.78	853,944.94

Expended in—	Civil government.	Municipalities.	Aid to destitute.	Quarantine.	Total.
Department of Habana	\$90,368.36	\$857,172.15	\$101,424.58	\$150.00	\$4,060,829.50
Department Province of Habana and Pinar del Rio .....	.....	56,782.63	8,979.28	.....	406,904.18
Department Matanzas and Santa Clara	3,287.50	181,692.33	19,350.09	.....	1,302,182.19
Department Santiago and Puerto Principe	76,538.91	49,021.54	15,753.02	2,426.52	1,535,460.97
Division of Cuba	78,105.33	22,045.00	158,972.99	117,213.89	1,607,667.16
Civil departments	2,243,049.99	.....	.....	.....	2,243,049.99
Custom-houses (since June 28, 1899) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513,597.09
Postal department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372,014.88
Census	349,777.37	.....	.....	.....	349,777.37
Total	2,841,122.46	1,166,713.65	304,479.96	119,790.41	12,390,473.33

Consolidated statement of receipts and disbursements, island of Cuba, for the period ending December 16, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Date.	Source from which received.	Amount.	Total.
1899.			
Aug. 31	To receipts from all sources from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1899.....		\$10,373,768.16
Dec. 15	To receipts from customs, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	4,709,358.65	
Do...	To receipts from postal service, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	77,162.25	
Do...	To receipts from internal revenue, Sept. 1, 1898, to Dec. 15, 1899.....	238,278.04	
Do...	To receipts from "miscellaneous," Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....	113,802.83	
	Total receipts, Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....		5,118,091.77
	Total receipts, Jan. 1 to Dec. 15, 1899.....		15,491,859.93

DISBURSEMENTS.

Date.	How expended.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 31	By expenditures Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1899, as per statement rendered.....	\$8,950,319.13
Dec. 16	By warrants and orders issued since last statement and including Dec. 16, 1899.....	4,377,061.66
Do...	By cash on hand, treasurer of island, Dec. 15, 1899.....	1,016,497.04
Do...	By cash on hand, treasurer of customs, Dec. 15, 1899.....	7,526.23
Do...	By cash on hand, by collectors, not yet turned in to treasurer.....	240,456.87
	Total.....	15,491,859.93

NOTE.—Public roads and highways.—As early as February last the matter of improving public roads and highways was considered, and on March 17 \$30,000 were allotted for the improvement of public roads from a commercial standpoint of view in the island. On October 13 (see Order No. 190) \$50,000 were allotted for the improvement of the Manicaragua Valley, and up to this date \$20,000 of this amount have been expended thereon. On October 16 \$32,000 were allotted for the Yumuri Valley (see Order No. 192), and up to this date \$10,000 have been expended of this amount. On November 15 (see Order No. 219) \$30,241.50 were allotted for the improvement of the road from Placetas to Sancti Spiritus, and up to this date \$20,000 have been expended of this amount. December 18 \$2,600 were appropriated for the improvement of the road from Punta Brava to Cangrejeas. Total allotment for roads being \$254,841.50.

Bridges.—On September 16 last \$2,800 was given to the mayor of Maximo Gomez for repair of the bridge Rancho del Medio. On December 4 (see Order No. 233) \$23,000 were allotted for the construction of a bridge over the Damuji River, Santa Clara Province. On this same date \$42,608.42 were allotted (see Order No. 231) for the construction of bridges over streams on roads from Pinar del Rio to Consolacion del Sur. On December 19 \$49,683 were allotted (see Order No. 246) for bridges in Pinar del Rio Province. On the same date (see Order No. 244) \$52,800 were allotted for bridges in Puerto Principe Province. Total allotment for repair or construction of bridges to date, \$170,891.42.

Schools and municipal deficits.—As early as June 28 the matter of education was considered, and an allotment of \$50,000 per month was made for public instruction and rental of school buildings, which on August last was increased to \$70,000 per month. In addition to the above a letter of credit for \$350,000 was made in favor of the secretary of finance on account of schools and municipal deficits, dating from January 1, 1899.

Light-houses.—On November 6 Order No. 213 was issued appropriating \$40,453.68 for light-houses in Cienfuegos Harbor.

Harbors.—In Order No. 214, dated November 29, \$5,000 were appropriated for surveying the harbor at Cardenas, preliminary to further improvements to be made therein. Up to this date \$2,000 have been expended of this amount.

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Kennon, Maj. Lyman W. V., assistant adjutant-general	6
Lee, Gen. Fitzhugh	5
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McKenna, Capt. Frank B., aid de camp	6
O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. Robert M., chief surgeon	6
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